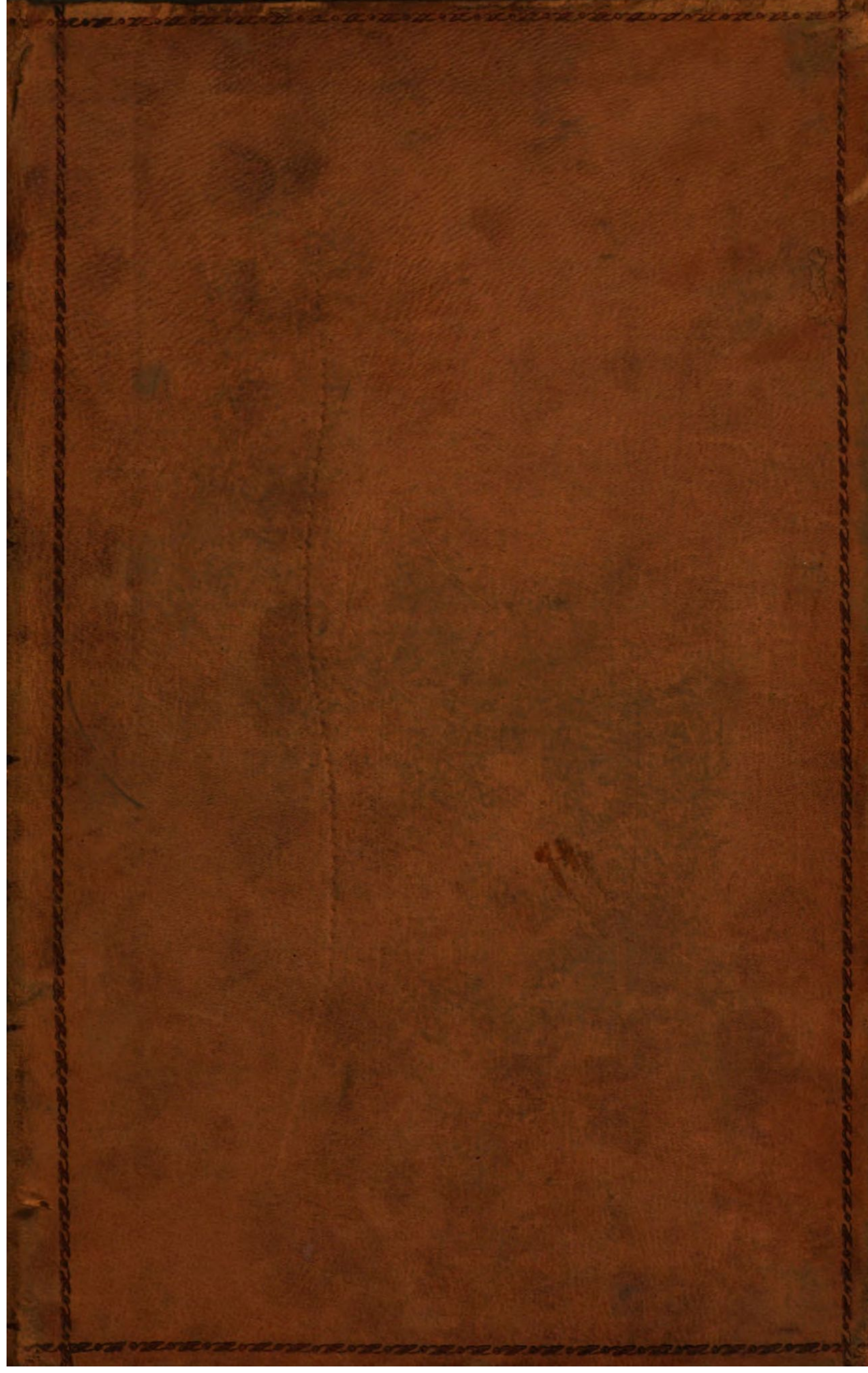




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DECEMBER, 1870

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS

1869-'70.

IN THIRTEEN VOLUMES.

- Volume 1. *Communications to the House.* No. 1. Navy and Postmaster General.
Volume 2. *Communications to the House.* No. 2. War. Parts I and II.
Volume 3. *Communications to the House.* No. 3. Treasury. Part I.
Volume 4. *Communications to the House.* No. 4. State.
Volume 5. *Communications to the House.* No. 5. War. Part I.
Volume 6. *Communications to the House.* No. 6. War. Part II.
Volume 7. *Communications to the House.* No. 7. War. Part III.
Volume 8. *Communications to the House.* No. 8. Coast Survey.
Volume 9. *Communications to the House.* No. 9. Postmaster. Parts I, II, III and IV.
Volume 10. *Communications to the House.* No. 10. Marine and Mining.
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Volume 3.....	No. 1. Interior: Part 3.
Volume 4.....	Nos. 2 and 3.
Volume 5.....	No. 4 to 48.
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VENTILATION OF THE TREASURY BUILDING.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

INCLOSING

A letter from the Supervising Architect, asking for an appropriation of \$24,630 for the purpose of ventilating the south and north portion of the west wing.

MAY 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WARRANT DIVISION, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

May 7, 1870.

SIR: I inclose herewith a letter and estimate from the Supervising Architect, in relation to the cost of ventilating the west attic rooms of this building. To make these rooms at all habitable during the summer, a system of ventilation is necessary, and I would earnestly request that the amount required be appropriated.

The first item of \$12,000 was included in an estimate sent to Congress some time since, but the committee have not included it in any appropriation bill heretofore reported.

In addition to the amount required for ventilating the building, the estimate also includes some items for the expenses of making necessary changes for the accommodation of the note-printing bureau and of the branch printing office. All of these items are necessary for the security and convenience of the office, and I trust will be appropriated by Congress at the earliest practicable moment, as it will take some time to make the alterations, and the rooms are needed at once. The necessity that these rooms shall now be occupied (they have heretofore been mostly used as lumber rooms) arises from the fact that most of the force of the Treasury Department has been transferred to this building, and the buildings rented have been given up and a saving of \$27,800 per annum has been made, as will be seen from the inclosed letter of the superintendent of the building. Unless some provision is made for ventilation and repairs it will be absolutely necessary to abandon the rooms during the summer and to rent other accommodations. This and the cost of moving the office sent out of the building will require more than the sum asked for alterations and ventilation. I would therefore again urge that this appropriation be made as a measure of economy. The following paragraph will cover the appropriation asked for:

Alterations Treasury building.—For ventilating south and north por-

tion of west wing attic, similar to north wing; ventilating small rooms in southwest attic; putting up water-closets, and fitting up rooms for use of note-printing bureau in northwest attic; fitting up rooms Nos. 25, 27, and 29, third story, west wing, for same bureau; wire screens, with doors and locks complete, around the west center, southwest, and southeast landing of attic story; and fitting up rooms in cellar for use of branch printing office; in all \$24,630.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

TREASURY BUILDINGS,

Washington, April 25, 1870.

SIR: By request of Hon. J. F. Hartley I hereby transmit the names of the different buildings, and the rents paid therefor, given up by us since you have entered upon your duties as Secretary of the Treasury: Riggs & Plant, Fifteenth and G, occupied by Internal Revenue, \$23,000; John Wilson, Fourteenth and New York avenue, occupied by Third Auditor, \$1,800; Mrs. Harriet V. Ludde, Eighteenth street, occupied by Second Auditor, \$1,200; Anthony Hyde, trustee, F street, occupied by Second Comptroller, \$1,800.

Very respectfully,

GEO. C. RICE,
General Superintendent Treasury Buildings.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of Supervising Architect, April 23, 1870.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions I have had prepared, and transmit herewith, an estimate of the cost of ventilating the rooms in the west attic of the Treasury building, now occupied by the note-printing bureau, together with some fittings and fixtures that are necessary for the protection of the business of that bureau, and to afford proper conveniences for its transaction, the amount of which is \$24,630.

In transmitting this report it is proper to say that the arrangements for the ventilation of this portion of the building (which was constructed by my predecessor) are utterly worthless. Indeed, there is no ventilation there whatever in the summer, in addition to which a large portion of the rooms which it is proposed to ventilate were never intended for occupancy by employes of any description, but simply for storage. Some of the rooms should not be occupied in the summer under any circumstances, and without ventilation they will be positively uninhabitable. With the alterations, which are estimated for, most of the rooms will be comfortable, convenient and well ventilated, while the others will be, if not comfortable, at least habitable.

The system of ventilation proposed is the same that I have adopted

in the north and south wings of the building and which has proved an entire success.

Very respectfully,

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR ALTERING AND FITTING UP ATTIC.

Ventilating south and north portion of west wing attic, similiar to north wing..	\$12,000
Ventilating small rooms, attic southwest.....	2,500
Putting up water closets, and fitting up rooms for use of note-printing department in northwest attic.....	6,500
Fitting up rooms 25, 27, and 29, third story west wing for note-printing department.....	1,200
Wire screens with doors and locks complete around west, center, southwest and southeast stair holes attic story.....	1,680
Fitting up rooms in cellar for the use of the Congressional Printer.....	750
Total.....	<u>24,630</u>

W. G. STEINMETZ,
Assistant Superintendent

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1870.

GRANVILLE M. DODGE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN RELATION TO

A suit brought against Granville M. Dodge, in the State courts of Kansas, for acts done by him in the discharge of his duty as an officer of the United States.

MAY 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 22, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, for the information of the Committee on Military Affairs, and in connection with his recent report upon the same subject, the annexed true copy of a letter received by him from the United States district attorney for the district of Iowa, and the counsel employed by Granville M. Dodge, to defend a suit brought against him in the State courts of Iowa to enforce a judgment decreed against him in the State courts of Kansas, for acts done by him in the discharge of his duty as an officer of the United States, from which letter it appears that the defendant has exhausted all legal remedies in unsuccessful defense of the suit.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA,
April 9, 1870.

DEAR SIR: On the 20th day of October, 1869, Joseph McMurtry *et al.* brought suit in the circuit court of Pottawatomie County, Iowa, against General G. M. Dodge, upon a transcript of a judgment rendered in the State of Kansas, a copy of which transcript General Dodge will forward to you with this letter. General Dodge retained us to examine into the case and make any defense that could possibly be made to avoid judgment against him in this State. In the meantime he advised your predecessor of the pendency of the suit, and that the judgment upon which suit was brought was obtained upon a claim for damages for acts of his as officer of the United States Army during the late war.

The Attorney General directed Colonel W. F. Sapp, United States district attorney for Iowa, to co-operate with us in the defense of the case, and, if possible, have the cause continued until an effort could be made to have this judgment in Kansas appealed from or in some manner set aside.

We have continued the case in our courts for three terms, and nothing has been done as yet to relieve General Dodge from his liability here in the Kansas courts. Our courts are bound to respect the adjudications of the courts of sister States, and, as the transcript shows the proceedings in the Kansas courts to be regular in every respect, we cannot make any further successful defense to this claim, and judgment will undoubtedly be rendered against General Dodge at our next term of court and his property sold to satisfy the same.

The time for appeal from the Kansas courts was passed before the suit was commenced here.

Very respectfully,

BALDWIN & WRIGHT.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

P. S.—I fully concur in the above opinion as to the finality of the Kansas judgment. I have fully examined the same by direction of the Attorney General, and believe no defense can be made by General Dodge to said suit. We have succeeded in having said case continued thus far under the hope that the Attorney General would get a review of it in Kansas.

W. F. SAPP,
United States District Attorney, Iowa.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

SUBMITTING

Estimate of appropriations for expenses of surveyor general's office in Wyoming Territory.

MAY 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., May 3, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter, dated the 28th ultimo, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, submitting an estimate (copy also herewith) of appropriations required to meet the expenses of the surveyor general's office in Wyoming Territory, and respectfully recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 28, 1870.

SIR: Under the provision of the second section of "An act to establish a land district in Wyoming Territory, and for other purposes," approved February 5, 1870, a surveyor general for Wyoming has been appointed by the President, confirmed by the United States Senate, commissioned, and left for the sphere of his duties, Cheyenne City, as designated by you for his office.

In submitting our estimates of appropriations for the surveying service for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870 and 1871, none was laid before Congress for the service in Wyoming, because no authority of law then existed for the appointment of the surveyor general. Now that the surveying district was created, and the surveyor general bonded and qualified himself on the 23d ultimo, I have to submit to department the inclosed estimates of appropriations: For his compensation,

\$3,824 18; for compensation of clerks in his office, \$5,000; and for rent of office and other incidental expenses of his office, \$3,000; which I request the department to lay before Congress, with a view to an early action of that body.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
April 28, 1870.

Estimate of appropriations required for the surveying department in Wyoming Territory for the fractional fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and for the year ending June 30, 1871:

1. For compensation of the surveyor general of Wyoming Territory, per act of February 5, 1870, section 2	\$3,824 18
2. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Wyoming, per act of February 5, 1870, section 2	5,000 00
3. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Wyoming Territory, furniture, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of February 3, 1870, section 2	3,000 00
	11,824 18

NOTE 1. The surveyor general of Colorado is allowed by law \$3,000 per annum for his compensation. *Vide* section 17, act of February 28, 1861, 12 Statutes, page 176. The estimate under the first head is from March 23, 1870, to June 30, 1871.

2. The allowance for clerk-hire for the surveyor general of Colorado is \$4,000 per annum, per same act. The above estimate under the second head is from May 1, 1870, to June 30, 1871.

3. The allowance to surveyor general of Colorado by the organic act is \$1,000, but this sum having proved insufficient in past years, appropriations have been made by special acts to cover actual expenses. The above estimate of \$3,000 is for the period embraced between the 1st May, 1870, and June 30, 1871, the principal expense being furnishing the office upon opening it, together with the rent of office and stationery.

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

EFFORTS TO EDUCATE AND CIVILIZE INDIAN TRIBES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of March 24, 1870, in relation to the efforts that have been made by the government to educate and civilize the Indian tribes within the limits of the United States.

MAY 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., April 21, 1870.

SIR: On the 25th ultimo this department received a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 24th ultimo, in the following words, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to furnish to this House a specific statement of the efforts that have been made by the government to educate and civilize the Indian tribes within the limits of the United States, the amount of money which has been expended for that purpose by the government and by charitable institutions, and the success which has been obtained, or the results that have been secured by these efforts, as far as the facts can be ascertained.

The resolution having been referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I now have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of his report, dated the 19th instant, giving the reasons why the information called for cannot now be furnished.

"A general view of the subject" is given in the Commissioner's report in advance of a full and complete statement, as requested by the resolution, which, when prepared, will be transmitted to the House of Representatives.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, D. C., April 19, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the United States House of Representatives, dated the 24th ultimo, re-

ferred here by you, requesting that the House be furnished "a specific statement of the efforts that have been made by the government to educate and civilize the Indian tribes within the limits of the United States, the amount of money which has been expended for that purpose by the government and by charitable institutions, and the success which has been obtained, or the results that have been secured by these efforts, as far as the facts can be ascertained."

I beg leave to remark that to furnish a statement so comprehensive would require in its preparation not less than ten or twelve months' labor, as the facts could only be ascertained by the examination of all Indian treaties, appropriations by Congress for the Indian service, the accounts of the disbursements by officers of this bureau; also, the examination of the numerous reports of superintendents and teachers of schools. So far as respects the amount of money expended by charitable institutions, this office has not the data upon which to base a statement thereof; the information desired on this point would have to be furnished by the institutions, as they were not required to report such matters to the department. It therefore being impracticable to give the information called for by the resolution as early as it is doubtless expected by the House of Representatives, I submit a general view of the subject. Many of the Indian treaties contain stipulations providing amply for the education and civilization of the tribes with whom they were negotiated. A special fund has been provided by act of Congress of March 3, 1819, giving annually the sum of \$10,000, and various religious societies have, for many years, contributed largely of their means for these purposes among the Indians. The success of the government and of these charitable institutions, if not commensurate with the efforts made and moneys expended, has been, it is believed, fully as great as could be expected under the adverse influences and circumstances attending them, and the extent of that success is indicated by the advanced state of many of the tribes in civilization beyond that of others not so highly favored with such aid. The civilization fund of \$10,000 annually, which up to the present fiscal year amounted to \$510,000, with the exception of a balance of \$16,000, upon which are prospective demands sufficient to take up the whole, has been, it is understood, faithfully, and to the best advantage, applied for the accomplishment of the purposes designed.

The resolution is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

INCLOSING

A copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, asking for an appropriation of \$250,000 for the purchase of subsistence for the Arapaho, Cheyenne, and other tribes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

MAY 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 25, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication, dated the 23d instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, representing the necessity of an appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for the purchase of subsistence for the Arapaho, Cheyenne, Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

The subject is respectfully submitted for the favorable consideration of Congress, with the recommendation that \$250,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary "in furnishing said Indians with food and other necessities of life during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871," be appropriated.

The failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriations to carry out the stipulations of the treaties with various Indian tribes, concluded in 1867 and 1868, has prevented this department from establishing them on reservations, and they have been unable to engage in the cultivation of the soil for subsistence; hence the necessity of supplying them with the necessities of life until they can provide for themselves.

Very respectfully,

W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., April 23, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to state that during the past year about nine thousand Arapaho, Cheyenne, Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians have been collected and located upon the reservations set apart for their use and occupation by the treaties made with them in 1867. To keep these Indians on the reservations it has been necessary to supply them with food and other necessities of life; and, from present appearances, I have no doubt they will remain at their new homes, quiet and peaceable, so long as they are furnished with subsistence, and are not compelled to resort to the chase to supply their wants and prevent starvation.

The cost of the subsistence that will have been furnished said Indians by the end of the present fiscal year will amount, probably, to \$250,000, which sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose, will be taken from the two million appropriation placed at the disposal of the President by Congress at its last session. This appropriation will doubtless be exhausted by the 30th of June next, and as there is no provision in the treaties made with said Indians for feeding them, there will be no money at the disposal of the department that can be used to purchase subsistence for their use for the next fiscal year, unless Congress makes an appropriation for that purpose during its present session.

Should the feeding of these Indians be stopped after the first of July next, they will again scatter to the plains, being compelled to do so to procure food, and the labor and expense of locating them where they now are will have been of no use or permanent benefit either to the government or the Indians; beside, in all probability they would commit depredations which would result in another war, and cost the government thousands of dollars, where it would not cost hundreds to feed them.

In view of the foregoing, I respectfully request that the matter be submitted to Congress, with the view of having an appropriation of \$250,000 made, to be used, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in furnishing said Indians with food and other necessities of life during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

EXPENSES OF HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING TO

The House a statement of headquarters expenses of generals of the army.

MAY 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 28, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in further compliance with a request from the Committee on Military Affairs, an additional statement of the amounts paid to Major General John M. Schofield, United States Army, and officers of his staff, during the year 1869, for fuel and quarters, forage, and straw, transportation of baggage, and rent of headquarters.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

An additional list of the amounts paid to Major General J. M. Schofield, United States of America, and staff, for commutation of quarters and fuel, rent of headquarters, transportation of officers and baggage, court-martial service, forage and straw, in the year 1869.

Officers' names.	Fuel and quarters.	Rent of headquarters.	Transport'n of officers' baggage.	Court-martial.	Forage straw.	Total.
Schofield, J. M., Maj. General.	\$484 41	\$975 00	\$278 96	.....	.....	\$1, 738 37
McKeever, C., Major *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chalfin, S. F., Major	.....	.....	132 52	.....	.....	132 52
Mitchell, W. G., Captain	289 26	.....	97 27	.....	\$23 99	410 52
Wherry, W. M., Captain	289 26	.....	366 80	.....	129 26	785 32
Ennis, Wm., Lieutenant	195 21	.....	345 24	.....	127 72	668 17
Rathbone, J. L., Lieutenant	195 21	.....	248 81	.....	171 76	615 78
Davis, N. H., Lieut. Colonel *	369 07	.....	567 42	.....	52 55	989 04
Schofield, G. W., Major	369 06	.....	552 22	.....	66 78	988 06
Easton, L. C., Lieut. Colonel *	352 46	.....	103 70	.....	18 45	474 61
Morgan, M. R., Major *	369 06	.....	569 79	.....	18 45	957 30
Mills, Madison, Surgeon *	369 06	.....	174 92	.....	.....	543 98
Hunt, F. E., Major	400 13	.....	227 82	.....	167 00	794 95
Howell, C. W., Captain *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phillips, C. B., Captain	289 27	.....	148 92	.....	27 60	465 79
McNutt, John, Major *	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 11	40 11
Gentry, W. T., Captain †	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson, Henry, Lieutenant.	130 14	.....	133 74	\$1 18	13 67	278 73
Total	4, 101 60	975 00	3, 948 13	1 18	857 34	9, 883 25

* See staff of Major General P. H. Sheridan.

† See staff of Lieutenant General, and Major General Sheridan.

HARBOR AT OSWEGO.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of January 26, 1870, transmitting a report of the Chief of Engineers upon the improvements of the harbor of Oswego, in the State of New York.

MAY 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 20, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in answer to the resolution of January 26, 1870, the accompanying report of the Chief of Engineers upon the needed improvements of the harbor of Oswego, in the State of New York.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., April 20, 1870.

SIR: The accompanying proceedings of a board of engineer officers, which met at Oswego on the 30th March last, and report of Brevet Colonel N. Bowen, major Corps of Engineers, in charge of the harbor improvements at that place, are respectfully submitted in reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 26th January last.

In the report of Colonel Bowen will also be found the statistical information required by the joint resolution of July 27, 1868, which, in connection with the reports of examinations and surveys made by order of Congress, calls for all facts tending to show to what extent the general commerce of the country will be promoted by the work of improvement under consideration. I concur in the views of the board as to the nature and extent of the improvement required.

The resolution of the House of Representatives of the 26th January, 1870, is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

Proceedings of a board of engineers convened at Oswego, New York, by virtue of the following orders :

[Special Orders No. 27.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1870.

5. A board of engineer officers, to consist of Lieutenant Colonel I. C. Woodruff, brevet brigadier general; Major W. McFarland, brevet major; Major N. Bowen, brevet colonel, will assemble at Oswego, New York, on the 30th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of reporting a plan for an outer harbor at that place.

By command of Brigadier General Humphreys.

J. B. WHEELER,
Major of Engineers and Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

OSWEGO, March 30, 1870.

The board met in pursuance of the above order at 10.30 a. m. at the United States engineer office. Present: Lieutenant Colonel I. C. Woodruff, brevet brigadier general; Major N. Bowen, brevet colonel; absent, Major W. McFarland, brevet major.

After examining surveys and reports of United States engineer officers on this harbor, the board adjourned to meet on the following morning.

MARCH 31.

The board met at 11 a. m. Present, all the members.

The following reports and resolution of Congress, in order, were read before the board:

I. Report of board of engineers on the harbor of Oswego, New York, 27th April, 1853, Lieutenant Colonel James Kearney, Corps of Topographical Engineers, president.

II. A resolution of the United States House of Representatives 26th January, 1870, of which the following is a copy:

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION, CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 26, 1870.

On motion of Mr. Churchill,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to the House what extension of the public works at Oswego, New York, is necessary for the proper accommodation and protection of the commerce at that port.

Attest:

EDW'D McPHERSON, Clerk.

III. Report of Brevet Colonel N. Bowen, United States Army, major Corps of Engineers, 7th March, 1870, made by direction of the Chief of Engineers in response to this resolution.

IV. Extracts from annual report of Chief of Engineers 1868.

V. Estimates of various engineer officers for harbor works.

The requirements of this resolution were considered, and the reports, with the proper maps, discussed.

Plans, estimates, dimensions, and location of pier work for a new outer harbor, the present accommodations of the port, as well as its commercial statistics and history for the past thirty years, were duly considered.

The board adjourned at 5.30 p. m., after a recess from 1.30 to 3 p. m., to meet on the next morning.

APRIL 1.

The board met at 10 a. m., made a personal examination of the harbor, and resumed the discussion of yesterday's proceedings, and adjourned, after a recess from 3.30 to 5 p. m., till the following morning.

Adjourned at 6.30 p. m.

The board is of the opinion—

I. That the present harbor works of Oswego are insufficient for the accommodation and protection of its commerce.

II. That more wharf room is absolutely needed, and that this can be obtained only by the construction of an outer harbor.

III. That the new work should be located north of the present west pier.

IV. That the project of a work connected with the shore is preferable to that of an isolated breakwater, for the reason that it combines anchorage with protection for the additional wharfage needed, whereas the isolated breakwater would afford anchorage alone.

V. That the work should be of framed cribs filled with stone.

The board does, therefore, recommend the extension of the harbor, by the inclosure of a portion of the lake by a breakwater of framed cribs, of thirty-five feet cube, divided into new compartments by four bulkheads, filled with stone, and with a grillage bottom; with a superstructure six feet high, placed generally on a line parallel to the present west pier, about eleven hundred feet in advance of it, limited on the east by a line drawn N. W. (true) from the west angle of the east pier; thence extending forty-nine hundred feet in a course S. $59^{\circ} 35'$ W. (true) toward "Sheldon's Point;" thence nine hundred feet to the shore in a course S. $4^{\circ} 30'$ W. (true) with an entrance to the harbor (opening to the east) seven hundred feet wide between the east end of the new work and the light-house pier now building. The width of this opening may be reduced, should it be found that the waves roll in so as to incommode shipping at the wharves. The entire length of this work would be fifty-eight hundred feet.

This project will give over one hundred acres area of anchorage between the breakwater and the twelve feet curve *at the lowest stage of water*, besides five thousand feet of shore, from which wharves may be run out into twelve feet of water. This will double the present capacity of the harbor, and suffice for at least thirty years.

The board would not recommend any project affording less accommodation and protection.

Unless the project recommended be adopted, the rebuilding of the present west pier becomes an immediate necessity.

In adopting the cross-section of the structure, the depth of water and the settling of the cribs have been considered, and due allowance has been made therefor.

The project recommended may be extended toward "Sheldon's Point," and may be applied on the east side of the river, should such extensions ever become necessary.

No steps should be taken toward constructing this work without securing to the public the right of free access to the new harbor and the piers that may be constructed in it, and to the United States government the right and jurisdiction mentioned in Colonel Bowen's report of 7th March, 1870, to wit:

It is absolutely essential to the best public interests that the United States should control all riparian and other improvements, and still further, the government should be granted so much land at the shore end or ends of the work as may be necessary for workshops, storehouses, offices, &c., with free access thereto.

A tracing of the proposed work, with plan and elevation of crib-work, accompanies this report.

The estimated cost of the proposed work is given in the following bill of materials:

Bill of materials and estimates of cost of one crib, thirty-five feet cube; three upper courses pine, balance hemlock.*

85,680 feet, board measure, 12 inches square, hemlock timber, at \$20 per thousand.....	\$1,713 60
1,188 feet, board measure, hemlock plank, 35 feet by 16 by 3 inches, at \$20 per thousand.....	23 76
8,400 feet, board measure, 12 inches square, pine timber, at \$30 per thousand.....	252 00
856 iron drift bolts, 30 inches long, 1½ inch diameter, 6,848 pounds, at 4½ cents.....	308 16
72 iron drift bolts, 24 inches long, 1½ inch diameter, 504 pounds, at 4½ cents.....	22 68
36 screw and washer bolts, 38 inches long, 1½ inch diameter, 648 pounds, at 7 cents.....	45 36
108 iron spikes, 8 inches long, 36 pounds, at 5 cents.....	1 80
Labor, framing, joining, and sinking, 95,168 feet, board measure, at 10 cents.....	951 68
	3,319 04

Superstructure:

18,480 feet, board measure, 12 inches square, pine timber, at \$30 per thousand.....	554 40
3,150 feet, board measure, pine plank, (deck,) at \$30 per thousand.....	94 50
200 iron drift bolts, (large size,) 1,600 pounds.....	72 00
240 iron spikes, 80 pounds.....	4 00
Labor, framing, and joining, 21,630 feet, board measure, at 10 cents.....	216 30
300 cords of stone put into crib and its superstructure, at \$10 50.....	3,150 00
Ten per cent. for contingencies.....	741 02
Total estimated cost.....	8,151 26

Estimated cost per linear foot, \$232 89.

5,800 feet of pier work, complete, at \$200 29 per foot, \$1,161,682.

The board adjourned at 7 p. m., after a recess from 3.30 to 5 p. m., to meet the following morning.

APRIL 2.

The board met at 7.30 a. m. There being no further business before it, it was adjourned *sine die*.

I. C. WOODRUFF,

Lieut. Col. of Engineers, Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A.

WALTER MCFARLAND,

Major of Engineers.

NICOLAS BOWEN,

Major Engineers and Brevet Colonel.

* The greatest height of crib is given at thirty-five feet, but this height may be diminished toward the shore. In taking an average of depth of water it appears that fourteen per cent. may be deducted from the above bill.

UNITED STATES CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
OFFICES FOR FORT AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS ON
LAKE ONTARIO AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVER,
Oswego, New York, March 7, 1870.

GENERAL: In compliance with letter of 29th January, 1870, from the Chief of Engineers, inclosing a copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, dated 26th January, 1870, calling for a report as to "what extension of the public works at Oswego, New York, is necessary for the proper accommodation and protection of the commerce of that port," I have the honor to report:

On the receipt of these instructions, the necessary drawings were at once begun, and to-day finished, and are forwarded herewith, (two in number.) The map of Lake Ontario (Captain Owens's, royal navy) will show the exposed position of the harbor of Oswego. The most violent storms on the lake (from the northwest and northeast, the former prevailing) are probably experienced here. The other drawing, a survey of the area proposed for the new harbor, will show the existing accommodations of the port. To show that they are insufficient for the increasing commerce of the city, it will be necessary to give some statistics, and also to describe the harbor.

These statistics have been kindly furnished by Mr. H. C. Stillman, secretary of the Oswego Board of Trade, and commercial editor of The Oswego Commercial Advertiser and Times, and are from official sources.

There seems to have been some confusion among these statistics, arising from the difference between the calendar and the fiscal year; but I believe the figures given are as accurate as may be desired.

The staples of commerce are lumber, grain, and breadstuffs, ranking in the order named. Besides these there are other very important articles of commerce and manufactures, the chief of which are starch, coal, and railroad iron.

The Canadas, the Western States, central New York, New York City, Pennsylvania, and the Eastern States are closely connected with Oswego by commercial interests.

The Erie canal was opened in 1825, the Oswego branch in 1828, and the Welland canal in 1829.

Oswego River drains the cluster of lakes of central New York, eleven in number, with their water sheds, covering about seven thousand miles.

The river, which has a fall of one hundred feet from the village of Fulton, eleven miles above, has been dammed for canal and slack-water navigation, so that this power may be utilized nearly the whole of this distance.

It was not till about 1840 that commerce began to assume importance.

In 1848 the first railroad was opened, the Oswego and Syracuse railroad, connecting the city with the New York Central railroad.

In 1848 the city was incorporated. Oswego, at this time, was in communication, by rail and water, with the portions of countries heretofore named.

The canal commerce is the best index of the prosperity of the city.

The following tables are here given from 1840. The rate of tolls has been diminished from time to time:

Amount of tolls collected on the Oswego canal, year ending December 31.

In 1840	\$51, 000
In 1850	310, 135
In 1860	439, 837
In 1869	563, 804

The following table shows a rapid increase in the total receipts of the principal commodities, year ending December 31:

	Lumber, feet.	Grain, bushels.
1840	19,560,997	1,466,580
1850	67,586,985	4,645,389
1860	190,402,228	*17,334,673
1869†	284,539,533	13,387,547

It will be seen that barley (for brewing) is the grain staple imported.

Besides lumber, staves, hoops, laths, and shingles are important articles of commerce, which have not yet been considered. A table of receipts for the year 1869 may illustrate this:

	From Canada.	Coastwise.	Total.
Staves	1,264,820	243,000	1,507,820
Hoops	2,239,075	14,273,800	16,512,875
Laths	11,101,270	50,000	11,151,270
Shingles.....	20,855,700	215,000	21,070,700

Tonnage of Oswego canal received and shipped, year ending December 31.

1847	293,026
1857	524,139
1866	866,215
1867	906,312
1868	1,112,371
1869	986,160

The measurement of vessels has been diminished since 1847.

This does not give any shipments by rail, an example of which will be hereafter given; for instance, in 1869: Flour, about, 500,000 pounds; starch, 9,500,000 pounds; malt, 3,000,000 pounds; feed, 9,000 tons.

It may also be well to give the population of the city:

In 1840.....	4,665
In 1845.....	6,818
In 1850.....	12,205
In 1855.....	15,816
In 1860.....	16,816
In 1865.....	19,288
In 1870, about	24,000

In 1866 the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad was completed, opening a new route to New York City and the East. The reciprocity treaty with the Canadas was repealed, and duties were first collected this year (1866) after the repeal, and Oswego consequently assumed the position of seventh in rank in the collection of the United States customs.

* Very heavy crops.

† 280,855,700 feet of lumber received from Canada alone in 1869, which shows the importance of this import; and the receipts of grain from the same source, for the same time, were: Wheat, 441,284 bushels; barley, 3,167,023 bushels; rye, 306,702 bushels; pease, 175,023 bushels; total, 4,090,032 bushels.

The following table is for the year ending 31st December:

DUTIES.

	Collected.	Assessed.*	Total.
1866.....	\$836,842	\$503,269	\$1,340,111
1867.....	901,293	271,732	1,173,025
1868.....	908,914	214,742	1,123,656
1869†.....	981,747	301,137	1,282,884

The following table is for the year ending 31st December:

VALUATION.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1866.....	\$6,514,415	\$1,277,821	\$7,792,236
1867.....	8,853,575	1,429,353	10,282,928
1868.....	7,668,687	1,174,554	8,843,241
1869‡.....	6,478,620	1,156,544	7,635,164

In giving the valuation of merchandise, the relative prices during the late war, before and after it, should be considered, as well as the effect of the war.

As has been stated heretofore, the value of the canal shipments will be the best index of the commerce of this port.

Valuation of canal shipments, year ending December.

	Shipped.	Received.	Total.
1866.....	\$22,564,192	\$7,720,863	\$30,285,055
1867.....	23,756,655	8,402,783	32,159,438
1868.....	21,540,202	12,342,670	33,882,872
1869.....	20,201,779	10,308,562	30,510,341

Principal shipments by rail during the year ending December 31.

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Flour, barrels.....	450,632	487,435	519,009	492,996
Wheat, bushels.....	156,483	173,757	283,667	173,856
Corn, bushels.....	113,691	231,466	246,596	292,383
Oats, bushels.....	8,583	22,718	16,096	7,428
Barley, bushels.....	13,993	8,246	13,973	84,948
Rye, bushels.....		9,676	32	1,826
Peas, bushels.....	2,216	6,915	16,829	3,343
Starch, pounds.....	9,518,988	9,574,993	9,511,704	9,450,960
Malt, pounds.....	1,608,542	1,657,083	1,726,369	2,816,394
Feed, tons.....	6,209	9,131	6,734	8,647

The above shipments have not been included in those of the canal.

To compare the foreign commerce of Oswego with other Canadian ports of the United States, the following table, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1869, is given; it would seem that it includes bonded

*Passed through in bond, and duties collected elsewhere.

† For the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1869, the duties collected amounted to \$1,014,170 20.

‡ Valuation of all imports for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1869, \$6,591,223. Valuation of same upon which duties were collected at Oswego for the same time, \$5,340,557. Making the value of goods passed through in bond during the fiscal year, \$1,241,666.

goods passed through this port, upon which customs have not been collected here:

District.	Valuation of Imports.
1. Buffalo Creek, New York.....	\$2, 820, 628
2. Cape Vincent, New York.....	501, 163
3. Champlain, New York.....	1, 460, 787
4. Cuyahoga, Ohio.....	422, 360
5. Detroit, Michigan.....	727, 736
6. Dunkirk, New York.....	14, 590
7. Erie, Pennsylvania.....	61, 935
8. Genesee, New York.....	401, 939
9. Huron, Michigan.....	808, 610
10. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....	100, 401
11. Michigan, Michigan.....	978
12. Niagara, New York.....	3, 292, 668
13. Oswegatchie, New York.....	1, 298, 336
14. Oswego, New York.....	6, 591, 223
15. Sandusky, Ohio.....	28, 562
16. Vermont, Vermont.....	5, 832, 205
	<u>24, 364, 121</u>

So it appears that Oswego is not only more important, commercially, (regarding the valuation of Canada imports) than any other of the above-mentioned ports, but controls more than a fourth of the commerce of these sixteen Canadian ports.

The Oswego River gives a fall of one hundred feet from the village of Fulton, eleven miles above; this power may be utilized nearly this entire distance.

Within the city proper there are two dams, whole fall is estimated at twelve thousand horse-power, sufficient for six hundred "run of stone." The tables below give the flour mills in the city, with their capacities:

Names of mills.	Owners.	Run of stones.	Barrels daily.
Atlas.....	Wheeler, Fort & Co.....	5	400
Columbia, (elevator).....	M. Merrick.....	5	400
Crescent.....	Wright & Son.....	4	320
Cumberland.....	Mollison & Hastings.....	7	560
Empire, (elevator).....	Jenkins & Doolittle.....	5	400
Exchange.....	Jenkins & Hoover.....	5	400
Lake Ontario, (elevator).....	Howlett, Lathrop & Co.....	7	560
Magnolia.....	Charles Smyth.....	3	240
Ontario.....	M. J. Cummings.....	6	480
Premium.....	J. B. Lathrop & Co.....	5	400
Pearl.....	Robert F. Sage.....	5	400
Reciprocity, (elevator).....	C. Ames & Co.....	4	320
Shenandoah.....	Pitkin, Clark & Co.....	5	400
Washington, (elevator).....	Penfield, Lyon & Co.....	6	480
Union.....	Randall & Fonda.....	3	240
*Battle Island.....	Van Buren & Shepard.....	6	480
*Cayuga.....	W. S. Nelson & Co.....	5	400
*Fulton.....	D. W. Gardner & Co.....	5	400
*Genesee.....	W. S. Nelson & Co.....	10	800
*Volney.....	John Van Buren & Co.....	4	320
		<u>105</u>	<u>8, 400</u>

* Above the city limits.

Grain elevators.

Names.	Owners.	Capacity, bushels.
Northwestern	Irwin & Sloan	450,000
*Union	Randall & Fonda	125,000
*Lake Ontario	Howlett, Lathrop & Co.	100,000
*Empire	Jenkins & Doolittle	90,000
*Reciprocity	C. Ames & Co.	130,000
Corn Exchange	A. F. Smith	220,000
Continental	W. J. Herrick	225,000
*Washington	Penfield, Lyon & Co.	250,000
*Columbia	M. Merrick	200,000
Merchants'	B. Hagaman	225,000
Marine	George Ames	150,000
		2,165,000

* Mills.

The New York and Oswego Midland railroad has, within the past year, been opened as far as Sidney Plains, one hundred and twenty-three miles. This road will run in a direct line to New York, and also connect with the coal-fields.

The Lake Ontario Shore Railroad Company has been organized to construct a railroad up the lake to the Niagara River.

A direct railroad between Oswego, Boston, and Portland is surveying.

The growth of the city during the last thirty years has now been shown.

It is not unimportant for a consideration of the future of Oswego to here state that the city public schools rank among the best in the country.

The present harbor consists of a portion of the lake embraced by a jetty on each side of the mouth of the river, forming two small basins, and the Oswego River as far as the lower bridge, three thousand feet from the light-house at the entrance of the harbor.

On the east side, the basin is occupied by six lumber wharves projecting into it. Ascending the river, next comes a small island, a coal depot, connected with the shore; then a very small basin, running into the shore, just completed by private capital. From this basin up to the bridge the bank is occupied by elevators. On the west side the basin contains four lumber wharves, which, with one or two new ones contemplated, will fully occupy it.

Then come in order, a small pier or island for lumber; a small island (opposite the salt wharves) for the storage of salt, on which is a mill for the manufacture of hydraulic cement, plaster, &c.; a grain elevator; steamboat landing; and wharfage along the river bank for railroad iron, &c., where the Syracuse and Oswego railroad has a track. Opposite the upper portion of this wharf, in the stream, is a pier occupied by lumber.

It will be seen on the map that this pier extends to the upper bridge, fourteen hundred feet above the lower bridge, and was built by the railroad company and individual interests on the site of an old cofferdam used by them in deepening the west channel of the river. The river is about four hundred and seventy-five feet wide, obstructed by these islands and piers, and has a current of from two to six miles an hour.

There is no anchorage whatever in the harbor. The islands referred to are mostly artificial.

Between the two bridges the canal occupies the east side, and a trestle-work for a coal depot for the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, the west side of the river.

Above the upper bridge there is at present no navigation. Private parties are discussing the advisability of deepening the channel of the river for their own interests.

Lumber, according to the statistics given, is the grand staple of commerce. Last season lumber merchants were obliged to suspend shipments from Canada for want of wharfage. A break in the canal about that time probably greatly influenced this order.

Now wharf-room, which is absolutely essential to the welfare of the city, cannot be obtained except by making a new outer harbor in the lake.

The river divides the city, and, consequently, each side has its special interests. Therefore, I think the decision of a board of engineers upon the site of a new breakwater would give more general satisfaction than that of a single officer.

It is absolutely essential to the best public interests that the United States should control all riparian and other improvements; and, still further, the government should be granted as much land at the shore ends or end of the work as may be necessary for work-shops, store-houses, offices, &c., with free access to them.

I have experienced trouble in one instance on the lake, where the end of the pier rested on private land, over which the owner would not permit my men to travel.

The bottom of the lake has never been examined. The weather has been too stormy since the survey was made.

The estimate of the cost of the proposed work is based upon that of the new pier now building at Oswego, with a crib thirty feet long, thirty feet wide, and about twenty-five feet high, which cost about \$150 per linear foot.

The crib for the new work, to be after the same model, modified, forty feet long, thirty-five feet wide, and thirty-five feet high, will cost, with the superstructure, about \$275 per linear foot.

A breakwater, six thousand feet long, whether with one or two arms, will inclose about one mile of shore.

The shore line embraced I think none too large.

For a work of this magnitude many years in the future should be considered.

The cost price is also made as low as could be with reliability.

The above estimate will answer for whatever plans may be determined upon, and they can be made within a day.

Total cost of the work, six thousand feet, at \$275 per foot, \$1,650,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NICOLAS BOWEN,
Major of Engineers and Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

Major General A. A. HUMPHREYS, U. S. A.,
Chief Corps of Engineers, Washington, D. C.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK HARBORS, ETC.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of April 25, 1870, in relation to the expenditures on Boston and New York Harbors, Delaware Breakwater, and mouth of the Mississippi.

MAY 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 29, 1870.*

The Secretary of War has the honor to report to the House of Representatives, in answer to the resolution of April 25, 1870, that the expenditures of the United States for the improvement of New York Harbor have been \$283,200; Boston Harbor, \$764,310; Delaware Breakwater, \$2,168,403; and mouth of the Mississippi, \$1,079,350.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

PART I

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

At a meeting of the House of Representatives, held on the 1st day of April, 1917, the following resolution was adopted: That the Secretary of War be and he is authorized to prepare and submit to the House of Representatives a report on the condition of the military forces of the United States, and on the progress of the preparation for the defense of the country.

The Secretary of War has the honor to report to the House of Representatives, in answer to the resolution of April 1, 1917, that the military forces of the United States, for the purpose of the defense of the country, have been organized into three main branches: the Army, the Navy, and the Air Service. The Army, which is the principal branch, has a strength of 1,100,000 men, and is organized into 100 divisions, 100 brigades, and 100 regiments. The Navy, which is the second branch, has a strength of 1,000,000 men, and is organized into 100 divisions, 100 brigades, and 100 regiments. The Air Service, which is the third branch, has a strength of 100,000 men, and is organized into 100 divisions, 100 brigades, and 100 regiments.

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ELECTIONS IN SECOND DISTRICT OF TEXAS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House, of March 28, 1870, transmitting copies of the returns of the election held in the second congressional district of Texas, in November and December last.

MAY 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Elections and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 25, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in obedience to the resolution of March 28, 1870, copies of the returns of the election held in the second congressional district of Texas, in November and December last; of all orders issued by the commander of the fifth military district, relative to said election, and a statement of the registered white and colored voters in each of the counties within said district.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

[General Orders No. 78.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,
Austin, Texas, April 20, 1869.

The following order is republished for general information:

[Special Orders No. 51.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,
Austin, Texas, October 7, 1868.

For the advice and assistance of the boards of registrars appointed to conduct the revision of the registration lists prior to the election ordered by Special Orders No. 49, current series, from this headquarters, and for the like assistance to boards of registration at all revisions that may be had in this military district, the following information is published:

To be entitled to register, the applicant must be a male inhabitant, over twenty-one years of age, and have been a resident of the State one year previous to the day of election. Any person who had already become a citizen of Texas, although he may have been absent for one, two or three years next preceding the revision, may be registered if he never abandoned or intended to abandon his residence in the State.

The applicant, with age and residence sufficient, (unless disfranchised for crime,) may register on taking the prescribed oath, if he has never held office, *federal or State*, and thereafter engaged in or gave aid and comfort to the rebellion.

In order to exclude from registration because the applicant held some federal office, civil or military, three questions of fact must be settled :

1st. That the party held such office.

2. That such person took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. (This will be presumed by the board if nothing to the contrary appears.)

3d. It must appear that, after taking such oath and office, such person engaged in rebellion or insurrection against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.

In case the office which the applicant has held was a *State* office, *it does not matter in what State he may have held it*, nor does it matter whether he took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not. If he afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, he should be rejected.

The exact effect which should be given to the words "engaged in" and "given aid and comfort to," by the boards of registrars, cannot be definitely prescribed. But the boards should procure any and all information upon the subject within their reach, and then decide whether the applicant may register.

Engaging in insurrection, and giving aid and comfort, should be held to apply to those persons who acted freely and with the wish and desire to destroy the old and build up a new government, and not to those who acted through fear or under duress, and who continued their attachment to the United States government.

The boards of registration can easily determine whether a person is attempting to perpetrate a fraud by falsely pretending to have been coerced, as his neighbors will generally be in possession of his acts and utterances, showing his sympathies at times when not called upon to speak or act as well as when compelled so to do. They should reject all persons who may apply to register, claiming to have been coerced to engage in, or give aid and comfort to the rebellion, if it appears that such persons sought, held, or exercised any office or position of profit or honor under the Confederate States or either of the States in rebellion.

No amnesty or pardon entitles the applicant to register.

Removal of "disability" by Congress entitles the applicant to register, (unless disfranchised for crime.)

The following is a partial list of offices under the United States which may have been held by persons who are now residents of this State :

United States senators and representatives; State electors of president and vice-president; United States judges of the circuit and district courts; United States marshals and their deputies; clerks of circuit and district courts; circuit court commissioners; district attorneys; collectors of ports and their deputies; surveyors of ports, naval officers and navy agents, foreign ministers, secretaries of legation, ambassadors, consular officers, postmasters and deputy postmasters, commissioned officers of revenue cutters, Indian agents; also, *all* commissioned officers of the army, navy, or marines.

The following list of positions recognized by law as offices in the State of Texas is substantially correct :

Governor and lieutenant governor; senators and representatives; secretary, assistant secretary, engrossing and enrolling clerks, sergeant-at-arms, and doorkeeper of senate, (see constitution, article 3d, section 12, Paschal, page 59;) chief clerk, assistant clerk, engrossing and enrolling clerks, sergeant-at-arms, and doorkeeper of house of representatives, (Paschal, same as last;) secretary of state; State treasurer; comptroller; chief clerk in comptroller's office, 5433; attorney general; commissioner of general land office; chief clerk in general land office, 4094; Spanish clerk in general land office, 4094; translator in general land office, 4097; commissioner of claims, 1110.

State auditor, laws of 1848, chapter 155, section 1; adjutant general, law of 1846, page 143; district attorney; deputy clerks of district courts; deputy clerks of county courts, and deputy clerks of supreme courts; fiscal agent of State, laws of 1848, chapter 135, section 1, page 189.

Public printer of State, laws of 1848, pages 59 and 60; State engineer, laws of adjourned session of 1856, chapter 92, page 11, section 5; assistant engineer, same reference; trustees of school districts, acts of 1854, chapter 18, page 17, sections 2 and 4; weighers of cotton, acts of adjourned session of 1856, page 90, chapter 144, section 1; surveyors of land and deputies, 4522 and 4523; land commissioners, 4440; judges of supreme and district courts; clerks of supreme and district courts; chief justices of county courts, 1228; clerks of county courts, 1239; county treasurer, 1096; county commissioners, 1237; justices of the peace; sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, 5112; constables, coroners, 1008; assessors and collectors of taxes, presiding officers of elections, 3591; city mayors and aldermen, recorders, marshals, and constables, as well as town mayors, aldermen, recorders, marshals and constables, 5260, 5256 and 5257; captains of patrols, see Oldham and White's Digest, article 1558; commissioned officers of the militia, offi-

cers of the volunteer companies and regiments for frontier defense, whether in State or United States service, pilots and branch pilots, 4761; commissioners of pilots, 4762; notaries public, commissioners of deeds, 3762; superintendent lunatic asylum, 3878; superintendent of penitentiary, fiscal agent of penitentiary, directors, chaplain and physician of penitentiary, 1682, 1684, 1688; wreck masters, 5375.

The numbers refer to Paschal's Digest, when not otherwise stated.

The following is a list of crimes for which persons are disfranchised by the laws of the State of Texas:

Bribery, perjury, false swearing, subornation of perjury, offering a bribe, accepting a bribe. (See Paschal's Digest, article 1936.)

The members of the board of registrars must each, before entering upon his duties, take the oath prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862.

In addition to the regular list of voters, the boards will keep a separate list, showing who are rejected, the reasons why rejected, also the names of such as have been allowed to register, but whose names have been stricken from the list of registered voters, together with the cause for striking off such names. This list, upon the completion of the revision, will be sent to this headquarters.

By command of Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds:

CHAS. E. MORSE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

By order of Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds:

CHAS. E. MORSE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

CHAS. E. MORSE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 92.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,
Austin, Texas, May 12, 1869.

The following acts of Congress, constituting the reconstruction laws, are published for the guidance of boards of registration, and for general information:

AN ACT to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

Whereas no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama, and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its pro-

visions: *Provided*, That no sentence of death under the provisions of this act shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates, and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State, by a vote of its legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and senators and representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State: *Provided*, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote, under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *March 2, 1867.*

The President of the United States having returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," with his objections thereto, the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:

EDW'D McPHERSON,
Clerk House of Representatives United States.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 2, 1867.*

The Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," returned to the House of Representatives by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the House of Representatives to the Senate, with the message of the President returning the bill:

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:

J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate restoration.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That before the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the commanding general in each district defined by an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age and upward, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration shall include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation: "I, ———, do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ———; that I have resided in said State for ——— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ———, or the parish of ———, in said State, (as the case may be;) that I am twenty-one years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do: so help me God;" which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State, at such time and places therein as the commanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty days' public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union, said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State legislature of such State in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes of such State by the commanding general, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the legislature of said State in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That at said election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution therefor under this act. Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "For a convention," and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "Against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make return of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding general to whom the same shall have been returned shall ascertain and declare the total vote in each State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then such convention shall be held as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no such convention shall be held under this act: *Provided,* That such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the commanding general of each district shall appoint as many boards of registration as may be necessary, consisting of three loyal officers or persons, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, list of voters, and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates, according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, the commanding general, within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention, at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been so framed, said constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act at an election to be conducted by the officers or persons appointed or to be appointed by

the commanding general, as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof, to be given by said convention; and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the district.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, if according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, cast at said election, at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification, the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear, or the influence of fraud, and if the Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approval of a majority of all the qualified electors in the State, and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and senators and representatives shall be admitted therefrom as therein provided.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said act, be by ballot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office:" *Provided*, That if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed, such person so offending and being thereof duly convicted shall be subject to the pains, penalties, and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of any orders issued, or appointments made by them under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the word "article," in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary, shall be construed to mean "section."

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

B. F. WADE,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES, *March 23, 1867.*

The President of the United States having returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate restoration," with his objections thereto, the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:

EDW'D MCPHERSON,

Clerk House of Representatives, United States.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 23, 1867.*

The Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate restoration," returned to the House of Representatives by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the House of Representatives to the Senate, with the message of the President returning the bill:

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:

J. W. FORNEY,

Secretary.

AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the act supplementary thereto, passed on the twenty-third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the twenty-third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas were not legal State governments; and that thereafter said governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the General of the Army of the United States, and to have effect till disapproved, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district under any power, election, appointment or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under, any so-called State or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof, and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the disapproval of the General as aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person, to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the General of the Army of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment, and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers, and appointing others in their stead are hereby confirmed: *Provided,* That any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office may be removed either by the military officer in command of the district, or by the General of the Army. And it shall be the duty of such commander to remove from office as aforesaid all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act and the acts to which it is supplementary.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate restoration," passed March twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain, upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine, under oath, (to be administered by any member of such board,) any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration; but in every case of refusal by the board to register an applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list as hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding general of the district, setting forth the grounds of such refusal or such striking from the list: *Provided,* That no person shall be disqualified as member of any board of registration by reason of race or color.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is, (among other things,) that no person who has been a member of the legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion, or had held it before, and who has afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial office in any State" in said oath mentioned shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the time for completing the original registra-

tion provided for in said act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and the boards of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise, for a period of five days, the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. And such board shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act who have not been already registered; and no person shall, at any time, be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That section four of said last-named act shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration and to appoint another in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all members of said boards of registration and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commanders, shall be required to take and to subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no district commander or member of the board of registration, or any of the officers or appointees acting under them, shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all the provisions of this act and of the acts to which this is supplementary shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 19, 1867.

The President of the United States having returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the act supplementary thereto, passed on the twenty-third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven," with his objections thereto, the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:

EDW'D MCPHERSON,
Clerk House of Representatives, United States.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, July 19, 1867.

The Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the act supplementary thereto, passed on the twenty-third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven," returned to the House of Representatives by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the House of Representatives to the Senate, with the message of the President returning the bill:

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:

J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary.
By W. J. McDONALD,
Chief Clerk.

AN ACT to amend the act passed March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act supplementary to 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate their restoration."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter any election authorized by the act passed March

twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act supplementary to 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate their restoration," shall be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast; and at the election in which the question of the adoption or rejection of any constitution is submitted, any person duly registered in the State may vote in the election district where he offers to vote when he has resided therein for ten days next preceding such election upon presentation of his certificate of registration, his affidavit or other satisfactory evidence, under such regulations as the district commanders may prescribe.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the constitutional convention of any of the States mentioned in the acts to which this is amendatory, may provide that at the time of voting upon the ratification of the constitution, the registered voters may vote also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for all elective officers provided for by the said constitution; and the same election officers, who shall make the return of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the constitution, shall enumerate and certify the votes cast for members of Congress.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

B. F. WADE,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

Indorsed by the President: "Received February 28, 1868."

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

AN ACT authorizing the submission of the constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, to a vote of the people, and authorizing the election of State officers provided by the said constitution, and members of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, at such time as he may deem best for the public interest, may submit the constitution which was framed by the convention which met in Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, to the voters of said State, registered at the date of said submission, for ratification or rejection; and may also submit to a separate vote such provisions of said constitution as he may deem best, such vote to be taken either upon each of the said provisions alone, or in connection with the other portions of said constitution, as the President may direct.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That at the same election the voters of said State may vote for and elect members of the general assembly of said State, and all the officers of said State provided for by the said constitution, and members of Congress; and the officer commanding the district of Virginia shall cause the lists of registered voters of said State to be revised, enlarged, and corrected, prior to such election, according to law, and for that purpose may appoint such registrars as he may deem necessary. And said election shall be held and returns thereof made in the manner provided by the acts of Congress commonly called the reconstruction acts.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States may in like manner submit the constitution of Texas to the voters of said State at such time and in such manner as he may direct, either the entire constitution or separate provisions of the same, as provided in the first section of this act, to a separate vote; and at the same election the voters may vote for and elect the members of the legislature and all the State officers provided for in said constitution, and members of Congress: *Provided, also*, That no election shall be held in said State of Texas for any purpose until the President so directs.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States may in like manner re-submit the constitution of Mississippi to the voters of said State at such time and in such manner as he may direct, either the entire constitution or separate provisions of the same, as provided in the first section of this act, to a separate vote; and at the same election the voters may vote for and elect the members of the legislature and all the State officers provided for in said constitution, and members of Congress.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if either of said constitutions shall be ratified at such election, the legislature of the State so ratifying, elected as provided for in this act, shall assemble at the capital of said State on the fourth Tuesday after the official promulgation of such ratification by the military officer commanding in said State.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That before the States of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas shall be admitted to representation in Congress, their several legislatures, which may be hereafter lawfully organized, shall ratify the fifteenth article, which has been

proposed by Congress in the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceedings in any of said States shall not be deemed final or operate as a complete restoration thereof until their action, respectively, shall be approved by Congress.

Approved April 10, 1869.

AN ACT to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the government of the United States, either in the civil, military, or naval departments of the public service, excepting the President of the United States, shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: so help me God;" which said oath, so taken and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the court, House of Congress, or department to which the said office may appertain. And any person who shall falsely take the said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offense, shall be deprived of his office and rendered incapable forever after of holding any office or place under the United States.

Approved July 2, 1862.

AN ACT prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any person who has participated in the late rebellion, and from whom all legal disabilities arising therefrom have been removed by act of Congress by a vote of two-thirds of each house, has been or shall be elected or appointed to any office or place of trust in or under the government of the United States, he shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, instead of the oath prescribed by the act of July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: so help me God.

Approved July 11, 1868.

A RESOLUTION respecting the provisional governments of Virginia and Texas.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the persons now holding civil offices in the provisional governments of Virginia and Texas, who cannot take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the act entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office and for other purposes," approved July 2, 1862, shall, on the passage of this resolution, be removed therefrom; and it shall be the duty of the district commanders to fill the vacancies so created by the appointment of persons who can take said oath: *Provided*, That the provisions of this resolution shall not apply to persons who, by reason of the removal of their disabilities, as provided in the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, shall have qualified for any office in pursuance of the act entitled "An act prescribing an oath of office by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed," approved July eleven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight: *And provided further*, That this resolution shall not take effect until thirty days from and after its passage: *And it is further provided*, That

this resolution shall be, and is hereby, extended to and made applicable to the State of Mississippi.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Indorsed by the President: "Received February 6, 1869."

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing resolution having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
Approved February 1, 1865.

[This amendment was declared a part of the Constitution of the United States, December 18, 1865.]

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold an office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

[This amendment was declared a part of the Constitution of the United States July 28, 1868.]

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Attest:

EDWD. MCPHERSON,
Clerk of House of Representatives.

Attest:

GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary of Senate United States.

By order of Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds:

CHAS. E. MORSE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

CHAS. E. MORSE,
Aide-de-Camp, Secretary for Civil Affairs.

[General Orders No. 174.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
Austin, Texas, October 1, 1869.

In compliance with the following proclamation of the President of the United States, viz:

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 10, 1869, I hereby designate Tuesday, the 30th day of November, 1869, as the time for submitting the constitution adopted by the convention which met at Austin, Texas, on the 15th day of June, 1868, to the voters of said State, registered at the date of such submission.

I direct the vote to be taken upon the said constitution in the following manner, viz:

Each voter favoring the ratification of the constitution as adopted by the convention of the 15th of June, 1868, shall express his judgment by voting "For the constitution."

Each voter favoring the rejection of the constitution shall express his judgment by voting "Against the constitution."

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

[L. S.]

By the President:

U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

and the reconstruction laws of Congress, it is ordered—

First.—That an election be held at the county seat of each organized county in the State of Texas, commencing on Tuesday, the 30th day of November, 1869, and to continue during the first, second, and third days of December, 1869, at which election all registered voters may vote by ballot "for the constitution" or "against the constitution."

An election will be held at the same time and place for four members of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress; also for the following "elective officers provided for by the said constitution," viz: governor, lieutenant governor, comptroller of public accounts, treasurer of the State, commissioner of the general land office, thirty senators, ninety representatives, and, for each county, one clerk of the district court, one sheriff, and five justices of the peace.

Each registered voter, besides his vote on the constitution, may vote

for governor, lieutenant governor, comptroller, treasurer, land office commissioner, one member of the United States Congress, one State senator, and the number of representatives apportioned to the district in which he resides, one clerk of the district court, and one sheriff for his county, and one justice of the peace for the precinct in which he resides.

Where the police court of any county has not already divided the county into justices' precincts, in accordance with General Orders No. 27 from this headquarters, it will be done immediately. The clerk of each county court will furnish to the board of registrars, on or before the day of election, the boundaries of the justices' precincts for the county.

There can be no election of district attorneys until the legislature shall have districted the State in compliance with the new constitution.

Residents of unorganized counties may register and vote in the counties by whose boards they were registered in 1867.

Second.—Commencing fourteen days before the day of election, viz, on Tuesday, the 16th day of November, the board of registrars will, for a period of ten days, not including Sunday, revise, at the county seat of each county, the registration list of the county, being governed by the reconstruction laws of Congress, as published in General Orders No. 92, current series, from this headquarters.

Third.—It shall be the duty of the board, during the revision of registration, upon the application of any duly registered voter who has removed, or is about to remove, from the county in which he was originally registered, to furnish him with a certificate that he was so registered, and to note the fact and erase the applicant's name from the original list, forwarding a duplicate of the certificate to the board for the county in which the applicant will vote; and upon the presentation of said certificate at the place of registration of the county in which his new residence is situated, the board of registration for that county will enter his name upon their rolls, indorsing the fact upon the certificate of the applicant.

Fourth.—All registrars, before entering upon the duties of their office, if they have not already done so, will take and subscribe the oath of office of July 2, 1862; and no payments will be made for services rendered until this oath is filed in the office of the secretary for civil affairs for this military district.

Fifth.—To prevent the registration of any person not entitled to vote under the reconstruction laws, the boards may select two white and two colored persons to challenge the right of any person to be registered at the revision, who, in the opinion of the persons challenging, is disqualified as a voter by reason of any of the causes set forth in said acts of Congress, and the boards shall examine and determine upon the right of such challenged person to register.

Sixth.—An applicant for registration who is rejected by the board may appeal to the district commander. The boards will not enter the name of such applicant, but a list of the names of those who appeal will be made out, with the reasons for rejection stated in full, and will be forwarded by mail, or in the most expeditious manner practicable, to district headquarters. A duplicate of this list will be retained with the registration records, to be disposed of as directed in paragraph sixteen of this order.

Seventh.—Boards of registration are invested, while in performance of the duties of their office, with the power to summon witnesses, and to compel their attendance to give evidence in cases of challenge, and to

suppress disorder and preserve the peace. They are authorized to call upon the civil or military authorities for such aid as may be necessary.

Eighth.—The registrars for each county shall be managers of election for their respective counties, and shall appoint, to assist them in holding the election, two clerks, who shall take the oath prescribed by act of Congress of July 2, 1862.

Ninth.—The vote will be by ballot. The ballot of each colored person will be marked "colored," by one of the managers of the election, before being deposited in the ballot-box; but no other marks will be permitted to be placed upon it by the board of registrars. Each person, on presenting his ballot, will announce his name, and if upon examination his name should be found on the list of registered voters for that county, his ballot will be received and his name will be entered upon the poll-list, with a remark showing whether he is white or colored. Blanks for poll-lists will be furnished, upon which the names of all persons voting will be entered.

Tenth.—When a person offers to vote whose name appears on the registry, and who is without a certificate of registration, or when the party tendering his ballot presents a certificate of registration unsupported by the registry, or when the certificate shows upon its face that it was issued in another county, he shall be subject to challenge on the ground of identity, or residence, or both. To prevent the confusion, excitement, and delay which might arise from a multiplicity of challengers, the board may select two registered voters to act as challengers at the polling place. Challenges shall be received by the managers of election only through the appointed challengers, or a member of the board. If the person challenged is known to either of the managers of election, or one of the clerks, his vote shall be admitted at once. If he is not known, he must produce satisfactory evidence.

Eleventh.—No person who is a candidate for office at said election shall be a registrar, manager of election, or clerk.

Twelfth.—All places where intoxicating liquors are sold, at and in the vicinity of the county seats, will be closed from sunset on the evening of the 29th of November, and will remain closed until sunrise on the morning of the 4th of December; and the sale of intoxicating liquors at or near the polling places is prohibited.

Thirteenth.—The sheriff of each county, with two deputies, will be required to be present at the revision of the registration lists and during the period of holding the election, and they are required to obey in good faith all instructions from registrars relative to preserving order, and to see that paragraph twelve of this order is strictly enforced.

Fourteenth.—Boards of registration will see that a full and fair opportunity is given for every man entitled to a vote to have his name registered; and managers of election will, in like manner, do everything that is required to secure a full and impartial expression of the wishes and opinions of the registered voters.

Fifteenth.—In case of disturbance at the polls, such as to obstruct the free and full exercise of the privilege of voting to any registered voter whatever, the board will at once close the polls and make full report in the premises to the nearest post commander, who will take immediate action to arrest the offenders, and hold them in military custody until further orders. This election will not be resumed until so ordered from district headquarters.

Sixteenth.—Immediately upon the closing of the polls, the managers and clerks of election shall count the number of votes polled, and compare them with the separate poll-lists, and correct if possible any error

that may exist. (The ballot-boxes will not, under any circumstances, be opened during the holding of the election.) The managers will then enter upon blanks, to be furnished, the summary of votes "For" and "Against" the constitution, and the number of votes polled for each candidate for election to office, together with the designation of the office. This list will be made out in triplicate, and will be certified to before an officer authorized to administer oaths by all the managers and clerks of election; one copy to be forwarded by mail to the secretary for civil affairs at this headquarters; one copy to be retained by the president of the board. The ballots shall then be placed in packages and securely sealed, and, together with the third copy of the lists of the result of the election, and all other papers and records, will be taken by the president of the board to the post commander in whose post his county is situated, and turned over to him for safe-keeping.

Seventeenth.—The compensation of the registrars, managers of election, and sheriffs will be at the rate of six dollars per day for each day actually employed; they will also be allowed ten cents per mile in going from their homes to their stations, and in returning therefrom. The clerks and deputy sheriffs will be allowed five dollars per day.

Eighteenth.—The sessions of the boards of registration and election shall be from 8 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m. daily, excepting one hour, from 12 m. to 1 o'clock p. m.

Nineteenth.—The revision and election shall be held in the court-house of each county, if practicable.

Twentieth.—If from any cause any of the registrars of a county fail to act, their places will be supplied, if it occurs before the time for holding the revision or election, by the post commander; if during this period, the vacancy will be supplied by the remaining registrars. The person selected must be able to qualify according to this order.

Twenty-first.—All communications regarding questions arising from registration should be addressed to the "secretary for civil affairs" at this headquarters.

By command of Brevet Major General Reynolds:

H. CLAY WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

CHARLES E. MORSE,
Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 179.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
Austin, Texas, October 8, 1869.

The following appointments of registrars for the purpose of conducting the revision of the registration lists and holding the election ordered in General Orders No. 174, current series, from this headquarters, are hereby announced:

El Paso County.—Brevet Captain James D. Verna, first lieutenant United States Army; Charles E. Ellis; José M. Gonzales.

Presidio County.—Brevet Captain Patrick Cusack, first lieutenant Ninth Cavalry; M. S. Morrow; Thomas Johnson.

Hardin County.—Jacob Arline; James G. Williford; Warren G. Collins.

Orange County.—R. H. Smith; Christian Warner; R. G. Woodill.

Liberty County.—Second Lieutenant George M. Harris, United States Artillery; John Steingler; J. H. Burroughs.

Tyler County.—Captain William Stanley, United States Army; C. McCuller; Philip Williams.

Trinity County.—Anson Pollan; A. Culbreath; George P. Bean.

Polk County.—Brevet Major W. Harper, jr., First Lieutenant Sixth Cavalry; John Jackson; John R. Johnson.

Walker County.—Captain Andrew M. Brown, United States Army; Horace Thornton; William Bane.

Jasper County.—L. R. Cameron; Lewis Jordan; Martin Boykin.

Newton County.—L. J. Potter; William Smith; Louis Holmes.

Jefferson County.—George W. Kidd; Pipkin Allen; Lemuel Ogden.

Montgomery County.—First Lieutenant E. C. Gilbreath, Tenth Infantry; Pleasant M. Yell; W. M. L. Rogers.

Angelina County.—W. J. Gann; R. E. Borden; J. D. Gann.

Cameron County.—Ferdinand Schlikum; R. B. Foster; Sylvester Brown.

Hidalgo County.—First Lieutenant J. W. Dickinson, United States Army; D. Horn; Charles King.

Starr County.—Brevet Major Robert P. Wilson, Captain Tenth Infantry; George Spencer; M. D. Mather.

Zapata County.—First Lieutenant E. O. Gibson, Tenth Infantry; D. D. Loselo; D. A. Seeley.

Webb County.—First Lieutenant George A. Ebbets, United States Army; Samuel L. Jarvis; Rosendo Garcia.

Maverick County.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. C. DeGress, Captain Ninth Cavalry; B. M. Sevier; J. W. Light.

Kinney County.—Brevet Captain Charles L. Hudson, first lieutenant, United States Army; Laurent Quintle; Christian Bauer.

Uvalde County.—G. W. Brown; Levi Stratton; R. C. McKinney.

Nueces County.—Brevet Major E. G. Bush, captain Tenth Infantry; Nathan Cody, sr.; Guadalupe Cardenas.

San Patricio County.—Second Lieutenant Oliver Grosvenor, Fourth Cavalry; E. H. Wheeler; Charles E. Weidenmuller.

Live Oak County.—First Lieutenant J. B. Gotshall, Tenth Infantry; Alden McLaughlin; Joseph Sullivan.

Grayson County.—Brevet Captain C. H. Campbell, first lieutenant Sixth Cavalry; George P. Boyd; James McConnell.

Collin County.—Brevet Major C. B. McLellan, captain Sixth Cavalry; S. Bowlby; John T. Darnell.

Lamar County.—George Armstrong; M. V. DeWitt; L. H. Harral.

Hunt County.—Second Lieutenant Henry W. Torbett, Eleventh Infantry; Jasper McFarland; D. D. Cannedy.

Fannin County.—Second Lieutenant Henry M. Kendall, Sixth Cavalry; F. D. Piner; C. C. Woakman.

Hopkins County.—Captain Mason Jackson, Eleventh Infantry; John S. Coffey; C. H. Mason.

Wood County.—Anthony Collins; P. F. Shuford; Giles Harris.

Brown County.—J. E. Reese; W. W. Chandler; Irvin Moore.

Comanche County.—Orlando Whitney; Franklin Mercer; A. S. Jones.

Hamilton County.—Walter M. Tatum; James W. Boon; William J. Perryman.

San Saba County.—First Lieutenant Thomas Dunn, United States Army; Wille J. House; Robert Masterson.

Lampasas County.—Harrison Miller; Thomas P. Dawson; Henry Willis.

Llano County.—Second Lieutenant James H. Jones, Fourth Cavalry; Alexander Roberts; William Shipp.

Erath County.—First Lieutenant William A. Thompson, Fourth Cavalry; Wilson L. South; John Hill.

Kaufman County.—Captain W. A. Rafferty, Sixth Cavalry; James W. McCurdy; James Brown.

Van Zandt County.—Brevet Major Adna R. Chaffee, captain Sixth Cavalry; J. J. Carter; John Dart.

Henderson County.—First Lieutenant W. A. Bostwick, Sixth Cavalry; W. B. Stirman; R. H. Pierson.

Smith County.—First Lieutenant Gregory Barrett, jr., Tenth Infantry; McD. Lorance; S. T. Newton.

Robertson County.—Second Lieutenant William V. Wolfe, United States Army; John R. Harlan; Cornelius Nolan.

Leon County.—John Ramsha; George W. Patrick; Warner Reid.

Madison County.—J. R. Steel; Harrison Crenshaw; Andy Dunn.

Brazos County.—First Lieutenant Max Wesendorff, United States Army; R. J. Shelton; C. W. Gardiner.

Grimes County.—Second Lieutenant Leon A. Matile, Eleventh Infantry; James T. Ferguson; John S. Mills.

Karnes County.—T. C. Wilburn; E. Rzeppa; R. W. Crossly.

De Witt County.—First Lieutenant Joel T. Kirkman, Tenth United States Infantry; Andrew Pratee; F. B. Gohmert.

Bee County.—David Callahan; Lewis Lockhart; Daniel Webster.

Gonzales County.—First Lieutenant George W. Smith, United States Army; J. W. Palmer; Frank Johnson.

Goliad County.—J. D. Ryan; W. M. Stewart; C. G. Whilby.

Victoria County.—W. A. Welsh; A. P. Hammond; Henry Fisher.

Refugio County.—Second Lieutenant Alured Larke, Tenth United States Infantry; S. B. Ailyn; Anton Strauch.

Calhoun County.—G. W. Volk; W. Westhoff; James McCoppin.

Mason County.—First Lieutenant Frank W. Taggard, Forty-first Infantry; Benjamin F. Gooch; Lewis Kuhn.

Jack County.—Henry J. Thompson; Peter Snyder; David S. Aynes.

Montague County.—W. A. Morris; James H. Green; William Herndon.

Cook County.—Second Lieutenant Frank W. Russell, Sixth Cavalry; W. H. Truelove; J. N. Redman.

Palo Pinto County.—S. S. Taylor; G. P. Goldhson; David Speer.

Parker County.—Second Lieutenant Gilbert E. Overton, Sixth Cavalry; John A. Goodles; E. Millikan.

Tarrant County.—First Lieutenant Henry B. Mellen, Sixth Cavalry; A. Rucker; W. H. Richardson.

Denton County.—B. E. Greenlee; Lewis M. Fry; Austin Poppinan.

Wise County.—J. L. Armstrong; Neri Hobson; J. J. Connelly.

Dallas County.—Captain Daniel Madden, Sixth Cavalry; William Fleming; Melvin Wade.

Harrison County.—Jacob Foster; John Loeber; P. W. V. Board.

Marion County.—Horace Welch; Charles Haughn; Leonas Greenleaf.

Davis County.—F. W. Stokes; J. M. Morrison; Jno. Stewart.

Bowie County.—Second Lieutenant A. L. Myer, Eleventh Infantry; T. S. Vail; J. B. McWhirte.

Red River County.—Second Lieutenant James Davidson, Eleventh Infantry; James T. Fleming; Gus. Gouk.

Titus County.—First Lieutenant George A. Thurston, Fourth Cavalry; Leonard Schuler; Simon P. Latson.

Upshur County.—H. L. Clark; Leonard P. Ray; Alpha Phillips.

Gillespie County.—Charles Runge; Jacob Kuzenburger; Silas Russell.

Kerr County.—Charles Schreiner; Casper Reve; James Allen.

Blanco County.—Richard D. Cloudt; Charles Goth; Chester Hines.

Bandera County.—Fred. Eigendorf; August Streich; A. W. Kempton.

Comal County.—Theodore Goldbeck; Julius Brehmee; Balthazar Preiss.

Guadalupe County.—Brevet Major C. C. Cresson, first lieutenant, United States Army; J. G. Lilley; James F. McKee.

Kendall County.—N. Zoller; Jefferson Howe; Thomas Ohlenberger.

Bexar County.—W. W. Gamble; Leopold Schultz; J. P. Newcomb.

Medina County.—William Stuckler; G. W. Brown; William Focke.

Wilson County.—First Lieutenant R. Hynes, United States Army; W. Longworth; Juan N. Flores.

Atascosa County.—First Lieutenant A. C. Taylor, United States Army; James Speed; Calvin Musgrove.

Bosque County.—Thomas Ford; Ward Keeler; William H. Cox.

Hill County.—J. P. Grace; J. A. Pumell; William Boren.

Navarro County.—L. B. Lippard; Andrew Hanson; Elijah Fuller.

Coryell County.—T. F. Parker; William Adams; H. S. Perryman.

McLennan County.—Peter McClelland; George A. O'Brien; William Hay.

Freestone County.—Captain George Ballantine, United States Army; Hugh T. George; George Jackson.

Falls County.—Second Lieutenant J. M. Walton, Fourth United States Cavalry; A. M. Attaway; Theodore Rice.

Bell County.—Captain T. French, United States Army; John G. Allen; E. J. Studer.

Limestone County.—Captain A. S. Bennett, United States Army; A. S. Moore; Merrick Frommel.

Johnson County.—J. H. Swofford; J. T. Trimble; William Garnett.

Ellis County.—Brevet Major William Russel, jr., second lieutenant Fourth Cavalry; Edwin Finch; N. L. Douglass.

Panola County.—Captain Theodore Schwan, United States Army; M. H. Johns; S. L. Davis.

Rusk County.—First Lieutenant Charles F. Roe, United States Army; Thomas D. Everett; Henry Bowden.

Anderson County.—First Lieutenant George G. Lott, Eleventh Infantry; W. T. Smith; John H. Morrison.

Houston County.—Brevet Major W. W. Webb, Eleventh Infantry; C. D. Skidmore; Ephraim Brown.

Cherokee County.—First Lieutenant Ogden B. Read, Fourth United States Cavalry; C. C. Bengé; J. Anderson.

Nacogdoches County.—James H. Everett; William J. Grayson; Wiley P. Rusk.

Shelby County.—D. S. Carnahan; J. M. Gibbs; Benjamin Harkness.

San Augustine County.—Second Lieutenant H. P. Eakin, Sixth United States Cavalry; William Phillips; P. Thompson.

Sabine County.—J. A. Abney; J. C. Boyd; A. D. Grant.

Austin County.—Brevet Captain J. Whitney, First Lieutenant Eleventh Infantry; Charles Asbeck; Isaac Cuny.

Fayette County.—Henry Reinck; R. Hildebrandt; Burke Tate.

Washington County.—Peter Diller; B. J. Arnold; B. O. Watrous.

Burleson County.—M. H. Addison; A. H. Gammillion; J. H. Courtney.

Colorado County.—John Miller; Charles A. Dittman; Isaac Yates.

Lavaca County.—Second Lieutenant H. B. Chamberlain, Tenth Infantry; William P. Ballard; A. M. Green.

Wharton County.—First Lieutenant W. Hoffman, Eleventh Infantry; J. N. Baughman; H. E. Schultz.

Jackson County.—J. Paul Jones; W. M. Armstrong; B. F. Thompson.

Matagorda County.—Second Lieutenant C. L. Snow, Eleventh Infantry; William Vonwig; James Davis.

Burnett County.—T. D. Tipton; John Barton; George W. Lauron.

Williamson County.—John A. Smith; John Shell; Isaac G. Ake.

Milam County.—Second Lieutenant J. H. Benham, Eleventh Infantry; Peter Jackson; Armstead Rogers.

Travis County.—First Lieutenant J. P. Richardson, United States Army; John T. Allan; Daniel Sellers.

Caldwell County.—John A. Greenwood; C. Cowan; John Saunders.

Hays County.—D. P. Alexander; W. Adams; W. F. Lindsay.

Bastrop County.—Chas. Wertzner; J. J. Smith; A. Kishinck.

Galveston County.—William E. Parker; J. C. Ogle; Thomas G. Nichols.

Harris County.—Thomas H. Scanlan; J. G. Tracy; John Keppard.

Fort Bend County.—Second Lieutenant David B. Taylor, Eleventh Infantry; Frederick Voss; Charles Head.

Chambers County.—E. D. Stumps; A. J. V. Willcox; John Jackson.

Brazoria County.—First Lieutenant C. M. Edwards, Tenth Infantry; A. H. Homer; Hiram Rogers.

By command of Brevet Major General Reynolds:

H. CLAY WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

CHAS. E. MORSE,
Aide-de-Camp, Secretary for Civil Affairs.

[General Orders No. 185.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
Austin, Texas, October 18, 1869.

The following distribution of troops will be made by the respective post commanders, so as to enable the detachments to reach the county seats of the counties to which they are assigned by the 15th proximo. They will remain on duty as assigned until the conclusion of the election, when they will return to their proper stations, unless otherwise ordered hereafter.

All officers detailed as members of registration boards will be relieved from whatever duty they may be performing, so as to enable them to reach their respective county seats by the 15th proximo.

In counties where an officer of the army is assigned as registrar, he will assume command of the detachment for that county.

Post commanders will be held responsible for the preservation of order in the county wherein the headquarters of the post is located.

Military interference with elections, "unless it shall be necessary to keep the peace at the polls," is prohibited by law; and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place, but the detachments will be quartered in close proximity, so that if their services are required to preserve order they can readily be procured.

The actual expenses incurred by officers detailed on duty connected with registration, over what it would have been if they had remained on duty at their proper stations, will be reimbursed them from the reconstruction fund.

The custodian of the records of registration for the various counties in the State will turn over, upon application made by any member of the board of registrars for his county, the records, &c., pertaining to registration.

Post commanders will assume control of all detachments that this order may bring temporarily within the limits of their posts.

Post of Jefferson.—Harrison County, 1 officer, 10 men; Bowie County, 10 men; Titus County, 10 men; Panola County, 10 men; Houston County, 10 men; Davis County, 1 officer, 10 men; Red River County, 10 men; Upshur County, 1 officer, 10 men; Rusk County, 10 men; Walker County, 1 officer, 10 men; Cherokee County, 10 men.

Post of Nacogdoches.—Angeline County, 1 officer, 10 men; San Augustine County, 10 men.

Post of Livingston.—Tyler County, 10 men; Liberty County, 10 men.

Post of Greenville.—Grayson County, 10 men; Lamar County, 1 officer, 10 men; Hopkins County, 10 men; Collin County, 10 men; Fannin County, 10 men; Wood County, 1 officer, 10 men.

Post of Tyler.—Kauffman County, 10 men; Henderson County, 10 men; Van Zandt County, 10 men; Anderson County, 10 men.

Post of Brenham.—Fayette County, 10 men; Austin County, 10 men; Burleson County, 1 officer, 10 men.

Post of Calvert.—Leon County, 1 officer, 10 men; Brazos County, 10 men; Grimes County, 10 men.

Post of Galveston.—Fort Bend County, 15 men; Brazoria County, 15 men; Montgomery County, its present force.

Post of Columbus.—Matagorda County, 10 men; Wharton County, 10 men; Lavaca County, 10 men.

Post of Helena.—Gonzales County, 10 men; DeWitt County, 10 men; Refugio County, 10 men.

Post of Corpus Christi.—San Patricio County, 10 men; Live Oak County, 10 men; Bee County, 1 officer, 10 men.

Post of San Antonio.—Gaudalupe County, 10 men; Wilson County, 10 men; Atascosa County, 10 men.

Post of Austin.—Bastrop County, 1 officer, 10 men; Falls County, 10 men; Milam County, 15 men; Bell County, 10 men.

Post of Waco.—Limestone County, 10 men; Freestone County, 10 men; Ellis County, 10 men.

Post of Fort Richardson.—Parker County, 10 men (cavalry;) Dallas County, 10 men (cavalry;) Tarrant County, 10 men (cavalry;) Cook County, 10 men (cavalry.)

Post of Fort Brown.—Hidalgo County, 10 men.

Ringgold Barracks.—Zapata County, 10 men.

Post of Fort Clark.—Uvalde County, 1 officer, 10 men.

Post of Fort McKavett.—Mason County, 10 men.

By command of Brevet Major General Reynolds:

H. CLAY WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

CHAS. E. MORSE,
Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
Austin, Texas, January 11, 1870.

In compliance with the third section of the act of Congress of April 10, and the proclamation of the President of July 15, 1869, an election was held in the State of Texas on the 30th of November, and 1st, 2d, and 3d of December, 1869. The result of said election, excepting local officers, is hereby announced as follows:

VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION.

Number of votes "For".....	72, 366
Number of votes "Against".....	4, 928
Majority for constitution.....	<u>67, 438</u>

The constitution for the State of Texas, adopted by the convention which assembled at Austin on the 15th of June, 1868, in compliance with the reconstruction laws of Congress, has therefore been ratified.

The following-named persons, having received a plurality of the votes cast, are declared elected to the positions designated, viz:

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

First district, G. W. Whitmore; second district, J. C. Conner; third district, W. T. Clark; fourth district, E. Degener.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Edmund J. Davis; lieutenant governor, J. W. Flanagan; comptroller, A. Bledsoe; treasurer, G. W. Honey; land office commissioner, Jacob Kuechler.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

First district.—Senator, E. B. Pickett. Representatives, W. T. Simons, T. J. Chambers, J. G. Smyth.

Second district.—Senator, Amos Clark. Representatives, J. A. Abney, E. L. Robb, E. L. Smith.

Third district.—Senator, M. Priest. Representatives, L. W. Cooper, M. A. Gaston, A. D. Elam.

Fourth district.—Senator, E. Pettit. Representatives, W. B. Stirman, M. Manning, J. H. Morrison.

Fifth district.—Senator, Webster Flanagan. Representatives, A. J. Booty, C. C. Doyle, B. B. Lacy.

Sixth district.—Senator, J. P. Douglas. Representatives, W. C. Pier-son, I. N. Browning, G. H. Slaughter.

Seventh district.—Senator, Henry Rawson. Representatives, Henry Moore, Mitchel Kendall.

Eighth district.—Senator, Don Campbell. Representatives, C. D. Morris, W. D. Robinson, J. W. Johnson.

Ninth district.—Senator, H. R. Latimer. Representatives, John P. Hill, R. L. Moore, W. P. McLean.

Tenth district.—Senator D. W. Cole. Representatives, E. P. Becton, H. C. Ellis, S. S. Weaver.

Eleventh district.—Senator, E. L. Dohoney. Representatives, J. O. Austin, J. R. McKee, M. L. Armstrong.

Twelfth district.—Senator, G. T. Ruby. Representatives, B. R. Plumly, William Prissick, William H. Sinclair.

Thirteenth district.—Senator, John G. Bell. Representatives, F. G. Franks, W. Sheriff, C. L. Abbott.

Fourteenth district.—Senator, W. H. Parsons. Representatives, Henry R. Allen, Richard A. Allen, Goldsteen DuPree.

Fifteenth district.—Senator, J. S. Mills. Representatives, Richard Williams, C. T. D. Harn, James P. Butler.

Sixteenth district.—Senator, Matthew Gaines. Representatives, C. J. Stockbridge, Wm. Schotman.

Seventeenth district.—Senator, W. A. Saylor. Representatives, John Mitchell, G. T. Haswell, C. W. Gardiner.

Eighteenth district.—Senator, P. W. Hall. Representatives, D. W. Burley, S. Cotton, S. J. Adams.

Nineteenth district.—Senator, A. J. Evans. Representatives, S. Mul-lins, Robert Crudup, David Medlock.

Twentieth district.—Senator, W. H. Pyle. Representatives, J. Abbott, J. E. Hawkins, H. W. Young.

Twenty-first district.—Senator, Samuel Evans. Representatives, John Lane, B. S. Shelburne, A. F. Leonard.

Twenty-second district.—Senator, E. T. Broughton. Representatives, M. A. Elliott, A. C. Warren, J. R. Cole.

Twenty-third district.—Senator, G. R. Shannon. Representatives, W. E. Hughes, J. C. Weaver, T. E. Ross.

Twenty-fourth district.—Senator, B. J. Prigden. Representatives, L. B. Camp, F. E. Grothaus, J. B. York.

Twenty-fifth district.—Senator, A. K. Foster. Representatives, W. T. Wilkerson, H. C. Youngkin, B. F. Williams.

Twenty-sixth district.—Senator, E. L. Alford. Representatives, R. Zapp, J. Schutze, J. J. Hamilton.

Twenty-seventh district.—Senator, Thomas H. Baker. Representatives, James F. McKee, W. W. Davis, A. Dorris.

Twenty-eighth district.—Senator, M. H. Bowers. Representatives, F. Kyle, J. W. Posey, J. H. Miller, C. Jenkins.

Twenty-ninth district.—Senator, Theodore Hertzberg. Representatives, A. M. Cox, F. Tegener, A. Zoller, W. J. Locke.

Thirtieth district.—Senator, A. J. Fountain. Representatives, Ira H. Evans, George Spencer, Nelson Plato.

II. In compliance with the fifth section of act of Congress approved April 10, 1869, the legislature of the State of Texas will assemble at the State Capitol, Austin, Texas, on Tuesday, the 8th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, m.

An official copy of this order will be considered a certificate of election.

By command of Brevet Major General Reynolds:

H. CLAY WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

W. P. BAINBRIDGE,
Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 19.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
Austin, Texas, February 1, 1870.

The following tabular statements are published for general information. They exhibit in detail the returns on which the announcements of General Orders Nos. 5 and 18, current series, from these headquarters, were made, in compliance with the fourth section of the act of Congress of March 23, 1867.

By command of Brevet Major General Reynolds:

H. CLAY WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

CHARLES E. MORSE,
Aide-de-Camp, Secretary for Civil Affairs.

Tabular statement showing the number of votes cast in each county for and against the constitution, and for State officers.

COUNTIES.	CONSTITUTION.		GOVERNOR.			LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.				COMPTROLLER.			TREASURER.			LAND OFFICE COMMISSIONER.			
	For.	Against.	Edmund J. Davis.	A. J. Hamilton.	Hamilton Stuart.	J. W. Flanagan.	Wells Thompson.	Boulds Baker.	A. H. Latimer.	A. Bledsoe.	A. T. Monroe.	G. W. Diamond.	G. W. Honey.	James W. Thomas.	J. G. Killough.	Jacob Kuehler.	Joseph Spence.	Thomas W. Ward.	A. O. Cooley.
Anderson	1,364	6	803	603	.....	805	577	21	4	1	775	594	804	601	3	804	606	.....	.....
Angelina	181	27	72	225	.....	63	153	13	30	71	17	157	83	158	.....	68	169	.....	.....
Atascosa	245	5	51	204	.....	28	9	197	3	16	208	.....	18	217	.....	19	3	43	176
Austin	1,276	115	998	482	25	960	333	44	53	952	107	185	947	.....	367	1,057	125	93	.....
Bandera	110	2	11	99	.....	9	.....	101	.....	9	100	.....	9	100	.....	9	3	44	59
Bastrop	1,309	10	781	524	1	791	416	30	16	797	10	489	801	37	441	822	259	216	.....
Bee	51	7	11	43	.....	3	3	40	.....	4	40	.....	4	41	.....	1	.....	45	.....
Bell	409	30	50	411	.....	10	417	35	12	.....	6	455	.....	451	.....	.....	58	394	.....
Bexar	1,453	14	929	590	.....	926	408	127	30	950	545	.....	940	536	.....	959	29	301	200
Blanco	88	.....	38	53	.....	37	13	4	33	37	48	.....	37	47	.....	35	38	3	8
Bosque	151	50	50	145	2	29	.....	28	112	.....	122	.....	.....	117	.....	2	117	54	.....
Bowie	445	1	264	177	.....	262	102	44	24	263	7	162	263	32	22	263	35	136	.....
Brazoria	1,022	12	603	434	1	601	69	33	333	603	419	.....	603	420	.....	603	414	4	.....
Brazos	1,246	8	795	442	2	795	406	22	1	800	36	391	801	39	397	796	173	257	.....
Brown	34	.....	1	32	.....	.....	23	.....	8	.....	19	4	.....	31	.....	.....	12	12	.....
Burleson	813	2	385	434	.....	378	225	67	108	382	390	.....	382	392	.....	382	382	11	.....
Burnet	148	22	10	157	.....	9	4	11	119	8	133	2	8	142	.....	8	93	15	23
Caldwell	599	120	352	413	1	351	352	9	53	351	413	.....	350	413	.....	351	407	15	.....
Calhoun	398	31	249	169	7	246	109	46	4	248	158	.....	244	157	11	248	1	156	3
Cameron	545	4	220	328	.....	203	.....	16	329	203	345	.....	205	344	.....	202	342	4	.....
Chambers	86	36	73	65	.....	68	3	38	.....	65	2	27	68	26	.....	65	32	.....	.....
Cherokee	1,013	111	247	909	1	263	740	102	.....	1	317	731	14	1,121	.....	2	1,104	11	.....
Collin	748	35	28	723	.....	17	485	4	228	19	193	518	12	254	462	14	96	522	.....
Colorado	1,832	32	1,175	728	3	1,163	698	3	4	1,167	1	690	1,167	.....	716	1,172	.....	723	.....
Comal	551	8	360	255	.....	356	.....	.....	166	358	248	.....	357	248	.....	386	.....	3	223
Comanche	47	10	1	40	.....	.....	25	22	5	.....	15	29	.....	49	.....	.....	31	5	.....
Cooke	391	12	9	404	3	.....	287	23	98	.....	58	321	.....	83	.....	8	60	317	.....
Coryell	252	12	.....	259	.....	.....	183	2	68	.....	160	32	.....	224	.....	.....	169	49	.....
Dallas	826	47	289	592	12	274	67	521	7	250	591	2	277	559	7	274	92	517	.....
Davis	886	3	436	571	.....	438	470	32	.....	436	.....	564	436	.....	141	436	216	217	.....
Denton	185	142	9	305	2	4	27	153	98	4	60	192	4	64	208	4	237	42	.....
Dewitt	556	35	367	222	4	339	46	175	11	342	227	.....	341	229	1	334	35	161	10
Ellis	578	29	99	505	1	97	457	26	6	71	1	.....	84	517	1	81	60	452	.....
El Paso	232	.....	336	122	1	256	.....	.....	160	251	165	.....	251	165	.....	251	165	.....	.....
Erath	80	19	13	115	.....	9	9	29	64	7	81	.....	9	79	.....	7	66	34	.....

Falls.....	956	4	362	594	.....	362	54	384	566	.....	361	455	118	362	572	.....	.....
Fannin.....	594	188	287	507	2	54	76	319	63	82	200	124	.....	200	133	462	.....
Fayette.....	1,405	387	1,174	527	126	1,097	446	16	324	266	1,113	124	542	1,207	150	387	.....
Fort Bend.....	1,056	63	986	171	6	969	178	5	12	79	968	16	74	974	3	192	.....
Freestone.....	986	5	668	594	.....	623	36	525	292	260	605	601	.....	605	592	.....	.....
Galveston.....	1,925	70	1,010	1,112	44	997	740	371	893	182	1,002	643	419	1,003	83	832	150
Gillespie.....	301	11	277	78	.....	273	.....	13	81	.....	206	79	.....	206	.....	.....	.....
Goliad.....	297	26	172	130	.....	158	67	66	124	.....	157	127	.....	151	2	125	44
Gonzales.....	939	38	476	513	3	468	499	8	428	2	464	310	93	462	387	3	.....
Grayson.....	701	45	253	505	1	31	319	16	76	366	31	469	182	243	198	238	.....
Grimes.....	2,032	2	1,664	370	.....	1,662	261	58	336	15	1,663	332	15	1,666	339	6	.....
Guadalupe.....	800	4	516	328	.....	501	326	12	337	.....	503	332	.....	506	338	.....	2
Hamilton.....	44	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	33	2	20	4	.....	41	.....	.....	31	9	.....
Hardin.....	28	30	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	46	.....	.....
Harris.....	2,239	110	1,427	908	2	1,425	118	810	873	44	1,414	850	60	1,435	300	589	.....
Harrison.....	2,311	148	1,847	570	3	1,840	579	2	583	.....	1,839	80	.....	1,839	36	561	.....
Hays.....	374	38	120	277	.....	110	165	38	79	125	106	180	.....	108	148	115	.....
Henderson.....	450	19	193	335	1	194	1	321	333	.....	192	338	.....	71	458	.....	.....
Hidalgo.....	63	.....	14	49	.....	12	.....	3	51	.....	12	51	.....	12	23	28	.....
Hill.....	500	6	322	173	3	315	102	3	179	.....	315	177	.....	310	177	.....	.....
Hood.....	177	70	1	289	3	.....	17	253	267	.....	.....	259	1	.....	123	183	.....
Hopkins.....	720	25	134	609	4	132	414	57	16	580	131	597	.....	131	638	1	.....
Houston.....	1,205	15	790	478	3	785	329	62	843	318	801	454	.....	778	490	3	.....
Hunt.....	520	2	1	504	.....	1	1	7	433	.....	1	387	.....	1	420	3	.....
Jack.....	114	1	4	105	.....	.....	.....	24	58	.....	.....	79	.....	3	68	.....	7
Jackson.....	233	29	197	57	17	195	8	63	66	.....	186	55	17	184	.....	62	.....
Jasper.....	289	87	13	273	73	39	37	254	.....	277	39	.....	274	48	281	1	.....
Jefferson.....	152	18	23	108	6	7	101	4	7	99	7	10	93	8	110	1	.....
Johnson.....	370	82	4	465	.....	.....	162	228	384	.....	.....	344	.....	5	374	2	52
Karnes.....	151	6	31	145	.....	32	8	74	105	.....	27	114	.....	104	431	.....	.....
Kaufman.....	561	1	105	450	.....	104	1	438	426	2	104	426	.....	58	.....	4	54
Kerr.....	131	.....	60	76	.....	58	.....	75	72	.....	58	73	.....	123	2	1	45
Kendall.....	157	1	122	49	.....	118	3	45	50	.....	123	48	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Kinney.....	16	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamar.....	1,098	157	348	883	7	4	594	7	7	448	343	91	49	310	98	606	.....
Lampasas.....	114	14	7	116	1	7	19	3	53	1	4	62	.....	6	63	13	.....
Lavaca.....	744	46	382	450	4	388	439	4	1	424	389	1	429	384	3	421	.....
Leon.....	969	1	569	474	.....	568	443	15	18	401	569	412	.....	565	105	319	.....
Liberty.....	503	6	255	249	.....	249	.....	249	173	77	249	255	.....	249	256	.....	.....
Limestone.....	665	7	297	369	1	295	355	11	327	.....	219	324	.....	283	349	.....	.....
Live Oak.....	71	11	1	83	.....	1	.....	80	77	.....	1	77	.....	1	.....	80	4
Llano.....	71	7	1	75	.....	1	.....	2	64	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
Madison.....	405	1	180	226	.....	179	4	93	217	.....	179	223	.....	178	224	157	.....
Marion.....	1,375	3	1,021	358	.....	1,015	271	58	64	272	1,021	65	269	1,021	88	.....	.....
Mason.....	63	.....	34	32	.....	34	.....	13	27	.....	33	29	.....	30	.....	.....	36
Matagorda.....	438	4	402	27	1	400	25	4	20	.....	406	20	.....	403	19	3	.....
Maverick.....	53	.....	35	17	.....	34	13	5	21	.....	29	21	.....	30	.....	14	.....
McLennan.....	1,451	18	797	606	.....	818	196	74	587	.....	854	590	.....	256	567	.....	6
Medina.....	218	7	230	10	.....	233	1	5	5	.....	233	5	.....	233	.....	1	.....
Milam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montague.....	100	6	2	102	.....	1	.....	28	72	17	.....	91	8	482	94	5	.....
Montgomery.....	802	20	479	356	.....	473	215	37	318	18	476	333	.....	.....	330	.....	.....

ELECTIONS IN SECOND DISTRICT OF TEXAS.

Tabular statement showing the number of votes cast in each county for and against the constitution, &c.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	CONSTITUTION.		GOVERNOR.			LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.				COMPTROLLER.			TREASURER.			LAND OFFICE COMMISSIONER.			
	For.	Against.	Edmund J. Davis.	A. J. Hamilton.	Hamilton Stuart.	J. W. Flanagan.	Wells Thompson.	Boulds Baker.	A. H. Latimer.	A. Bledsoe.	A. T. Monroe.	G. W. Diamond.	G. W. Honey.	James W. Thomas.	J. G. Killough.	Jacob Kuehler.	Joseph Spence.	Thomas W. Ward.	A. O. Cooley.
Nacogdoches	306	422	388	401		373	308	42		362		377	365	390		362	385		
Navarro					1				1										
Newton	156	52	108	88		103	79	6		101	1		99			98	82		
Nueces	371	5	231	143		188		184		197	172		108	198		188	3	194	
Orange	160		5	146			2	153				155		153			148	8	
Palo Pinto	71	2		70			60		1						13		2	58	
Panola	476	116	63	609		82	573			45		625	44	624		45		630	
Parker	390	62	93	358	1	66	61	297	2	7	96		7	107	179	6	152		
Polk	674	23	459	221		458	5	102	98	472	148	25	467	190		448	203	8	
Presidio	34		19	15		17		17		22	5		32	2		18			8
Red River	1,282	8	780	506		105	110	54	989	595		446	599	227	33	599	271	385	
Refugio	45	51	72	32	2	66		41		62	42		67	32	7	63		35	3
Robertson	934	30	516	422		515	172	228		514	429	4	514	432		515	337	5	
Rusk	1,393	207	1,059	758		1,118	691	1	1	1,056	7	745	1,055	755		1,053		769	
Sabine	316	45	5	336		4	157	160				304		329			347		
San Augustine	441	57	157	332	1	139	295	4		34		414	34	391	25	34	414	17	
San Patricio	39		10	30		5		34		1			1	35			40		
San Saba	114	1		111			53	3	53		73	25		103			77	14	
Shelby	357	181	248	201	21	246	189	10	3	247		214	249	191		247	200	5	
Smith	1,374	159	1,017	652	1	999	583	38	4	1,012	9	615	1,012	1	638	1,011	645		
Starr	97		14	82		9		32	56	9	88		9	88		8	48	40	
Tarrant	590	26	54	568		24	70	466	19	37	381	150	24	537		22	509	61	
Titus	741	64	228	619		214	444	17	89	234	9	8	211	65		213	81	503	
Travis	1,269	26	593	798	1	560	217	22	553	561	695	1	544	788	7	549	760	58	2
Trinity	294		136	153		123	91	9	4	124	44	2	129	4	22	121	30	4	
Tyler	126	142	158	139		158		128		158	9		157			157	12		
Upshur	783	243	402	551		395	56	571		399	6		400			399	6		
Uvalde	36	1	8	29		8	19	9		7	28		7			7		8	9
Van Zandt	427	11	197	244		206	98	121		203	91	110	204	25	207	204	223		
Victoria	508	49	338	202	23	326	37	191		328	208	5	328	195	31	307		207	7
Walker	1,454	1	1,028	431		1,008	192	88	173	1,003	418	15	1,004	440		1,008	427	20	
Washington	2,956	47	2,035	959	16	1,971	797	151	60	1,834	173	723	2,018	291	551	2,024	122	813	
Webb	137		23	110		21		33	78	21	112		21	110		21	79	33	
Wharton	602	17	577	49	2	577	51			576			577			577		1	

Williamson.....	530	30	14	548	.....	4	239	9	275	5	528	.....	5	494	28	6	319	216	.....
Wilson	222	.....	151	105	.....	1	25	84	.....	151	105	.....	.....	106	.....	151	3	.....	103
Wise	114	3	.....	122	.....	.....	.....	55	62	.....	76	.....	.....	66	19	.....	78	27	.....
Wood	420	11	213	227	.....	222	99	29	42	227	28	144	.....	181	.....	225	180	3	.....
Zapata	40	.....	31	9	.....	31	.....	1	9	31	9	.....	.....	9	.....	22	.....	18	.....
Total	72,366	4,928	39,838	39,055	445	37,445	20,545	10,714	7,970	36,510	20,484	15,289	37,919	26,340	7,222	38,205	20,941	14,626	1,234

SCATTERING VOTES.

For governor—Dallas, B. Howe, 1; El Paso, A. J. Fountain, 1; Gillespie, Wm. Lukenbach, 1; Goliad, Jas. A. Burke, 2; Hunt, Wells Thompson, 2; Refugio, Jos. F. Smith, 1; Robertson, Throckmorton, 1; Rusk, A. J. Hillar, 1; Travis, Morgan C. Hamilton, 1; Jno. Donaldson, 1; Wharton, J. B. Collingsworth, 1. Total 13.

For lieutenant governor—Bowie, T. S. Vaile, 1; Comal, — Baur, 3; Dallas, J. Moss, 1; Gillespie, Adam Kueger, 1; Hardin, — Homkins, 2; Johnson, — Williams, 2; Kendall, Adam Vogt, 1; Vincenz Philipps, 1; Live Oak, A. B. Butler, 1; Montague, Jno. Morris, 1; Marion, P. Caselberry, 1; Palo Pinto, — Hamilton, 1; Rusk, J. E. Nelms, 1; Travis, H. Hemphill, 1; Tyler, — Brown, 1. Total 19.

For comptroller—Bell, Morgan Hamilton, 1; Bexar, Cooley Mann, 4; Calhoun, — Keuchler, 1; Gillespie, — Runge, 1; Hardin, — Spence, 24; Henderson, — Downey, 1; Johnson, — Whitmore, 1; A. B. White, 1; Kaufman, A. J. Mangal, 1; Lamar, Ed. Downey, 18; Marion, T. W. Walters, 2; Newton, — Moore, 3; Nueces, T. M. Ward, 1; Presidio, A. Larke, 3; Tarrant, A. W. Thomas, 2; Titus, Frank Carter, 408; Wells Thompson, 1; — Clarke, 1; Travia, Tom Finnin, 1; Trinity, — Spence, 1; Wharton, Wm. Rusk, 1. Total 477.

For treasurer—Bastrop, Thos. W. Ward, 1; Jno. L. Smith, 1; Bell, — Phillips, 1; Bexar, John Eckford, 3; Chambers, — Diamond, 3; Davis, J. G. Kimbrough, 7; — Thompson, 2; Gillespie, — Runge, 1; Harrison, J. A. Starr, 32; Henderson, — Blough, 1; Limestone, Keuchler, 1; — Thompson, 1; — Spencer, 3; — Harris, 2; Marion, — Thompson, 1; Medina, — Monroe, 1; Nueces, John Dix, 1; Refugio, E. W. Thomas, 1; Red River, — Monroe, 82; — Ward, 2; G. W. Conley, 98; Rusk, — Diamond, 1; Travis, Lewis Green, 1; Trinity, — Spence, 5; Tyler, — Bryant, 8. Total 260.

For commissioner land office—Austin, E. M. White, 36; Blanco, — Shaw, 1; Brazoria, — Stencil, 1; Cameron, — Thomas, 1; Erath, — Willy, 1; Freestone, — Honey, 1; Guadalupe, E. Hall, 1; Gillespie, — Tegener, 1; — Knolle, 1; — Kelli, 1; Galveston, — White, 176; Henderson, — Rector, 1; Johnson, — Shaw, 2; Lavaca, F. M. White, 10; Lamar, J. P. Rector, 98; Maverick, T. Buchler, 4; Newton, — White, 2; Parker, F. M. White, 39; Starr, J. J. Nix, 4; Travis, — White, 1; Upshur, — Diamond, 15. Total 394.

Tabular statement showing number of votes cast in each county for members of Congress.

FIRST DISTRICT.				SECOND DISTRICT.					THIRD DISTRICT.		
Counties.	G. W. Whitmore.	James Armstrong.	Horace Boughton.	Counties.	John C. Conner.	B. F. Grafton.	J. F. Johnson.	R. H. Taylor.	Counties.	W. T. Clark.	Jacob Elliot.
Anderson	803	602	.....	Bowie	109	309	15	.....	Austin	1,071	297
Angelina	103	135	32	Collin	277	20	383	14	Bosque	57	117
Chambers	64	38	.....	Cooke	314	9	69	4	Brazoria	922	101
Cherokee	170	978	.....	Dallas	559	272	13	19	Brazos	812	424
Hardin	1	60	.....	Davis	497	462	34	.....	Burleson	386	385
Harrison	1,841	587	.....	Denton	216	11	75	22	Falls	364	570
Henderson	195	332	.....	Ellis	363	7	88	1	Fort Bend	932	34
Houston	856	404	.....	Erath	38	5	71	.....	Freestone	655	524
Jasper	14	385	.....	Fannin	74	4	186	544	Galveston	1,057	1,078
Jefferson	7	113	.....	Grayson	320	230	162	10	Grimes	1,686	324
Liberty	249	258	.....	Hopkins	319	145	239	10	Harris	1,441	877
Nacogdoches	355	190	194	Hood	257	.....	26	.....	Hill	319	123
Newton	99	92	.....	Hunt	187	2	208	8	Leon	570	469
Orange .....	.....	158	.....	Jack	11	2	52	.....	Limestone	286	337
Panola	48	621	.....	Johnson	387	.....	65	.....	Madison	178	222
Polk	455	212	.....	Kaufman	259	108	120	6	Matagorda	418	18
Rusk	1,054	760	.....	Lamar	515	77	327	249	McLennan	853	579
Sabine	1	52	120	Marion	218	1,067	79	.....	Milam* .....	.....	.....
San Augustine	139	108	42	Montague	29	.....	66	.....	Montgomery	474	338
Shelby	255	60	3	Palo Pinto	67	.....	.....	.....	Navarro* .....	.....	.....
Smith	1,009	651	.....	Parker	356	114	.....	.....	Robertson	512	343
Trinity	131	95	.....	Red River	433	784	37	11	Washington	2,016	938
Tyler	158	116	.....	Tarrant	475	51	26	30	Walker	997	440
Van Zandt	205	233	.....	Titus	23	257	561	14	Wharton	576	26
Wood	244	166	.....	Upshur	66	404	552	.....			
				Wise	9	15	86	2			
Total	8,456	7,406	381	Total	6,378	4,355	3,540	944	Total	16,582	8,864

FOURTH DISTRICT.							SCATTERING VOTES.				
Counties.	E. Degener.	J. L. Haynes.	W. M. Varnell.	Counties.	E. Degener.	J. L. Haynes.	W. M. Varnell.	District.	Counties.	Candidates.	Votes.
Atascosa...	27	213	...	Karnes	31	125	2	1st.	Hardin	B. Tomkins.....	2
Bandera ..	9	100	...	Kendall.....	128	43	...		Henderson...	Joseph Spence	1
Bastrop...	794	446	...	Kerr.....	58	73	...		Newton.....	— Tunsall	1
Bee	2	42	2	Kinney	...	13	...		Tyler.....	E. P. Pickett	1
Bell	1	454	2	Lampasas...	6	84	...		Wood.....	John C. Conner	1
Bexar.....	966	528	...	Lavaca	385	424	7	2d.	Wood.....	J. F. Johnson.....	1
Blanco.....	37	45	...	Live Oak ...	1	80	...		Dallas	Till Kendall	1
Brown	...	29	...	Llano.....	1	65	...		Denton	A. Wright	1
Burnet.....	8	111	...	Mason	29	30	...		Ellis.....	A. Wright.....	12
Caldwell ..	154	415	186	Maverick ...	27	22	...		Erath.....	A. Wright.....	4
Calhoun ..	234	126	50	Medina	233	7	...	3d.	Hood	— James.....	1
Cameron ..	200	349	...	Nueces	182	186	...		Hopkins	— Vansickle.....	1
Colorado ..	1,147	708	10	Presidio	6	3	...		Hunt	— Throckmorton ..	1
Comal	363	248	...	Refugio.....	65	41	2		Marion	— Bateman	1
Comanche..	...	48	...	San Patricio.	...	34	4		Titus	A. Wright.....	1
Coryell	...	174	...	San Saba	...	101	...	4th.	Burleson.....	B. G. Shields.....	18
De Witt ..	339	204	16	Starr	7	90	...		Falls.....	B. G. Shields.....	1
El Paso	339	120	...	Travis	548	798	...		Limestone ..	B. G. Shields.....	3
Fayette ..	1,220	318	63	Uvalde	7	29	...		Montgomery.	John Shields.....	3
Gillespie...	278	70	...	Victoria	94	154	299		Wharton	Thomas Ochiltree.	2
Goliad	65	113	97	Webb	21	112	...	Goliad	J. L. Hony.....	1	
Gonzales ..	462	493	12	Williamson ..	20	516	...	Jackson.....	F. M. White.....	2	
Guadalupe	508	333	...	Wilson	151	106	...	Fresidio	H. G. King.....	22	
Hamilton ..	...	44	...	Zapata	31	9	...	Travis	Thomas Hill.....	1	
Hays	109	252	...					Travis	— Stribling.....	1	
Hidalgo ..	11	52	...								
Jackson ..	8	60	197	Total	9,312	9,240	949		Total		84

* No election.

Tabular statement showing the votes cast in each district for senators and representatives.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.				House of representatives.					
	E. B. Pickett.	J. H. Thomas.	William Chambers.	A. J. Harrison.	W. T. Simmons.	T. J. Chambers.	J. G. Smith.	A. N. B. Tompkins.	A. Shotwell.	B. Johnson.
Chambers.....	42	66	.....	.....	60	78	56	54	53	1
Hardin.....	55	1	.....	8	69	55	56	.....	.....	10
Jasper.....	332	28	.....	.....	315	323	367	17	11	.....
Jefferson.....	114	8	.....	.....	164	106	114	.....	1	.....
Liberty.....	259	246	.....	.....	245	258	247	246	241	240
Newton.....	76	92	.....	.....	85	85	86	100	62	.....
Orange.....	157	.....	.....	.....	143	138	139	.....	.....	8
Polk.....	227	211	235	10	186	220	180	202	203	1
Tyler.....	77	1	.....	179	39	32	40	.....	.....	238
Total	1,339	653	235	197	1,306	1,295	1,285	619	571	498

SCATTERING VOTES.

For senate.—C. H. Jones, Tyler 1. For representatives.—J. Bowles, Jasper 11, Jefferson 2, Liberty 6, Newton 74, Polk 205; John Jackson, Polk, 234; Ellie Davis, Polk 230; J. O. Shelby, Polk 228; R. O. W. McManus, Chambers 2; S. Morris, Orange 1. Total, 993.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.				House of representatives.					
	Amos Clark.	D. S. Carnahan.	W. A. Reeves.	R. Waterhouse.	J. A. Abney.	E. L. Robb.	E. L. Smith.	W. H. Bonner.	J. E. Thomas.	W. F. McClanahan.
Angelina.....	152	158	1	7	144	188	53	185	49	18
Nacogdoches.....	504	5	232	34	103	167	667	.....	171	168
Sabine.....	201	5	105	54	191	171	13	.....	77	98
San Augustine.....	40	125	15	327	229	127	3	112	293	236
Shelby.....	28	386	132	50	366	98	3	366	88	89
Trinity.....	97	6	144	.....	112	164	56	121	3	16
Total	1,022	685	629	472	1,145	915	795	784	681	625

SCATTERING VOTES.

For representatives.—James Boyd, Angelina 49, Nacogdoches 106, Sabine 242, San Augustine 49, Shelby 91, Trinity 13; R. B. Hooper, Angelina 2, Nacogdoches 107, Sabine 61, San Augustine 54; Shelby 256, Jacob Louis, San Augustine 117, Shelby 231; Robert Bonner, Nacogdoches 34, Sabine 13. Total 1,425.

Tabular statement showing the votes cast for senators and representatives—Continued.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.		House of representatives.					
	M. Priest.	James E. Dillard.	L. W. Cooper.	M. A. Gaston.	A. D. Elam.	J. R. Burnett.	R. H. C. Shelton.	W. C. Daniel.
Cherokee	414	774	354	854	738	239	264	770
Houston	845	412	973	360	409	861	802	208
Total.....	1,259	1,186	1,327	1,214	1,147	1,100	1,066	978

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.		House of representatives.					
	E. Pettit.	W. H. Tucker.	W. B. Stirman.	M. Manning.	J. H. Morrison.	B. W. Jackson.	C. C. Walker.	G. W. Ridgell.
Anderson	803	601	636	803	800	607	603	3
Henderson.....	196	334	516	186	186	332	234	102
Van Zandt.....	202	236	298	197	193	178	176	151
Total.....	1,201	1,171	1,450	1,186	1,179	1,117	1,013	256

SCATTERING VOTE.

For representative.—Willis Cowan, Anderson, 1.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.		House of representatives.					
	Webster Flanagan.	W. B. Ector.	A. J. Booty.	B. B. Lacy.	A. D. Tinsley.	C. C. Doyle.	S. R. Whitley.	J. T. Myers.
Panola	92	589	574	554	55	474	50	31
Rusk	1,171	634	706	645	1,122	698	886	884
Total	1,263	1,223	1,280	1,199	1,177	1,172	936	915

SCATTERING VOTES.

For representatives.—T. A. Oliver, Panola, 51, Rusk, 82; J. N. Fain, Panola, 103, Rusk, 26. Total, 262.

Tabular statement showing the votes cast for senators and representatives—Continued.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.				House of representatives.					
	J. P. Douglas.	Z. Norton.	L. P. Harris.	Van Hamilton.	W. C. Pierson.	L. N. Browning.	G. H. Slaughter.	W. F. Hamilton.	Alfred Emmert.	G. N. Aldridge.
Smith.....	642	997	1	1	991	995	992	631	560	544
Upshur.....	632	.....	432	.....	418	395	385	454	518	304
Total	1, 274	997	433	1	1, 409	1, 390	1, 377	1, 085	1, 078	848

SCATTERING VOTES.

For representative.—J. G. McGee, Smith, 62, Upshur, 392. Total, 454.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

County.	Senate.		House of representatives.					
	Henry Rawson.	J. M. Wascomb.	Henry Moore.	Mitchel Kendal.	N. A. Smith.	W. S. Coleman.	L. J. Gallant.	Thomas Brown.
Harrison.....	1, 830	590	1, 836	1, 833	585	559	7	7

SCATTERING VOTES.

For representative.—George Tucker, Harrison, 5.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.		House of representatives.					
	Don Campbell.	W. L. Crawford.	C. D. Morris.	W. G. Robinson.	J. W. Johnson.	G. T. Todd.	W. F. O'Neal.	W. H. Tilson.
Bowie	258	186	260	264	257	172	168	187
Davis.....	200	806	424	430	196	807	571	556
Marion	1, 032	334	1, 045	1, 000	1, 040	346	302	276
Total	1, 490	1, 326	1, 729	1, 694	1, 493	1, 325	1, 041	1, 019

SCATTERING VOTES.

For representative.—Trammel, Marion, 5.

Tabular statement showing the votes cast for senators and representatives—Continued.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.				House of representatives.					
	H. R. Latimer.	W. H. Fleming.	C. G. Gordon.	J. F. Johnson.	John P. Hill.	R. L. Moore.	W. P. McLean.	J. R. Lyons.	E. R. Hawkins.	William J. Swain.
Red River	602	631	.....	.....	551	828	295	653	310	456
Titus	476	322	3	1	697	242	723	4	304	127
Total	1,078	953	3	1	1,248	1,070	1,018	657	614	583

SCATTERING VOTES.

For representatives.—S. A. Cook, Red River, 43; A. G. Robinson, Red River, 28; S. A. Cook, Titus, 126; C. G. Gordon, Titus, 5; John Horton, Titus, 3.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.				House of representatives.					
	D. W. Cole.	B. A. Van Sickle.	— Stinson.	— Armstrong.	E. P. Becton.	H. C. Ellis.	S. S. Weaver.	J. H. Young.	David Stinson.	Henry Grogan.
Hopkins	501	233	2	.....	596	307	352	105	111	133
Hunt	212	254	.....	.....	218	171	154	367	112	24
Wood	169	247	.....	1	167	126	80	36	258	316
Total	882	734	2	1	981	604	586	508	481	473

SCATTERING VOTES.

For senate.— — Coffey, Hopkins, 1. For representatives—O. S. Davis, Hopkins, 329; M. T. Hoskins, Hopkins, 81; — Coffey, Hopkins, 10; — Dodson, Hopkins, 2; O. S. Davis, Hunt, 33; M. T. Hoskins, Hunt, 31; O. S. Davis, Wood, 5; M. T. Hoskins, Wood, 202. Total, 693.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.				House of representatives.					
	E. L. Dohoney.	R. Peterson.	J. M. Long.	S. J. Spotts.	J. O. Austin.	M. L. Armstrong.	J. R. McKee.	H. H. Van Noy.	J. W. Moore.	D. H. Davis.
Fannin	90	241	190	299	378	33	471	256	139	10
Lamar	528	322	267	.....	347	573	109	276	376	475
Total	618	563	457	299	725	606	580	532	515	485

SCATTERING VOTES.

For senate.—F. W. Miner, Fannin, 49; J. M. Scott, Fannin, 3; F. W. Miner, Lamar, 66; J. R. Scott, Lamar, 64. Total, 182. For representatives—James Lane, Fannin, 345; T. C. Bean, Fannin, 299; J. W. Stephenson, Fannin, 150; Frank Miles, Fannin, 20; J. A. Rutherford, Fannin, 5; Westley Askins, Fannin, 2; W. Trulock, Lamar, 326; J. W. Stephenson, Lamar, 314; Frank Miles, Lamar, 142; Westley Askins, Lamar, 82; T. C. Bean, Lamar, 32; James Lane, Lamar, 24; J. A. Rutherford, Lamar, 13; Wash. Merrill, Lamar, 2; M. D. Harrel, Lamar, 2. Total, 1,758.

Tabular statement showing the votes cast for senators and representatives—Continued.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.		House of representatives.					
	G. T. Ruby.	A. P. McCormick.	B. R. Plumly.	William Prissick.	Wm. H. Sinclair.	R. M. Tevis.	W. C. Wagley.	E. Wilson.
Brazoria	602	425	742	571	123	129	233	481
Galveston	955	1, 170	1, 492	940	733	1, 020	780	184
Matagorda	398	39	421	409	392	.....	19	.....
Total	1, 955	1, 634	2, 655	1, 920	1, 248	1, 149	1, 032	665

SCATTERING VOTES.

For representatives.—William Marshall, Brazoria, 446; W. Walter, Brazoria, 1; Walter Marshall, Galveston, 244; J. E. Cowen, Galveston, 87; R. Nelson, Galveston, 62; Jesse Stencil, Galveston, 47; Irwin Wilson, Matagorda, 27. Total, 914.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.				House of representatives.					
	Jno. G. Bell.	R. K. Smith.	T. S. McDade.	W. E. Kendall.	F. G. Franks.	W. Sheriff.	C. L. Abbott.	W. E. Horne.	Wm. Easton.	Shade Croom.
Austin	1, 002	.....	410	.....	922	924	957	.....	6	.....
Fort Bend	352	624	.....	74	869	78	261	553	516	411
Wharton	51	537	.....	.....	576	476	1	504	1	38
Total	1, 405	1, 161	410	74	2, 367	1, 478	1, 219	1, 057	523	449

SCATTERING VOTES.

For senate.—Phillips, Austin, 1; J. J. Bell, Wharton, 22; A. J. Bell, Wharton, 10; Jacob Bell, Wharton, 1; John Bell, Wharton, 1. Total, 35.

For representatives.—E. L. Theumann, Austin, 407; L. Constant, Austin, 56; J. Walker, Fort Bend, 93; W. C. Alston, Fort Bend, 60; J. B. Walker, Wharton, 40; J. Walker, Wharton, 8; J. B. Walker, jr., Wharton, 2; J. W. Walker, Wharton, 1; Thomas Hand, Wharton, 1; William Kendall, Wharton, 1. Total, 669.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.		House of representatives.					
	W. H. Parsons.	D. J. Baldwin.	Henry R. Allen.	Richard A. Allen.	Goldsteen DuPree.	Matt. Steussy.	John Shearn.	Jacob Binz.
Harris	1, 424	882	1, 458	1, 395	1, 375	786	821	837
Montgomery	474	342	476	464	468	316	197	83
Total	1, 898	1, 224	1, 934	1, 859	1, 843	1, 102	1, 018	920

SCATTERING VOTES.

For representatives.—Jas. McWashington, Harris, 6; Montgomery, 140; J. E. Griffin, Montgomery, 7. Total, 153.

Tabular statement showing the votes cast for senators and representatives—Continued.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.				House of representatives.					
	J. S. Mills.	C. Caldwell.	A. Buffington.	— McKinney.	Richard Williams.	C. T. D. Harn.	James P. Butler.	A. T. McKinney.	J. C. Hutcheson.	H. M. Crabb.
Madison	174	221	3	.....	177	174	174	197	212	226
Grimes	1,678	351	.....	.....	1,653	1,662	1,503	338	349	327
Walker	838	449	3	1	944	837	777	528	436	431
Total	2,690	1,021	6	1	2,774	2,673	2,454	1,063	997	984

SCATTERING VOTES.

For representatives.—Alexander Terrell, Madison, 3, Grimes, 15, Walker, 23; Adam McGee, Madison, 3, Walker, 10. Total, 54.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

County.	Senate.				House of representatives.					
	Matthew Gaines.	B. O. Watrous.	J. T. Swearingen.	Wm. T. Clark.	C. J. Stockbridge.	Wm. Schotman.	Theo. Giesecke.	J. D. McAdoo.	T. J. Lockett.	Wm. Schurenberg.
Washington	1,857	808	18	2	1,869	1,784	660	605	336	187

SCATTERING VOTES.

For representatives.—William Schlotum, Washington, 161; Wm. Schlottmann, Washington, 8. Total, 169.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.				House of representatives.					
	W. A. Saylor.	A. B. Cunningham.	James Shaw.	A. Anderson.	John Mitchell.	G. T. Haswell.	C. W. Gardiner.	C. S. Mellett.	E. A. Martin.	J. S. Perry.
Brazos	801	366	49	2	750	845	800	328	384	433
Burleson	392	192	202	1	386	257	264	486	415	274
Milam*										
Total	1,193	588	251	3	1,136	1,102	1,064	814	799	707

* No election.

SCATTERING VOTES.

For representatives.—C. I. Evans, Brazos, 35, Burleson, 68; R. H. Toms, Brazos, 9, Burleson, 49; T. H. Mundine, Burleson, 70. Total, 231.

Tabular statement showing the votes cast for senators and representatives—Continued.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.		House of representatives.					
	P. W. Hall.	William Keigwin.	D. W. Burley.	S. Cotton.	S. J. Adams.	E. A. McCracken.	John H. Potts.	G. B. Durst.
Freestone.....	595	610	598	593	567	687	563	579
Leon.....	555	489	563	563	466	466	567	475
Robertson	460	433	422	413	529	407	418	402
Total	1,610	1,532	1,583	1,569	1,562	1,560	1,548	1,456

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.			House of representatives.					
	A. J. Evans.	S. W. Ford.	C. R. Waters.	S. Mullins.	Robert Crudup.	David Medlock.	William M. Reed.	G. M. L. Sorrelle.	Jackson Dunn.
Falls	604	359	1	356	350	347	415	80	105.
Limestone.....	218	193	241	198	296	202	297	364	197
McLennan	676	778	.....	772	637	594	388	572	483
Total	1,498	1,330	242	1,326	1,283	1,143	1,100	1,016	785.

SCATTERING VOTES.

For representatives.—Stephen Cobb, Limestone, 85, McLennan, 259; E. H. Featherstone, Falls, 477, Limestone, 5, McLennan, 237; Sayre, Falls, 2; Merrick Trammel, Falls, 9, Limestone, 97, McLennan, 115. Total, 1,286.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.			House of representatives.					
	W. H. Pyle.	J. H. Lippard.	Robert Hodge.	J. Abbott.	J. E. Hawkins.	H. W. Young.	Andrew Hanson.	E. S. Bell.	J. B. Jones.
Ellis.....	494	91	4	465	512	121	85	120	20
Hill	147	319	6	158	77	359	316	279	39
Kaufman	499	31	2	377	391	95	85	71	359
Navarro*									
Total	1,140	441	12	1,000	980	575	486	470	418

* No election.

SCATTERING VOTES.

For representatives.—W. D. Blackman, Ellis, 37, Kaufman, 30; A. A. Kemble, Hill, 2; W. W. McPhail, Ellis, 276. Total, 345.

Tabular statement showing the votes cast for senators and representatives—Continued.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.			House of representatives.				
	Samuel Evans.	J. K. P. Record.	B. F. Barkley.	John Lane.	B. S. Shelburne.	A. F. Leonard.	A. M. Cochran.	H. S. Johnson.
Collin.....	411	300	1	509	523	475	211	207
Dallas.....	457	426	8	601	531	444	440	95
Tarrant.....	487	43	77	513	484	427	86	78
Total.....	1,355	769	86	1,623	1,538	1,346	737	380

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.				House of representatives.					
	E. T. Broughton.	Thomas Kealey.	T. C. Bass.	— Conner.	M. A. Elliott.	A. C. Warren.	J. R. Cole.	James D. George.	W. Woodrum.	D. S. Hubble.
Cooke.....	265	54	72	.....	364	307	316	.....	1	13
Denton.....	151	61	109	.....	176	219	154	.....	66	36
Grayson.....	307	329	104	.....	325	317	320	375	222	22
Jack.....	2	74	25	2	.....	1	9	54	.....	106
Montague.....	6	29	36	.....	23	20	64	4	.....	49
Wise.....	15	25	48	.....	54	20	.....	.....	4	34
Total.....	746	572	394	2	942	884	863	433	293	260

SCATTERING VOTES.

For representatives.—J. H. Cole, Montague, 1; — Cole, Jack, 1; M. C. Elliott, Montague, 1; — Elliott, Jack, 1; James George, Cooke, 47, Denton, 15; — Kohl, Wise, 11; A. S. Mangum, Cooke, 10, Denton, 3, Grayson, 116, Montague, 4; — Mangram, Wise, 1; J. S. McCune, Cooke, 3, Denton, 48, Jack, 2; — McCune, Wise, 6; G. W. Robertson, Cooke, 74; A. W. Robertson, Jack, 31, Montague, 56; A. W. Robinson, Denton, 131, Grayson, 16; — Robinson, Jack, 1, Wise, 81; Henry Thompson, Grayson, 232, Jack, 6, Montague, 5. Total, 903.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.				House of representatives.					
	G. R. Shannon.	B. F. Welcher.	A. L. Kirk.	W. F. Carter.	W. E. Hughes.	J. C. Weaver.	T. E. Ross.	B. A. Magness.	J. Robinson.	S. S. Nichols.
Bosque.....	7	81	41	61	115	10	85	57	29	93
Erath.....	.....	4	114	11	35	96	83	33	11	41
Hood.....	74	187	41	2	155	82	82	249	130	19
Johnson.....	322	118	16	8	367	329	368	.....	93	4
Palo Pinto.....	3	20	33	13	57	39	53	.....	10	14
Parker.....	290	45	4	137	447	285	127	140	130	161
Total.....	696	455	249	232	1,176	841	798	479	403	332

SCATTERING VOTES.

For senate.—J. G. Thomas, Bosque, 10, Hood, 22, Johnson, 11. Total, 43.
For representatives.—E. P. Anderson, Bosque, 96, Erath, 25, Hood, 68, Johnson, 37, Palo Pinto, 20, Parker, 52; — Shannon, Palo Pinto, 4. Total, 302.

Tabular statement showing the votes cast for senators and representatives—Continued.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.				House of representatives.					
	B. J. Pridgen.	F. M. White.	A. A. Deavalon.	W. M. Varnell.	L. B. Camp.	F. E. Grothaus.	J. B. York.	M. S. Stoner.	J. R. North.	J. S. Ferguson.
Bee	6	36			8	2	3	33	35	32
Calhoun	232	180		1	237	203	242	132	121	91
De Witt	351	220			163	330	75	189	221	183
Goliad	185	106			122	57	8	45	56	46
Jackson	8	239			59	10	180	53	10	44
Refugio	66	40			61		1	40	31	25
San Patricio	2	19	11		2		2	18	18	18
Victoria	324	236			313	318	316	195	199	159
Total	1,174	1,076	11	1	965	920	827	705	691	598

SCATTERING VOTES.

For senate.—J. S. Ferguson, Calhoun, 1; J. Keuchler, Calhoun, 1; — Stapp, Bee, 1. Total, 3.

For representatives.—G. A. Beeman, Bee, 3, De Witt, 1, Goliad, 5, Refugio, 1; A. Cold, Calhoun, 1; R. W. Davis, Bee, 5, De Witt, 71, Goliad, 149, Refugio, 59, San Patricio, 2; W. P. Hammond, Calhoun, 20; W. P. Laughter, Bee, 1, Calhoun, 18, De Witt, 7, Goliad, 2, Jackson, 54, Refugio, 7, Victoria, 15; S. C. Patton, Jackson, 2; Nelson Plato, San Patricio, 11; V. M. Rose, Calhoun, 24, De Witt, 2, Jackson, 15, Refugio, 16, Victoria, 85; W. P. Slaughter, Refugio, 2; T. J. Tally, Bee, 4, De Witt, 107, Goliad, 213, Jackson, 29, Refugio, 61, Victoria, 10; N. B. Thompson, Calhoun, 40, Jackson, 153; F. M. White, Jackson, 1. Total, 1,196.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.				House of representatives.				
	A. K. Foster.	J. D. Gilmore.	A. J. Vaughan.	W. T. Wilkerson.	H. C. Youngkin.	B. F. Williams.	John Zweigel.	George McCormick.	M. V. Kinnison.
Colorado	1,157	642	73	1,161	1,134	1,140	713	683	535
Lavaca	532	293		379	392	351	367	395	429
Total	1,689	935	73	1,540	1,526	1,491	1,080	1,078	964

SCATTERING VOTES.

For representatives.—H. P. Overbay, Colorado, 103; W. H. Overby, Lavaca, 75; A. Schrimpscher, Lavaca, 3; — Schrimpscher, Colorado, 46; M. Malsch, Colorado, 1. Total, 248.

Tabular statement showing the votes cast for senators and representatives—Continued.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.			House of representatives.					
	E. L. Alford.	J. D. Sayers.	H. Ledbetter.	R. Zapp.	J. Schutze.	J. J. Hamilton.	Aug. Kleinert.	B. Lyman.	George Herder.
Bastrop	761	512	24	772	810	696	415	513	431
Fayette	1, 043	456	287	1, 128	1, 045	1, 020	570	458	466
Total	1, 804	968	311	1, 900	1, 855	1, 716	985	971	897

SCATTERING VOTES.

For representatives.—G. Grassmeier, Bastrop, 72; G. S. Smith, Bastrop, 14; John L. Smith, Fayette 197; F. Teichmuller, Bastrop, 12; H. Teichmuller, Fayette, 259. Total, 554.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.				House of representatives.					
	Thomas H. Baker.	J. W. Stell.	Ed. Bellinger.	T. H. Davis.	James F. McKee.	W. W. Davis.	A. Dorris.	P. C. Winn.	William Rust.	J. A. Glenn.
Caldwell	355	406	8	.....	350	342	336	383	380	414
Gonzales	466	517	4	1	466	456	451	446	369	190
Guadalupe	497	342	3	.....	493	491	489	345	351	343
Total	1, 318	1, 265	15	1	1, 309	1, 289	1, 276	1, 174	1, 100	947

SCATTERING VOTES.

For senate.—T. H. Honey, Gonzales, 1.
 For representatives.—M. H. Beaty, Gonzales, 4; W. H. Beaty, Guadalupe, 1; W. D. Cary, Gonzales, 1; H. L. Conn, Caldwell, 7, Gonzales, 364; F. H. Smith, Guadalupe, 2. Total, 379.

Tabular statement showing the votes cast for senators and representatives—Continued.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.				House of representatives.													
	M. H. Bowers.	J. B. McFarland.	Richard Talbot.	F. Moore.	F. Kyle.	J. W. Posey.	J. H. Miller.	C. Jenkins.	E. B. Turner.	W. K. Makemson.	R. Masterson.	Ben. Gooch.	P. D. Alexander.	H. C. Cheatham.	A. Schutze.	Henry Madison.	B. Dillingham.	W. Hammett.
Bell.....	450	9	.....	.....	392	383	424	397	7	57	6	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	58	.....
Brown.....	29	.....	.....	1	25	25	25	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Comanche.....	54	1	.....	.....	39	51	39	36	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coryell.....	246	19	.....	3	232	232	234	262	15	14	16	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	1	.....
Hamilton.....	45	.....	.....	.....	39	38	36	43	1	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Hays.....	225	43	109	.....	240	167	167	137	41	41	16	23	149	140	94	99	.....	5
Lampasas.....	91	17	7	.....	6	9	4	18	22	6	106	131	3	.....	6	8	54	3
San Saba.....	84	31	.....	.....	66	76	68	64	32	35	41	8	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Travis.....	398	438	515	.....	391	270	247	222	548	422	348	582	559	322	557	549	39	45
Williamson.....	285	251	15	.....	253	315	236	234	261	320	250	20	2	192	5	3	45	.....
Total.....	1,907	809	646	4	1,683	1,566	1,480	1,440	928	896	785	768	713	710	662	659	197	54

SCATTERING VOTES.

For senate.—Ben. Gooch, Brown, 3; Peter Nolan, Travis, 1; E. B. Turner, Bell, 2. Total, 6.
 For representatives.—M. H. Bowers, Travis, 1; Dow Phillips, Travis, 1 Ed. Wilkerson, Hays, 10, Travis, 12. Total, 24.

ELECTIONS IN SECOND DISTRICT OF TEXAS.

Tabular statement showing the votes cast for senators and representatives—Continued.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.				House of representatives.												
	Theo. Hertzberg.	H. C. King.	— Cing.	A. O. Cooley.	A. M. Cox.	F. Tegener.	A. Zoller.	W. J. Locke.	J. E. Dwyer.	A. L. Kessler.	J. Schuchart.	C. Rossy.	M. Froeble.	W. Kuhfuss.	Old Meckel.	A. J. Peel.	M. Schuch.
Bandera.....	9	100			8	9	9	9	98	93	92	88					
Bexar.....	889	596			880	905	897	903	634	509	499	506					
Blanco.....	34	51			73	36	41	36	43	35	22	18				1	
Burnet.....	9	120			121	6	6	6	43	55	56	6	45				
Comal.....	348	259			289	364	366	334	221	300	253	219					
Gillespie.....	245	111	1	1	249	264	255	253	74	77	82	76	1				1
Kendall.....	100	71			110	150	113	118	52	53	16	56		1	1		
Kerr.....	57	74			58	60	57	63	71	70	67	67	2				
Llano.....		72			47	1			50	34	32	3					
Mason.....	29	37			43	32	27	32	28	22	29	8					
Wilson.....	151	106			151	151	151	151	106	108	106	106					
Total.....	1,871	1,597	1	1	2,029	1,978	1,922	1,905	1,420	1,356	1,254	1,153	48	1	1	1	1

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Senate.				House of representatives.													
	A. J. Fountain.	J. B. Thomas.	J. Lujan.	A. A. Deavalon.	Ira H. Evans.	George Spencer.	Nelson Plato.	F. Schlickum.	W. W. Mills.	Jesus Lujan.	A. J. Fountain.	J. T. Peacock.	W. C. Carroll.	Jno. Buckman.	W. H. Smith.	T. H. McGehee.	F. E. McManus.	J. H. Roberts.
Atascosa.....	17	56	....	29	4	5	14	....	16	....	....	192	....	....	48	154	....	....
Cameron.....	197	347	....	....	200	184	336	196	341	337	....	....	10	....	....	....	9	....
El Paso.....	....	45	408	....	159	16	119	149	105	....	325	....	....	....	119	....	....	....
Hidalgo.....	1	53	....	1	9	40	52	1	23	21	....	....	1	....	....	....	29	3
Karnes.....	....	....	....	110	....	....	....	....	28	....	....	30	30	154	1	2	1	....
Kinney.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Live Oak.....	3	2	....	57	3	1	71	2	....	....	....	26	2	67	....	5	....	....
Maverick.....	30	....	....	....	31	30	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Medina.....	226	....	....	1	230	230	....	230	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	3	....	....
Nueces.....	190	2	....	180	183	210	176	180	135	....	....	....	86	....	1	....	2	....
Presidio.....	....	....	26	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Starr.....	7	90	....	....	8	83	42	6	12	17	....	....	28	....	....	....	2	45
Uvalde.....	4	2	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....
Webb.....	21	78	....	33	15	19	39	20	68	47	....	....	72	....	....	....	76	43
Zapata.....	31	8	....	1	31	39	9	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	10
Total.....	727	683	434	412	877	861	858	844	739	422	348	252	229	221	171	166	120	161

SCATTERING VOTES.

For senate.—H. A. Deablon, Cameron, 2; — Evans, Live Oak, 9; Henry C. King, Kinney, 6, Medina, 1; J. B. Thomson, Atascosa, 1. Total, 19.

For representatives.—T. Ball, Atascosa, 10, Live Oak, 56; W. Evans, Nueces, 1; L. B. Kemp, Uvalde, 3; J. Kurkman, Nueces, 2; — McManus, Nueces, 4; P. McCabe, Nueces, 1; J. M. McCormick, Uvalde, 2; G. H. Roberts, Cameron, 11; scattering, Cameron, 3; — Schlickum, Atascosa, 2; F. Schlickner Uvalde, 1. Total, 96.

Statement showing vote by counties for clerks of district courts, sheriffs, and justices of the peace.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—W. H. King, 801; C. L. Price, 614; N. W. Hunter, 1.

For sheriff.—G. D. Kelley, 794; J. C. Simpson, 622.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, W. T. Smith, 217; B. F. Broyles, 181. Precinct No. 2, H. Fields, 104; A. F. Garner, 68. Precinct No. 3, A. D. Martiniere, 64; J. Howell, 48. Precinct No. 4, Jasper Starr, 230; Dempster Foster, 173; C. Callier, 2; McGinnis, 2. Precinct No. 5, E. Andrews, 202; G. W. Hudson, 88.

ANGELINA COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Stephen Treadwell, 220; J. C. Swaggerty, 111.

For sheriff.—B. F. Hill, 176; A. Mantooth, 163.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, A. Brantan, 110; G. S. Hudiburgh, 51. Precinct No. 2, O. W. Hopper, 34; R. R. Turner, 29. Precinct No. 3, Marion Red, 19; J. T. Hammons, 19. Precinct No. 4, J. J. Crutchfield, 14; A. B. Cochran, 8. Precinct No. 5, A. J. Spears, 9; W. Y. Boykin, 7.

ATASCOSA COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—C. H. Lyons, 113; E. A. Briggs, 89; George W. Noel, 60.

For sheriff.—L. W. Peacock, 101; J. C. Carr, 76; John Thomas, 42; C. J. Emsley, 30; D. L. Musgrave, 12.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, H. L. Harrison, 68; William R. Ridley, 51; A. M. Rose, 2; J. McLain Elledge, 1. Precinct No. 2, S. B. Potter, 38; J. C. Snyder, 31; J. D. Robertson, 12. Precinct No. 3 (no candidates.) Precinct No. 4, C. H. Bingham, 31. Precinct No. 5, McH. Bramlette, 9.

AUSTIN COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Thomas Chapman, 838; Z. W. Matthews, 643.

For sheriff.—William Green, 846; J. T. Browning, 562; William L. Shelburne, 82.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, John P. Bell, 294; C. F. W. Reinicke, 121. Precinct No. 2, W. S. Wright, 380; H. L. Rankin, 60; S. R. Blake, 13. Precinct No. 3, A. McKinney, 117; J. A. Light, 37. Precinct No. 4, F. Peters, 90; A. Regenbrecht, 75. Precinct No. 5, Max Meissner, 203; F. W. Dorbritz, 1.

BANDERA COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Thomas L. Bushner, 55; B. F. Langford, 45; Alexander Hay, 13.

For sheriff.—T. C. Rine, 75; Joseph Sutherland, 31.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Henry Stevens, 22; William E. Westerfield, 18. Precinct No. 2, H. Griffin, 15; J. R. Gibbons, 1.

Precinct No. 3, M. C. Click, 15; George F. Smith, 11. Precinct No. 4, F. M. Hodges, 3; Bladen Mitchell, 1; J. P. Roderegusz, 1. Precinct No. 5, (no candidates.)

BASTROP COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—R. F. Campbell, 832; C. L. Morgan, 464.

For sheriff.—Joseph Fung, 781; P. T. Jones, 485; A. W. Fort, 19; Louis Eilers, 1.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, J. B. Cope, 475; W. T. Allen, 108; William Miller, 99; F. F. Brady, 9; H. Gibson, 1. Precinct No. 2, W. A. Highsmith, 66; A. Petty, 44; A. C. Lenz, 18; G. T. Watson, 10. Precinct No. 3, Julius Noegerath, 13. Precinct No. 4, W. C. Lawhon, 127; John D. Floyd, 37; Wiley Fore, 14. Precinct No. 5, Charles G. Fungmeihel, 132; D. W. Kennedy, 41; Anton Pohl, 17; F. A. Redfield, 10; Charles Munzenberger, 8.

BEE COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—T. J. Smith, 34; T. R. Atkins, 28.

For sheriff.—J. N. Lee, 43; T. H. Marsden, 17.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, R. Gillett, 33. Precinct No. 2, J. B. Atkins, 4. Precinct No. 3, James McKeown, 3. Precinct No. 4, (no candidates.) Precinct No. 5, George Craven, 12; D. S. Calihan 4.

BELL COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—James Slack, 441; W. O. Christopher, 34.

For sheriff.—W. J. Long, 328; E. T. Reed, 123; John Halpain, 28.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, J. B. B. Supple, 139; Holman, 1. Precinct No. 2, A. F. Smith, 40; A. B. Lewis, 3; John Elam, 2. Precinct No. 3, Joseph Cater, 87. Precinct No. 4, W. D. Black 2; J. N. Nesbit, 2. Precinct No. 5, John McDowell, 59; J. F. Power, 2.

BEXAR COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Mortimer Slocum, 840; R. D. Burns, 629; Payton Smythe, 46; Manual Herrera, 1.

For sheriff.—Dan. H. Bonnett, 1,046; James N. Fiske, 448; Kate Brown, 1.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, H. Klocke, 673; R. Wuelfing, 293; A. McCormack, 115; W. H. Huston, 25. Precinct No. 2, A. Gugger, 26. Precinct No. 3, F. Ujhazi, 30; Albert Stow, 18; Samuel Sprouls, 1. Precinct No. 4, Caleb C. Church, 63; James Childers, 17; L. Beck, 13; Juan Montez, 13; Antonio Dias, 10. Precinct No. 5, Julian Galleria, 16; Harrison Pressnell, 14; Antonio Seguin, 12; Charles Edwards, 4.

BLANCO COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Julius W. Herman, 78.

For sheriff.—Thomas F. Odiorn, 53; Augustus Pharr, 13; A. J. Kercherill, 9.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Marion F. Bell, 33. Precinct No. 2, Pleasant Wimberley, 5; George Freeman, 1. Precinct No. 3, Jacob Roberts, 1. Precinct No. 4, James Odiorn, 8. Precinct No. 5, Henry Rochan, 20; Augustus Engel, 3.

BOSQUE COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—R. L. Nicholson, 106; M. S. Greer, 51; Ward Keeler, 47; R. N. Elder, 12.

For sheriff.—Samuel Fossett, 195; Joseph Day, 20.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, S. Adams, 48; S. W. Billingslea, 21. Precinct No. 2, H. M. de Cordova, 23; Philip Howard, 14. Precinct No. 3, James J. King, 16. Precinct No. 4, T. A. McSpadden, 45; F. O. Rogers, 9; H. W. Saddler, 1. Precinct No. 5, W. L. Fox, 17.

BOWIE COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—A. G. Haskins, 338; T. W. Hooks, 97.

For sheriff.—Robert M. Johnson, 230; N. B. Brooks, 199; James Peters, 14.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Cal. Akin, 29. Precinct No. 2, Forrest Hooks, 142; Kates, 4; Ross Moores, 1. Precinct No. 3, James Hubbard, 129; Jesse Daniel, 18. Precinct No. 4, — McCrary, 14; — Proctor, 12. Precinct No. 5, Jerry Washington, 20; Harvey Daugherty, 19; P. T. Shaw, 10; Solomon Poer, 2.

BRAZORIA COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Charles Holmes, 589; H. Stevens, 315; A. W. Willis, 126.

For sheriff.—E. Kolkow, 579; Thos. Hickey, 352; — Boykin, 271; W. W. Payne, 46; J. W. Crafton, 43.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Eugene Wilson, 279; T. Campbell, 1. Precinct No. 2, J. C. Rogers, 133; P. C. Roberts, 97; — Underwood, 1. Precinct No. 3, C. A. Ballenger, 60. Precinct No. 4, J. Muller, 8. Precinct No. 5, J. Brougham, 12; — Thurmar, 1.

BRAZOS COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—C. F. Moore, 809; G. Martin, 364; T. Hall 20.

For sheriff.—W. B. Torman, 822; J. M. Zimmerman, 350; W. H. Milican, 4.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, John A. Rue, 321; Henderson Hardy, 40. Precinct No. 2, Len. Hudson, 31; T. H. Jones, 1. Precinct No. 3, Hough Reed, 115; H. Neville, 38; W. White, 15; M. Hammond, 5. Precinct No. 4, Hammette Hardy, 200; Wm. Havermann, 143; J. Reynolds, 40; D. C. Barmore, 4; W. J. Pierce, 4. Precinct No. 5, T. T. Batts, 188; J. F. Martin, 25.

BROWN COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Irvine Moore, 26.

For sheriff.—G. Lee, 19; James Harris, 11.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, B. J. Anderson, 14. Precinct No. 2, L. P. Baugh, 7. Precinct No. 3, G. W. Lewis, 6. Precinct No. 4, (no returns received.) Precinct No. 5, Isaac Bradshaw, 1.

BURLESON COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—T. M. Hunt, 412; L. Shoemake, 307; M. H. Addison, 74; R. W. Minus, 13.

For sheriff.—R. F. Jackson, 439; E. B. Bell, 308; J. C. Johnson, 46; R. B. Wright, 13; A. Posey, 3; T. Carr, 1.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, J. W. Courtney, 150; William Fuqua, 122. Precinct No. 2, J. D. Land, 87; J. W. Ragsdale, 84; J. R. Lewis, 40; E. C. Carrington, 19. Precinct No. 3, J. M. King, 20; Z. P. Evans, 13; T. C. Turner, 9; John Prewitt, 4. Precinct No. 4, B. F. Middleton, 41; T. H. Brennan, 39; M. Murchison, 29. Precinct No. 5, W. H. Ridgway, 20; D. G. Morris, 8.

BURNET COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—H. Posey, 139; W. W. Brooks, 38.

For sheriff.—R. W. Cates, 136; B. T. Boromer, 32; W. J. Stewart, 11.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, J. T. Woodward, 61; W. W. Brooks, 21. Precinct No. 2, A. M. Ramsey, 13; J. N. Johnson, 2. Precinct No. 3, Dan. Eldredge, 27. Precinct No. 4, J. H. King, 15; John M. Wood, 2. Precinct No. 5, George Shumett, 6; A. M. Cox, 1; John F. Barton, 1.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—James A. Wiley, 375; Thomas Williams, 310; Champion Cowan, 84.

For sheriff.—John L. Lane, 395; David P. Baker, 364; Leander B. Page, 9.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, George W. Shoaf, 181; Thomas H. Baker, 155. Precinct No. 2, John D. McGee, 58; Robert A. Gray, 17; Joshua Hall, 7. Precinct No. 3, C. M. Connelly, 84; Cornelius Muse, 70; W. F. Hardiman, 1. Precinct No. 4, J. W. Jeffrey, 36; J. C. Peacock, 34; Asa Pullen, 15. Precinct No. 5, James W. Shook, 16; Jacob Tinney, 15; T. R. Putnam, 10.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Charles W. Harthup, 276; George W. Woodman, 143; D. P. Yarrington, 1.

For sheriff.—Joseph Cahn, 198; Alex. Cold, 188; V. Welden, 29; H. B. Miller, 3.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, James McCoppin, 185; C. F. Vollers, 29. Precinct No. 2, Sam. H. Canfield, 65; W. S. Chichester, 38; D. Hatch, 1. Precinct No. 3, Caleb Jordan, 6. Precinct No. 4, W. C. Edwards, 5; John E. Horton, 2. Precinct No. 5, J. Humphrey, 1.

CAMERON COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—R. B. Foster, 371; Henry Haupt, 171.

For sheriff.—Wm. Scanlan, 352; Rudolph Krause, 166; G. F. B. Vega, 21.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Wm. Kelly, 23; Charles Fisher, 1. Precinct No. 2, Rob't B. Kingsbury, 351; J. I. Mansun, 198; C. K. Lowrie, 1. Precinct No. 3, L. J. Hynes, 49; St. Weaver, 7. Precinct No. 4, Cornelius Stillman, 8. Precinct No. 5, Fernando Levries, 1.

CHAMBERS COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—John O. White, 94; Philip C. Sisson, 72.

For sheriff.—Frank M. Wallis, 80; Dan. Clark, 65; Albert G. V. Willcox, 20.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Charles C. Frankland, 12; James Jackson, 1. Precinct No. 2, Leverett R. Sharmon, 18; Thomas Shelton, 2. Precinct No. 3, Thomas Key, 49; Plants S. Madas, 38. Precinct No. 4, Philip B. Winfree, 8; Henry Dutton, 5; Henry Griffith, 1. Precinct No. 5, James Armstrong, 2.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Wm. L. Byrd, 516; W. P. Brittain, 338; George W. Lane, 217; A. A. Coupland, 115.

For sheriff.—Richard B. Reagan, 360; John B. Long, 310; Thos. Clai-bourne, 227; M. G. Hines, 141; Benjamin F. Vining, 119.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Thos. S. Townsend, 82; R. F. Mitchell, 82; E. S. McCall, 28; R. K. Gentry, 26; W. R. Shaffer, 8; H. H. Huston, 6. Precinct No. 2, Thomas E. Hogg, 162; John T. Wiggins, 142; C. F. Jay, 75; Frank Templeton, 37. Precinct No. 3, John F. Patton, 98; A. J. Chessher, 63; Thomas D. Campbell, 26; John Rhome, 2. Precinct No. 4, R. L. McKinley, 69; N. M. Fain, 55; Cicero H. Waiter, 31. Precinct No. 5, Frank R. Gilbert, 75; Nat. Hillin, 47; J. R. Montgomery, 35; G. A. Gordon, 10; J. R. Dolby, 5; B. N. Heath, 3.

COLLIN COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—J. M. Bengé, 509; G. W. Patterson, 230.

For sheriff.—W. N. Bush, 463; G. A. Wilson, 268; T. B. Thompson, 26.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, R. C. White, 293; S. Bowely, 126. Precinct No. 2, W. Taylor, 22; W. G. Pendleton, 14; J. Hinton, 4. Precinct No. 3, James Enlon, 55; T. M. Scott, 42. Precinct No. 4, John C. Agee, 34; L. Wilson, 20; J. L. Blackwell, 5. Precinct No. 5, J. M. Wilcox, 86; E. B. Dishman, 50.

COLORADO COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Robert P. Tendick, 1,192; Alex. Lookup, 678.

For sheriff.—W. M. Smith, 1,129; J. B. Leyendecker, 740.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, C. Jones, 377; P. J. Oakes, 153; H. H. Haskell, 84; H. D. Donald, 12. Precinct No. 2, D. W. Jackson, 84; Joe Kindred, 64; Wm. Goode, 54; G. T. Whitfield, 37; miscellaneous persons, 12. Precinct No. 3, J. F. Leyendecker, 147; G. Walker, 81; miscellaneous persons, 11. Precinct No. 4, H. C. Everett, 131; E. J. Bearing, 91; R. Deusch, 10; A. Burttschell, 6; miscellaneous persons, 6. Precinct No. 5, George Zeigler, 243; miscellaneous persons, 11.

COMAL COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—A. Schmitz, 298; L. Klappenbach, 294; E. H. Fischer, 1.

For sheriff.—Charles Saur, 513; Wm. Schmidt, 84; C. Wiegrefe, 13.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Fred. Goldbeck, 149; Fred. Burns, 130. Precinct No. 2, Scipio Schwarzhoff, 79; C. Riefkohl, 35; A. Eiband, 1. Precinct No. 3, Carl Ohlrich, 43; — Groeneke, 12; Carl Moegelin, 8; Jacob Segers, 1. Precinct No. 4, E. Elbel, 7; Fr. Krause, 7; A. Galle, 2. Precinct No. 5, E. Mittendorf, 75; John Blasienz, 42; John Johnson, 3.

COMANCHE COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—William Carnes, 58.

For sheriff.—Wm. Cunningham, 42; Thos. E. Keith, 14.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Ransom Tuggle, 52; Precinct No. 2, W. G. Parker, 3. Precinct No. 3, (no returns received.) Precinct No. 4, A. J. F. Janes, 4. Precinct No. 5, Joseph Reeves, 15.

COOKE COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—F. L. Cleaves, 210; Wm. Williams, 206.

For sheriff.—Isaac Hobbs, 208; J. N. Redmon, 204.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, W. W. Foreman, 99; J. E. Wheeler, 55. Precinct No. 2, John Russell, 17; H. H. Jones, 16; Abner Riddle, 9. Precinct No. 3, Thomas Burch, 31; T. R. Bray, 30; J. B. Self, 24. Precinct No. 4, J. Roberts, 18; Julius McCracken, 8; Timothy Hart, 5. Precinct No. 5, Lemuel Morris, 22; Ransom Moore, 15; R. A. Fitch, 11.

CORYELL COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—W. H. Woodburn, 191; Luther M. Allen, 103.

For sheriff.—Eli W. Franks, 269; F. M. Childress, 1.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, S. B. Raby, 124; J. B. Wells, 22. Precinct No. 2, J. A. Lee, 32; Wm. Miller, 25; Charles Pate, 2. Precinct No. 2, Bedford Tanham, 10. Precinct No. 4, Ward McDonald, 25; C. M. King, 9; J. B. Craig, 2; C. F. Covington, 1. Precinct No. 5, G. A. Strickland, 7; R. P. Knowles, 5; Pat. Morris, 1; E. A. Culpepper, 1.

DALLAS COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—J. M. Laws, 446; L. E. Coombes, 434; A. M. Dean, 11.

For sheriff.—J. M. Brown, 592; Ben. Long, 291; Red Robberson, 30; Jupiter the Barber, 1.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, J. D. Kerfoot, 172; J. C. Seydel, 125; J. P. McKnight, 6. Precinct No. 2, B. F. Ricketts, 69; W. R. Winniford, 40; G. W. Darrett, 24; James Bentley, 9; Precinct No. 3, Meredith Myres, 33; Wm. Haley, 31. Precinct No. 4, W. J. Hallsell, 151; John Jackson, 34. Precinct No. 5, T. L. Franks, 65; G. H. Foree, 53; J. P. Potter, 31; W. B. Cobe, 1.

DAVIS COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—J. P. Wood, 544; David S. Beath, 427; George H. Salmon, 28; P. B. Wood, 7; A. J. Nelson, 2.

For sheriff.—A. Frazier, 488; Hiram Dennis, 443.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, John Stewart, 86; G. T. Vaughan, 72; R. G. Barnes, 60; W. H. Humphrey, 2. Precinct No. 2, J. W. Williams, 41; J. Glaze, 26; — Calloway, 14. Precinct No. 3, G. C. McMichael, 142; R. F. Creekmore, 97. Precinct No. 4, E. M. Griffin, 56; B. Eddings, 29; R. M. Pinkerton, 17; W. A. Crawford, 16. Precinct No. 5, J. S. Cain, 17; W. F. Armington, 16.

DENTON COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—J. R. McCormick, 343.

For sheriff.—Wm. Egan, 269; Joshua Burk, 70; Harry Mounts, 39; A. Melaskey, 4.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, John McMurray, 67; R. H. Bates, 65; G. A. Grisson, 42. Precinct No. 2, Shelton McKinney, 45; Ed. Sheegog, 22. Precinct No. 3, T. M. Smith, 41; — Sparks, 19; — Kealy, 10; Tera Jasper, 6; J. E. McWharter, 1. Precinct No. 4, B. Selby, 30; C. L. Terry, 9; — Beard, 3. Precinct No. 5, A. J. Nance, 16; James McConnell, 2.

DE WITT COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Wm. Grafton, 332; R. Kleberg, 367; W. C. Thompson, 95.

For sheriff.—Jack Helm, 305; W. J. Weisiger, 223; G. W. Jacobs, 64.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Oliver K. Tuton, 57; C. L. Edmiston, 41; Johnson Henrys, 38; L. W. Miller, 32; David Brown, 30; Thomas B. Wheat, 1. Precinct No. 2, J. Edgar, 75; J. A. Wimbish, 50; — Allen, 18; B. B. Taylor, 5; N. L. Newsom, 3. Precinct No. 3, L. B. Wright, 71; Willis Fawcett, 41. Precinct No. 4, Ferdinand Ploeger, 42; D. N. Hardy, 11. Precinct No. 5, William Byers, 40; J. B. Hollan, 16.

ELLIS COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Charles G. Gibson, 445; Frank Templeton, 202.

For sheriff.—John T. King, 397; Geo. C. Pendleton, 162; Geo. P. Ballard, 68.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, R. D. Ap. Rice, 19; E. Finch, 6; Valentine Severe, 2. Precinct No. 2, T. L. Poindexter, 33; A. McMurray, 2; Jas. Yarborough, 1. Precinct No. 3, C. C. Pearson, 23; M. Johnson, 21. Precinct No. 4, F. Campbell, 15. Precinct No. 5, N. G. Davis, 290; W. W. Knight, 63; M. Lowe, 43.

EL PASO COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—E. Stine, 330; E. M. Johnson, 126.

For sheriff.—Juan Annenderies, 288; A. H. French, 154; J. P. Clark, 5.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, J. Magoffin, 62; C. Yrigoyen, 29. Precinct No. 2, Benito Gonzales, 60; Martin Aldurete, 45; J. M. Gonzales, 7; Maximo Aranda, 1. Precinct No. 3, Rafael Telles, 55; Francisco Sembrano, 29; Domingo Fresquis, 1; M. C. Aldurete, 1. Precinct No. 4, Maximo Aranda, 74; Gregorio Garcia, 27; P. Lucero, 2; G. Gandra, 1. Precinct No. 5, C. H. Comly, 2.

ERATH COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Geo. W. Gentry, 123.

For sheriff.—Fealdon M. Ross, 78; Geo. W. Keith, 61.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Dillard R. Burroughs, 50; J. S. Foster, 14; W. B. Duncan, 2. Precinct No. 2, Alexander H. Dobkins, 3; E. B. Keith, 2. Precinct No. 3, John D. St. Clair, 10. Precinct No. 4, Benjamin F. Beach, 10; John H. F. Skipper, 9. Precinct No. 5, S. J. Belcher, 13; W. G. Vancleave, 10.

FALLS COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—M. H. Curry, 530; A. M. Attaway, 395; S. M. Dalton, 38.

For sheriff.—B. F. Scogin, 775; E. Payson Lea, 178.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, A. G. Perry, 211; R. P. Stallworth, 202; J. W. Etheridge, 4; E. McCullough, 2. Precinct No. 2, S. D. Barclay, 26; B. F. Welles, 12; R. G. Jones, 2; A. G. Perry, 2; R. P. Stallworth, 1; J. W. Etheridge, 1. Precinct No. 3, J. W. Etheridge, 50; R. P. Stallworth, 43; R. G. Jones, 14; A. G. Perry, 6; J. M. Goldson, 1; B. F. Wells, 1. Precinct No. 4, R. L. Gott, 11; G. Hodges, 10; R. P. Stallworth, 4; J. M. Goldson, 3; A. G. Perry, 3; E. McCullough, 1; W. G. Etheridge, 1. Precinct No. 5, E. McCullough, 93; W. R. Dickenson, 48; W. G. Etheridge, 22; R. P. Stallworth, 10; A. G. Perry, 7; S. D. Barclay, 1.

FANNIN COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Charles Doss, 330; S. J. Galbraith, 231; H. E. Taylor, 210; E. B. Hicks, 99; Carter Taylor, 76.

For sheriff.—J. M. McKee, 408; M. W. Bledsoe, 329; M. J. Jackson, 142; J. M. Smith, 66; E. W. Cummins, 2.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Mark A. Knight, 174; C. B. Hunt, 155. Precinct No. 2, B. R. Saunders, 65; C. H. White, 42; A. J. Duckworth, 42; A. Connelley, 6. Precinct No. 3, J. W. Dunn, 62; S. J. Henderson, 23; R. S. Cox, 3; J. M. Biggerstaff, 2. Precinct No. 4, T. B. Yarbrough, 98; H. G. Stobaugh, 73; M. Bronnough, 6; E. B. Sims, 4. Precinct No. 5, J. R. Garnett, 59; S. L. Keene, 45.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—T. T. Alexander, 1,138; A. Meerscheidt, 351; R. S. Shephard, 210; George W. Sinks, 64; Webb Troup, 28; A. L. D. Moore, 16.

For sheriff.—R. O. Farris, 1,133; Albert T. Smith, 569; Robert J. Goode, 76.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, P. Y. McAshan, 193; Isaac Sellers, 152; Carl Amberg, 95; J. Ledbetter, 54; John Trousdale, 37. Precinct No. 2, A. B. F. Kerr, 115; W. H. Donathan, 104; P. J. Shaver, 3. Precinct No. 3, A. P. Donewell, 173; Wm. Hodge, 93; C. Perry, 67; B. C. Stroud, 29; John Thomson, 27. Precinct No. 4, A. B. Kerr, 103; Charles Luke, 89; L. Franke, 11. Precinct No. 5, A. D. Paulus, 172; T. W. Smith, 52; James Frazer, 29; G. H. Hilderbrand, 2; S. M. Sloan, 2.

FORT BEND COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Wm. P. Huff, 790; C. C. Bass, 191; T. W. Mitchell, 159.

For sheriff.—Walter Burton, 847; T. S. Weston, 177; S. R. Walker, 120; J. L. Garwood, 17.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Francis Williams, 63; W. D. Deering, 14. Precinct No. 2, Joseph Wallace, 176; Jefferson Bundick, 77; George Foster, 3; J. McCreary, 2. Precinct No. 3, Wesson Parker, 83; Thos. Sheriff, 53; Moses Johnson, 1. Precinct No. 4, J. C. Williams, 162; John H. Hand, 57; J. P. Marshall, 51. Precinct No. 5, P. L. West, 3.

FREESTONE COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—A. G. Anderson, 543; S. W. Morehead, 470; N. L. Wamack, 237.

For sheriff.—James B. Rogers, 792; S. V. Morehead, 472.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, James D. Miles, 224; James King, 10. Precinct No. 2, A. B. Carley, 159; J. A. Blackmore, 46; M. G. Smith, 6. Precinct No. 3, H. C. Stagner, 99; W. B. Johnson, 56; W. B. Rose, 52. Precinct No. 4, John Day, 44; F. M. Prince, 19. Precinct No. 5, D. L. Caster, 90.

GALVESTON COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Johnson Reed, 934; R. L. Fulton, 634; R. T. Wheeler, 554; S. T. Fontaine, 13; William H. Sinclair, 2.

For sheriff.—Frank Dirks, 1,146; G. P. Douglass, 830; Erich Johnson, 161; J. R. Romaine, 12.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Captain Kipp, 3; D. D. Waters, 3. Precinct No. 2, J. R. T. Haynes, 97; J. Brandes, 60; — Janson, 18; C. Lemmerman, 17; John Ballacher, 13; J. O. Truehardt, 8; F. R. Shields, 8; C. O. Connor, 5; C. Tampke, 3; J. Lobenstein, 1; R. Tompkins, 1. Precinct No. 3, John De Bruhl, 278; Milton Brown, 120; Victor Farrow, 92; J. B. Simpson, 36; C. Schram, 7; Adolph Weitz, 4; J. H. Smoot, 2; S. Carter, 1. Precinct No. 4, R. D. Johnson, 158; James G. Seawell, 90; J. S. Rhea, 84; F. Wolfe, 51. Precinct No. 5, Sanford Mason, 238; J. Cleveland, 182; A. H. Langholz, 70; J. A. Hannay, 46; J. M. Smith, 37; J. J. Waters, 1.

GILLESPIE COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—H. Bierschwall, 165; John A. Alberthal, 111; John M. Compact, 76; Paris Brown, 1.

For sheriff.—Sylvester Kleck, 161; Charles Feller, 75; Conrad Schaper, 33; Andrew Yaeger, 29; Frank Joung, 26; Balthaser Blum, 14; Julius Stuller, 14; Hannes E. Maurer, 1.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, R. Radeleff, 141; Fritz Tegener, 68; Julius Schuchart, 7; Peter Mosel, 2; Knoche Hanner, 1. Precinct No. 2, J. P. Mosel, 54; R. I. Radeleff, 1. Precinct No. 3, William Schumann, 19; Th. Hulsemann, 14; P. Mosel, 1. Precinct No. 4, Aug. Koenecke, 3; Aug. Duecker, 2; W. Schumacher, 1. Precinct No. 5, Christian Kothe, 11.

GOLIAD COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—A. M. Wigginton, sr., 199; John W. Kinney, 121.

For sheriff.—Isaac Franklin, 178; E. N. Cassels, 139.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, A. M. Wigginton, jr., 75; A. A. Killough, 69. Precinct No. 2, Jo. Sparrow, 20; — Hueston, 2. Precinct No. 3, Jo. Dial, 26. Precinct No. 4, M. B. Cassels, 14; — Henson, 7; D. Blackburn, 1. Precinct No. 5, A. J. McCranie, 28; G. W. Bell, 17; J. B. Hawk, 9.

GONZALES COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—R. L. Miller, 438; R. F. Nicholson, 351; M. B. Hampton, 117; M. McKnight, 89.

For sheriff.—J. T. Matthier, 447; J. T. Conn, 238; M. L. Nelson, 228; H. J. Polly, 43; W. F. Laird, 1.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, W. V. Collins, 107; F. Kirchain, 70. Precinct No. 2, H. C. Beatty, 69; T. E. Harrell, 44; J. G. McWemar, 34; Mark Webber, 15; — McCany, 1. Precinct No. 3, E. W. Walker, 218; Samuel Logan, 32. Precinct No. 4, James Collins, 54; A. P. Towns, 36; J. Scott, 23; J. T. Price, 15; E. Davonport, 2; A. E. Knowles, 1. Precinct No. 5, A. O. Hamon, 66; E. W. Womack, 32; J. D. Gates, 7; J. W. Stein, 5; S. P. Bundeck, 3; J. W. Sanson, 2.

GRAYSON COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—S. Bostick, 440; S. J. McKnight, 260; H. B. Anderson, 47.

For sheriff.—John W. Hunter, 381; James W. Vaden, 371; John J. Wimberly, 5.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, W. N. Mayrant, 289; J. P. Hopson, 121. Precinct No. 2, S. Shannon, 32; — Freeman, 11. Precinct No. 3, John Willson, 44; — Kinslow, 21. Precinct No. 4, W. N. Savage, 61; Jacob Gunner, 57. Precinct No. 5, Wm. Shackelford, 30; James Williams, 12; Wm. Stone, 9; Wm. Ford, 6; James Perrin, 6.

GRIMES COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—J. L. Dickson, 1,251; T. C. Buffington, 727; J. H. Teague, 16; J. M. Perry, 16.

For sheriff.—J. M. Gibbs, 1,685; J. S. Mooring, 188; J. D. Adkins, 120; J. B. Swain, 54; C. S. Cone, 2.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, S. Rodgers, 400; J. Buchanan, 50. Precinct No. 2, J. Folsom, 15; — McKinnon, 13; — Duncan, 4; — Doyle, 3. Precinct No. 3, J. E. Teague, 291; J. T. Ferguson, 74; Wm. Steele, 11. Precinct No. 4, R. A. Jameson, 178; W. A. McGinty, 122; — Sterling, 4. Precinct No. 5, P. W. Baldwin, 64; — Gladdish, 4.

GUADALUPE COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—F. A. Vaughn, 513; Nat. Benton, 322.

For sheriff.—John F. Gordon, 470; Bolar A. Brown, 312.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, A. J. L. Sowell, 233; Julius Wagener, 139. Precinct No. 2, Fred'k Gerhard, 51; F. Krueger, 37. Precinct No. 3, R. Hellman, 54; Gilbert Pettis, 35. Precinct No. 4, Oscar Starke, 61; E. T. Rhodes, 36. Precinct No. 5, Wm. Sherrill, 95; Wm. H. Grinage, 71; — Gregg, 3.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—J. H. Steen, 35.

For sheriff.—F. A. Hambright, 39.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, J. H. Steen, 16; W. S. Harrison, 10; D. B. Wickson, 6. Precinct No. 2, E. Terry, 4. Precinct No. 3, J. R. Alford, 1. Precinct No. 4, H. R. Orman, 0. Precinct No. 5, Wm. Hughes, 1.

HARDIN COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—W. G. Brackin, 72; F. G. Sims, 7.

For sheriff.—P. S. Watts, 65; W. J. Collins, 6; J. H. Mayo, 6; Sip Arlin, 1.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, S. E. Parker, 14; J. W. Ellis, 1. Precinct No. 2, A. Brown, 12. Precinct No. 3, H. Collier, 1. Precinct No. 4, D. M. Jordan, 1. Precinct No. 5, C. M. Jordan, 13.

HARRIS COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—A. K. Taylor, 1,447; D. C. Farmer, 897.

For sheriff.—A. B. Hall, 1,462; F. N. Butt, 822; George Baker, 54; T. M. Anderson, 1.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, J. W. McDonald, 1,070; G. Leoffler, 689; E. Simmler, 51. Precinct No. 2, J. Dunn, 178; A. W. Scobble, 29. Precinct No. 3, Sam. Ash, 40; J. M. Davis, 14. Precinct No. 4, J. C. Buckley, 5; — Long, 1. Precinct No. 5, Jacob Scherer, 166; Ret. Christine, 29; J. Zimmerman, 28; Ed. Roeder, 13.

HARRISON COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—C. E. Balls, 1,841; John F. Witherspoon, 460; Wm. H. Poland, 144.

For sheriff.—E. K. Taylor, 1,829; A. G. Adams, 614; A. Q. Clarke, 2.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Z. T. Perry, 49. Precinct No. 2, J. A. Price, 80. Precinct No. 3, Henry D. Smith, 1,009; T. H. Langley, 151; T. P. Hawley, 87; G. R. Hill, 62; John Duncan, 17. Precinct No. 4, J. P. Lynch, 196. Precinct No. 5, A. S. Justus, 131; George W. Wood, 31; John Buchan, 12; Wm. Burnett, 8; W. Fox, 2.

HAYS COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—E. J. L. Green, 216; J. W. Herndon, 100; C. S. Cock, 80.

For sheriff.—J. R. Brown, 198; Wm. Thompson, 131; Harper Jackson, 29; Harper Kyle, 7; Harper Lott, 2; Harris Jackman, 1.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, S. B. McBride, 137; T. H. Armstrong, 60; J. S. Owens, 41. Precinct No. 2, A. B. Chenoweth 26; D. L. Payne, 20. Precinct No. 3, Albert Heton, 9. Precinct No. 4, Lorinzo Moore, 9; J. C. Dolihite, 8. Precinct No. 5, George Walling, 41; J. G. Danner, 4.

HENDERSON COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—J. E. Thompson, 343; J. D. Morrison, 202.

For sheriff.—Wm. Davis, 361; Tandy Howeth, 176.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, J. H. Skinner, 114; J. M. McDonald, 59; A. S. Cox, 1; B. C. Holland, 1. Precinct No. 2, W. G. Price, 37; Isaac Allen, 36; E. Thompson, 12; W. Files, 1. Precinct No. 3, Henry Griffith, 28; C. B. Williams, 19; N. W. Newman, 12. Precinct No. 4, W. L. McNeill, 36; R. G. Wear, 24; Jo. Cone, 16; R. Thacker, 4; W. A. Frizzell, 2. Precinct No. 5, C. Browning, 71; J. A. Tindel, 42.

HIDALGO COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Abraham Rutledge, 33; Manuel Anaya, 26.

For sheriff.—Leon Estapa, 43; Muir A. McDonald, 18.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Francisco Estapa, 19; John McAllen, 13; Charles S. P. Johnston, 5. Precinct No. 2, Thaddeus M. Rhodes, 16. Precinct No. 3, (no returns received.) Precinct No. 4, (no

returns received.) Precinct No. 5, Cornelio Ochoa, 6; L. J. R. Bellefueills, 1.

HILL COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—John A. Purnell, 319; W. B. Tarver, 180; James Buchanan, 3.

For sheriff.—Evin Beauchamp, 291; J. T. Webb, 74; J. T. Cantley, 48; C. B. Anderson, 47; R. B. Porter, 46; D. C. Wornell, 9.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Richard R. Booth, 126; Carral Veole, 53; T. B. Smith, 26; G. R. Williams, 14; M. Maroney, 8. Precinct No. 2, A. M. Lawrence, 43; James Burgis, 2. Precinct No. 3, Levi Childers, 10; M. B. Hendricks, 9; — Rainbott, 9; A. Dunlap, 6; James Burgess, 2. Precinct No. 4, J. R. Grisham, 86; J. Hays, 8; M. J. Britton, 4; A. J. Watson, 3; J. P. Barrington, 3. Precinct No. 5, P. Osborne, 22; S. H. Barber, 2.

HOOD COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—A. S. McCamant, 194; M. Walters, 133.

For sheriff.—J. C. Hightower, 264; J. R. Jones, 71.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, A. V. Shropshire, 64; R. G. Peters, 39. Precinct No. 2, C. Hightower, 19; B. N. Russell, 10; J. W. Mitchell, 4. Precinct No. 3, B. D. Austin, 17; C. E. Murphey, 14; H. Montgomery, 12. Precinct No. 4, W. Barker, 12; G. Woodard, 7. Precinct No. 5, B. T. Tipton, 91; W. R. Brown, 14; S. T. Busbey, 8.

HOPKINS COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—J. M. Ashcroft, 466; B. H. Dodson, 296; T. P. Garrett, 47; — Ward, 3; — Doffey, 1; — Coffey, 1; Frank Ashcroft, 1.

For sheriff.—J. A. Weaver, 466; Jno. S. Coffey, 255; W. R. Harris, 85; — Ward, 10; — Dodson, 3 — Davis, 1.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, R. H. Beale, 272; Mathias Ward, 78; J. T. Beeson, 18; Enos Higgins, 15. Precinct No. 2, F. R. Turner, 22; Mathew Armstrong, 20; John Askew, 19; T. A. St. Clair, 16; G. W. White, 11; E. F. Potts, 5. Precinct No. 3, W. S. White, 52; A. M. Womack, 36; — Wyatt, 11; J. S. White, 1. Precinct No. 4, W. A. Green, 64; Wm. Moreland, 11; J. H. Downing, 10; Dick Tinley, 9. Precinct No. 5, C. S. Nidever, 34; Jno. Boyde, 20; — Pickett, 6; Francis Bittick, 5.

HOUSTON COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—R. J. Blair, 784; J. M. Odell, 410; J. E. Smith, 20; Mark Miller, 19; J. W. Moore, 16; J. P. Delespine, 10.

For sheriff.—E. L. Dorsett, 804; C. W. Hall, 442; J. F. Ramsdale, 14.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, John Blair, 326; K. Murchison, 100; E. Currie, 67; S. M. Thompson, 1. Precinct No. 2, C. F. Wright, 60; J. T. Skidmore, 39; T. D. Goodnight, 33. Precinct No. 3, S. D. Sullivan, 76; Z. B. Johns, 13; B. Petty, 12; G. Oliver, 2. Precinct No. 4, C. B. Keel, 165; J. R. B. Barber, 83; S. C. Haile, 4. Precinct No. 5, J. Kirkpatrick, 160; T. T. Beazley, 44; D. R. Wilson, 37.

HUNT COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—A. D. Roby, 315; Robert Spencer, 185; O. Heatherly, 4.

For sheriff.—Creed Hale, 318; W. M. Arnold, 65; Jas. Hawkins, 58; D. D. Cannedy, 39; Geo. W. Gober, 31.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Ed. Jo. Darden, 126; John Marshall, 36. Precinct No. 2, D. W. Yeager, 39; James Gober, 23; R. W. Lane, 4. Precinct No. 3, Ren. Briscoe, 21; A. B. Minton, 18; Joe C. Campbell, 13; Jesse Hightower, 4. Precinct No. 4, J. W. McGuffin, 61; W. S. Hart, 60; A. C. Hardin, 11. Precinct No. 5, Reese Hale, 49; S. W. Suthen, 14; J. H. Gernagan, 11; Austin Jones, 4.

JACK COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—James Robinson, 68; Ed. Wolffrath, 28; — Wolffrath, 12; — Robinson, 7; — Robertson, 1.

For sheriff.—M. McMillan, 50; — Vandeburg, 23; — McMillan, 21; G. W. Vandebur, 15.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, F. Dooley, 40; E. Johnson, 28; — Johnson, 27; — Dooley, 11. Precinct No. 2, N. Atkinson 4; — Brummett, 2; — Atkinson, 1. Precinct No. 3, (no returns received.) Precinct No. 4, (no returns received.) Precinct No. 5, — Vanhooser, 1.

JACKSON COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—George F. Simons, 79; C. C. Moore, 38; Wm. H. Coleman, 14.

For sheriff.—John McIver, 205; J. V. Laughter, 58.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, C. M. Flournoy, 81; Wm. M. Sanford, 46; R. Byrn, 33. Precinct No. 2, S. Pilkington, 23; C. J. Dutart, 7. Precinct No. 3, Austin Menefre, 3. Precinct No. 4, William Burnett, 11; J. Killingworth, 4; George A. Sims, 2. Precinct No. 5, B. P. Barwell, 1.

JASPER COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—W. H. Truett, 183; C. G. Goodman, 157; Seymour White, 58.

For sheriff.—Eli Pace, 165; W. D. Brown, 145; J. K. P. Truett, 78.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, John Hamilton, 46; W. H. Williams, 13. Precinct No. 2, Thomas Gilbreath, 117; R. B. Blake, 81; John Meigs, 40. Precinct No. 3, A. S. Belk, 24; C. Jackson, 21; J. H. Lee, 14. Precinct No. 4, L. D. Scarborough, 12. Precinct No. 5, R. Taylor, 2.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—W. F. Gilbert, 55; Jeff. Chasson, 52; Thos. H. Langhon, 42; W. L. Rigsby, 19; E. J. Miller, 6; James Ward, 5.

For sheriff.—E. C. Ogden, 108; Ed. P. Gray, 76.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, M. B. Bendy, 88. Precinct No. 2, George F. Black, 9; H. C. Smith, 1. Precinct No. 3, S. K. Burch, 2. Precinct No. 4, L. Blanchett, 13; W. J. Barten, 10; G. W. Paine, 1. Precinct No. 5, James Magness, 1.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—C. Y. Kouns, 148; O. S. Heath, 94; M. M. Clack, 85; R. Maxey, 52; J. B. Head, 49; J. P. Wilkerson, 31; J. W. Anderson, 17; J. Hiner, 11; H. O. Thomas, 7.

For sheriff.—O. P. Arnold, 263; T. H. Griffin, 187; J. F. Turpin, 43.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, W. H. Barclay, 87; J. G. Hix, 55; R. M. Linn, 39. Precinct No. 2, A. N. Wilbanks, 6; J. L. Baker, 4. Precinct No. 3, R. F. Cope, 25; J. Hunter, 3. Precinct No. 4, W. F. D. Barnett, 61; Samuel Jack, 56. Precinct No. 5, A. C. Skurlock, 39; Job Cooper, 31; J. M. Shropshire, 24.

KARNES COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—William A. Spencer, 144; Henry Mertz, 40.

For sheriff.—T. J. Reagan, 122; Eugene Archer, 69.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, James D. Campbell, 41; Wm. J. Yates, 12. Precinct No. 2, E. Rzeppa, 29; John Kuhnel, 6. Precinct No. 3, James Asher, 18; John Hutchenson, 2. Precinct No. 4, Jacob Coy, 1. Precinct No. 5, Wm. J. McClain, 25; D. W. Darley, 17.

KAUFMAN COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Henry Erwine, 365; M. A. Morris, 196.

For sheriff.—R. B. Shaw, 196; W. O. Michaux, 164; J. R. Daugherty, 97; J. T. Ayres, 92; J. G. Moore, 10; A. A. Anderson, 7.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, R. Barnett, 126; J. W. Sherwood, 74; F. W. McCurdy, 48; A. M. Cobb, 14. Precinct No. 2, J. R. Boydston, 26; Frank Clark, 17; W. B. Wade, 9; N. B. Willis, 1. Precinct No. 3, M. T. Gentry, 37; B. D. Turner, 13. Precinct No. 4, James Stanley, 44; Thomas S. Nettles, 37; James Bowlden, 36. Precinct No. 5, G. A. Buchanan, 22; W. T. Stubbs, 16; L. M. Seitz, 7.

KENDALL COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Hy. Theis, 91; Richard Brotze, 80.

For sheriff.—John Stendebach, 81; H. G. Froebel, 79; R. Wilke, 8.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Charles Brown, 60. Precinct No. 2, Wm. Schuchard, 10; John Davis, 1. Precinct No. 3, G. W. Sanders, 15. Precinct No. 4, Charles Beseler, 20. Precinct No. 5, Charles Roerner, 22; Peter Heinen, 6; Emil Serger, 1.

KERR COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—R. J. Farr, 72; Jos. B. Hadden, 66.

For sheriff.—John M. Tedford, 85; Alonzo Rees, 53.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, C. Dietert, 23; John Goss, 10; D. H. Farr, 2; Thos. Ingenhutt, 1. Precinct No. 2, James M. Witt, 25; C. Dietert, 2; John Moore, 1. Precinct No. 3, Thomas Ingenhutt, 15; John Goss, 1. Precinct No. 4, W. T. Nelson, 7. Precinct No. 5, John G. Welch, 11; James Hope, 7; Thos. Ingenhutt, 2; Jno. A. Mangold, 1.

KINNEY COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—A. G. Spencer, 8; A. Blakeny, 4.

For sheriff.—W. G. Parish, 14; H. C. Griner, 2.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, (no returns received.) Precinct No. 2, (no returns received.) Precinct No. 3, Henry N. Meade, 14. Precinct No. 4, (no returns received.) Precinct No. 5, (no returns received.)

LAMAR COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—G. W. DeWitt, 579; L. W. Ross, 332; C. B. Berry, 237; J. Graham, 67; Henry Moore, 45; R. M. Henderson, 43; M. H. Ragsdale, 6.

For sheriff.—J. S. Bland, 699; W. A. Cox, 415; W. P. Jennings, 211.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Samuel Lang, 343; Joseph Ballinger, 162; W. H. Shearon, 24; C. C. Waters, 20; S. G. Huddle, 5. Precinct No. 2, W. B. Minon, 92; A. Donlen, 37; A. J. Davis, 16; J. K. P. Smith, 12. Precinct No. 3, Edward Skiomore, 85; J. A. W. Burris, 48. Precinct No. 4, — Alston, 22. Precinct No. 5, Young Burglar, 65; H. B. Dennis, 10.

LAMPASAS COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Alvin P. Anderson, 48; Charles Woolrige, 46; John S. Brown, 31; T. Weaver, 14.

For sheriff.—Shadrich T. Denson, 67; William Hurley, 66; P. H. Healey, 6.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Samuel Sparks, 70; Patrick Guinity, 35. Precinct No. 2, A. P. Lee, 7; Morg. Bagley, 1. Precinct No. 3, Robert Joy, 1. Precinct No. 4, Elias S. Stanley, 10; Julius Townsen, 3. Precinct No. 5, Philip Slaughter, 4.

LAVACA COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Jisse Green, 427; John Buchanan, 317; Joel Ponton, 82.

For sheriff.—W. H. Coliman, 637; John F. May, 186.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, W. H. Tevis, 162; Wilson Tarkington, 118. Precinct No. 2, W. M. Rhode, 48; W. Coffee, 47; M. Allen, 30; J. J. Arnin, 25; D. B. Smith, 18. Precinct No. 3, W. W. Allen, 110; H. Tollison, 11. Precinct No. 4, Samuel Adams, 42; W. R. Parr, 25; Wm. Henderson, 11; E. Davis, 11. Precinct No. 5, J. W. Reese, 58; John Zumwalt, 24; — Mahan, 21; H. Speakes, 17; R. Chaney, 8; L. S. Jennings, 6.

LEON COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—W. A. Patrick, 764; R. B. Wallace, 250.

For sheriff.—Wm. Conroy, 561; Robert Lacy, 391; Henry Nobles, 86.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Wm. Johnston, 161; A. Barnes, 96. Precinct No. 2, — Burns, 115; — Betts, 40; A. J. Spiller, 21; T. R. Johnston, 3; R. B. King, 1. Precinct No. 3, — Anders, 62; — Bryan, 60; — Yarborough, 24; — Boykin, 20; — Dwight, 5. Precinct No. 4, S. Black, 35; A. Green, 10. Precinct No. 5, A. Green, 65; M. Bates, 51; — Young, 16.

LIBERTY COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—George Ricks, 251; John S. Loring, 213; C. C. Chambers, 36.

For sheriff.—H. H. Derer, 259; W. D. Whaley, 247.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, J. O. Shelby, 132; J. M. C. Sacour, 118; F. Smotridge, 17; R. M. Turner, 6. Precinct No. 2, Alfred Howell, 16; B. F. Snell, 15; Thomas Smith, 1. Precinct No. 3, J. M.

Evans, 18; J. J. Ryon, 12; E. J. Isaacks, 12. Precinct No. 4, S. Baldwin, 31; S. A. Hardin, 22. Precinct No. 5, Alfred Heed, 41.

LIMESTONE COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—J. B. Vallandingham, 462; S. D. Walker, 144.

For sheriff.—Peyton Parker, 247; Mat. Caldwell, 190; John Love, 133; J. H. Moore, 39; — Morris, 1.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, J. H. Lofland, 165; A. G. Moore, 82; L. Benson, 70; R. Barber, 5; B. F. Lynn, 1. Precinct No. 2, M. A. Tucker, 61; A. D. Calvin, 50. Precinct No. 3, J. C. Morton, 25. Precinct No. 4, F. M. Bates, 60; W. C. Knox, 16; H. Wedgman, 6; A. Pickens, 2; M. C. M. Abernathy, 1. Precinct No. 5, S. M. Jones, 24; W. E. Briggs, 8.

LIVE OAK COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—James W. Drury, 54; J. H. Morrison, 19; A. B. Butler, 5.

For sheriff.—W. C. Cavitt, 35; S. W. Lewis, 24; Jno. D. Edwards, 24.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, James W. Drury, 40. Precinct No. 2, M. W. C. Frazier, 18. Precinct No. 3, Robert B. Johnson, 1. Precinct No. 4, G. Z. Wilson, 3; Putnam F. Shipp, 1. Precinct No. 5, Curtis Herring, 2.

LLANO COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Thos. Gooch, 34; E. R. Beeson, 32; D. C. Bellows, 5.

For sheriff.—M. B. Clendennen, 43; J. S. Leverett, 21; C. Wagner, 12.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, P. J. Mullins, 8; Frank Holden, 2; D. C. Bellows, 1. Precinct No. 2, Joseph W. Allen, 18. Precinct No. 3, James F. Barnett, 24; J. B. Reams, 5. Precinct No. 4, E. Krivetts, 3; J. K. Hoy, 3. Precinct No. 5, Peter Lang, 2; J. C. Riley, 1.

MADISON COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—William M. Reid, 216; Joseph A. Sanders, 132.

For sheriff.—J. W. Neighbors, 264; M. W. Burney, 61; E. Chambers, 21.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, T. J. Goree, 96; T. A. McDonald, 32. Precinct No. 2, (no returns received.) Precinct No. 3, C. G. Scott, 77; F. A. Daniels, 24. Precinct No. 4, G. M. Neeley, 9; G. N. Sandel, 1. Precinct No. 5, John Vernon, 21.

MARION COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—W. H. Johnson, 1,041; H. A. Stealey, 205; J. S. D. Weatherall, 111.

For sheriff.—J. H. Roberts, 1,077; J. H. McGarity, 261; W. G. Rives, 2.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, John Memis, 17; W. R. Barnes, 7; John Taylor, 1; John Williams, 1; Wm. Hodge, 1. Pre-

cinct No. 2, J. Harris, 80; A. J. D. Garrad, 27; J. A. Hood, 1. Precinct No. 3, Chas. Haughn, 696; Wm. Hodge, 207; John G. Jones, 49. Precinct No. 4, John Taylor, 84; J. A. Hood, 17; J. D. Todd, 6; B. M. Giles, 3. Precinct No. 5, Wm. C. Stalkoph, 114; B. Giles, 3; S. W. Garrad, 3; A. J. D. Garrad, 2.

MASON COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Ben. F. Gooch, 44; W. W. Jones, 21.

For sheriff.—John Lemberg, 37; James J. Finney, 29.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, James M. Hunter, 30; David Doole, 6. Precinct No. 2, Ernst Jourdan, 6; Wm. Geistweitt, 1. Precinct No. 3, (none elected.) Precinct No. 4, Robert Zesch, 7; August Martin, 2. Precinct No. 5, (none elected.)

MATAGORDA COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—William Burkhart, 433.

For sheriff.—Conrad Franz, 232; John M. Barbour, 146; George W. Wallace, 60.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, C. A. Kinney, 21; Joe Nolte, 6. Precinct No. 2, (no candidate.) Precinct No. 3, Robert Mangum, 5. Precinct No. 4, (no candidate.) Precinct No. 5, (no candidate.)

M'LENNAN COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—D. F. Davis, 666; S. M. Glenn, 592; J. C. West, 184.

For sheriff.—W. H. Morris, 1,426; J. C. Frazer, 22.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, O. H. Leland, 386; T. H. Killingsworth, 216; L. W. Goodrich, 187; R. J. Talley, 32. Precinct No. 2, S. Trice, 142; T. J. Harper, 24. Precinct No. 3, J. Wood, 55; T. L. McGee, 34. Precinct No. 4, J. W. Hill, 56; G. W. Anderson, 45; W. R. Hazlewood, 1. Precinct No. 5, S. M. Johnson, 5; R. Simpson, 4; L. M. Healy, 1; Olson, 1.

MEDINA COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—William Stuckler, 166; Nelson Noonan, 68.

For sheriff.—Valentin Vollmar, 147; Philip Haass, 85.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, A. Carle, 56; Joseph Courand, 40; Valentin Haass, 22; Precinct No. 2, Bernhard Brucks, 27; Gerd Gerdes, 17; — Gery, 1. Precinct No. 3, Fred. Metzger, 12; — Borchers, 11; A. Reitzer, 4; F. Rothe, 1. Precinct No. 4, J. F. Rothe, 16; Steph. Koch, 15. Precinct No. 5, John Redus, 5; A. J. Long, 2; F. Haass, 1; Jas. McLamore, 1.

MILAM COUNTY.

(No election.)

MONTAGUE COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—W. A. Morris, 95.

For sheriff.—W. T. Waybourn, 58; Levi Perryman, 41.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, J. A. Gordon, 30. Precinct

No. 2, J. M. Strawn, 9; L. W. Layforce, 5; James String, 1; Allen Penton, 1. Precinct No. 3, William Fanning, 21; Precinct No. 4, Simpson Allen, 3. Precinct No. 5, J. M. Grayson, 2.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Pleasant M. Yell, 435; F. J. Williams, 396.

For sheriff.—Abner Womack, 429; L. E. Dunn, 402; D. A. Carroll, 1; L. C. Cartwright, 1.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, J. M. Lewis, 114; Robert Stanton, 57; J. W. McDonnold, 29; J. E. George, 4. Precinct No. 2, M. C. Coupland, 14; V. C. Vick, 3. Precinct No. 3, J. W. Coombs, 46; Simon Jones, 7. Precinct No. 4, E. C. Chambers, 314; J. M. Fullewider, 206; Daniel Dealy, 8; F. Nider, 2; Charles Jones, 1. Precinct No. 5, A. H. Collier, 22.

NACOGDOCHES COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—L. S. Taylor, 357; J. M. Nobles, 291; J. L. Cotton, 146.

For sheriff.—R. D. Orton, 729; J. T. Henson, 33; Josia Manchaca, 12.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, J. B. Harris, 214; W. D. Pevey, 54; J. T. Shanks, 36; D. Jackson, 15. Precinct No. 2, Irvin Wade, 107; J. R. Clute, 28; Eli Roe, 5. Precinct No. 3, A. J. Simpson, 95; W. D. Dorsey, 15; W. L. Tynes, 11; S. Hamel, 4. Precinct No. 4, — Falls, 34; Isaac Battles, 6. Precinct No. 5, G. Dauson, 68; J. J. Watkins, 50; — Wooton, 9.

NAVARRO COUNTY.

(No election.)

NEWTON COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Simeon Gray, 100; D. F. L. Kimmey, 75; John More, 15; G. W. Robinson, 9; Joshua Smith, 7.

For sheriff.—E. A. Blackshear, 123; C. A. Hancock, 66; W. M. Dilliard, 19; G. J. P. Hardy, 3.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, W. C. Willis, 49; A. B. McMahon, 21; John Moore, 2; — Kimmey, 1. Precinct No. 2, J. C. Brooke, 23; W. R. Fuller, 11. Precinct No. 3, J. Thompson, 2; S. Seastrunk, 1. Precinct No. 4, H. Wilson, 31. Precinct No. 5, T. H. Griner, 17; — Seastrunk, 1.

NUECES COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Jos. Fitzsimmons, 193; Horace Taylor, 150; P. H. McManigle, 5; — Fitzsimons, 4; — McMalagan, 1.

For sheriff.—Denis Kelly, 158; H. W. Berry, 149; — Berye, 5; — Berry, 3; — Devil, 2; W. Barye, 1; Denis Kenny, 1.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Milas R. Polk, 144; John Dix, 123; M. R. Polk, 1; — Dix, 1. Precinct No. 2, S. R. Miller, 11; John Fusselman, 9; — Fusselman, 2; Sam. Miller, 1; — Miller, 1. Precinct No. 3, N. G. Collins, 15; J. Alejo Perez, 8; Elijo Peres, 2; J. C. Cuellar, 1; — Collins, 1; N. Collins, 1; Alejos Perez, 1. Precinct No. 4, R. Schubert, 5. Precinct No. 5, John S. Greer, 21; J. R. Greer, 1; J. Greer, 1.

ORANGE COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—R. H. Smith, 117; C. Hunter, 36.

For sheriff.—Warren Johnson, 100; Wm. Gray, 53; Wm. Warren, 1.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Wm. Ratcliffe, 43; Dan. H. Triplet, 42; B. D. Wood, 5; John Feelding, 1. Precinct No. 2, J. Mc-Tailor, 9. Precinct No. 3, E. C. Reaves, 23. Precinct No. 4, T. Kellogg, 5; Wm. Chisholm, 5; Geo. Haynes, 1. Precinct No. 5, R. C. Myers, 5; Wm. Richardson, 2.

PALO PINTO COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Wm. Metcalf, 57; E. R. Taylor, 21.

For sheriff.—M. Veale, 46; J. H. Chick, 36.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, — McClure, 21; — Carpenter, 12; S. S. Taylor, 3. Precinct No. 2, — Lasater, 10. Precinct No. 3, — Prewitt, 4; — Berden, 2. Precinct No. 4, — Bell, 3; — Wilson, 1. Precinct No. 5, C. L. Carter, 9.

PANOLA COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—H. Pollard, 631; George D. Quest, 17.

For sheriff.—A. B. Ross, 239; A. H. Anderson, 173; James Long, 107; David W. Leach, 83; Henry Kellum, 25.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, N. W. Gillespie, 154; M. H. Johns, 62; A. H. Rowlett, 39; J. H. Reese, 36; T. L. Anderson, 4. Precinct No. 2, J. W. Garner, 49; T. S. Allison, 44; J. H. Hays, 28; James Perry, 15; J. P. McNiece, 14; S. D. G. Crawford, 14; G. Dial, 6. Precinct No. 3, H. B. Jernigan, 13; J. P. Renfroe, 10; Thomas Lee, 7. Precinct No. 4, B. D. Holland, 47; Thomas Hall, 18; Thomas Morris, 16; S. M. Wallace, 2. Precinct No. 5, J. L. Murphy, 26; — Ramsey, 1.

PARKER COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—S. H. Milliken, 264; R. W. Duke, 156; M. H. Toler, 87.

For sheriff.—J. W. Hedrick, 229; William Brown, 152; J. F. Cheek, 118.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, D. A. Norton, 105; D. C. Haynes, 94; W. J. Eddleman, 35; John Slater, 19; A. J. Bell, 5; John E. Jones, 4; W. W. Keeler, 1. Precinct No. 2, W. T. King, 64; James Long, 42. Precinct No. 3, A. J. Stratton, 6. Precinct No. 4, C. L. Heipin, 19; J. Kinkaid, 8; N. M. Dennis, 2. Precinct No. 5, D. Yeary, 50; J. W. Gibson, 16.

POLK COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—James F. Henry, 264; Henry Johnson, 194; Robert H. Cubley, 163; S. B. B. Dunnam, 40; R. G. Peeters, 25.

For sheriff.—G. W. Barfield, 266; W. B. Darby, 228; W. J. Galloway, 188; C. H. Davisson, 8.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, John R. Johnson, 199; F. S. McMicken, 36; E. A. Stockings, 11; F. H. McGowen, 2. Precinct No. 2, C. R. Dunnam, 17; M. E. Marsh, 10. Precinct No. 3, J. R. Oats, 86; T. M. Flemming, 3; Sam. Gyle, 1. Precinct No. 4, E. Grey, 13. Precinct No. 5, George Nelson, 169; T. B. Shotwell, 55; W. D. Magonirk, 20; J. Peebles, 19; D. P. White, 1.

PRESIDIO COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Peter Johnson, 19.

For sheriff.—Peter Donnelly, 24; Joseph Heid, 5.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, John Moczygamba, 17; George Wilson, 15; T. H. Vahldeick, 1. Precinct No. 2, (no returns received.) Precinct No. 3, (no returns received.) Precinct No. 4, (no returns received.) Precinct No. 5, (no returns received.)

RED RIVER COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—J. A. Bagley, 882; W. W. Walker, 375.

For sheriff.—John L. Carroll, 867; J. R. Johnson, 406.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, A. S. Baker, 351; R. S. Van Wey, 306. Precinct No. 2, J. N. Wilson, 78; Charles Collins, 32; W. T. Clatterbuck, 30; J. H. Tremble, 20; J. Smith, 1. Precinct No. 3, Joseph Peak, 64. Precinct No. 4, Frank White, 118; William Shraygly, 18; H. Rodgers, 1. Precinct No. 5, W. W. Giddens, 29.

REFUGIO COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—E. S. Winsor, 70; R. P. Clarkson, 38.

For sheriff.—R. Upton, 71; J. Williams, 38.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Hugh Rea, 42; G. W. Jones, 23. Precinct No. 2, L. H. Ward, 6; C. Egery, 4. Precinct No. 3, J. W. Moses, 1; W. J. Johnson, 1. Precinct No. 4, S. E. Upton, 10. Precinct No. 5, P. Bickford, 12; P. Rowley, 4; L. Ward, 1; J. R. Baker, 1.

ROBERTSON COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Conrad Auschincks, 462; B. F. Church, 458.

For sheriff.—John R. Harlan, 337; R. Porter, 226; W. H. Wheelock, 193; C. F. Ingram, 180.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, J. H. Griffen, 159; J. H. Hodge, 24. Precinct No. 2, A. McMordie, 14; D. P. Wheelock, 1. Precinct No. 3, M. Connolly, 56; A. Eckels, 29; J. M. Pickett, 2. Precinct No. 4, M. Wilson, 230; T. V. Hyde, 91; Champe Carter, jr., 41; G. D. Beale, 3. Precinct No. 5, G. W. Perkins, 95; J. O. Holt, 5; J. R. Brown, 3.

RUSK COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—W. B. Harper, 1,080; T. J. Lacy, 746; J. N. Still, 2; M. L. Durham, 2.

For sheriff.—James Everett, 1,014; M. L. Durham, 778; T. J. Heath, 36.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, George H. Gould, 232; John J. Carey, 221; J. B. Park, 55; Andrew Watt, 9; John W. Wood, 7; Wm. Hays, 6; Jas. Lowe, 2; A. M. March, 1; B. B. Lyles, 1; W. H. Cunnyns, 1; N. Carey, 1. Precinct No. 2, C. B. Kilgore, 127; John W. Wood, 100; Andrew Watt, 6; George H. Gould, 5; John J. Carey, 3; Wm. C. Gibson, 2. Precinct No. 3, Andrew Watt, 209; Wm. H. Cunnyns, 77; Wm. C. Gibson, 36; A. V. Hendrick, 31; John W. Wood, 14; C. B. Kilgore, 13; John J. Carey, 5; George H. Gould, 2; Jas. Lowe, 1; B. B. Lyle, 1. Precinct No. 4, Wm. Hays, 195; Loven Wilson, 44; Andrew Watt, 20; John J. Carey, 3; George H. Gould, 2; C. B. Kilgore,

2; B. B. Lyles, 2; J. B. Isbell, 1. Precinct No. 5, B. B. Lyles, 146; A. M. March, 86; Jas. Lowe, 65; J. B. Isbell, 15; Wm. Hays, 7; John J. Carey, 6; George H. Gould, 2; J. E. H. L. Manning, 1.

SABINE COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—J. S. Goodrich, 217; John Youngblood, 191.

For sheriff.—W. M. Drawhorn, 163; A. H. McGown, 95; S. H. Oliphint, 83; W. W. Noble, 81.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, S. Arthur, 49; H. S. White, 38. Precinct No. 2, N. B. Alford, 23; David Smith, 9; C. L. Grant, 5; Precinct No. 3, F. Berryman, 15; N. Jacks, 9; A. J. Walker, 7. Precinct No. 4, Robert Gellately, 65; William M. Speights, 64; William Maund, 15. Precinct No. 5, R. H. Davis, 13.

SAN AUGUSTINE COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—J. Thomas, 243; — Dixon, 218; — Choffin, 65; — Baker, 1.

For sheriff.— — Lewis, 438; — Davis, 87; — Anthony, 7.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, W. A. McClanahan, 128; — Roberts, 80; — Sanders, 39; — Goff, 34; — Dwire, 9. Precinct No. 2, — Greed, 68. Precinct No. 3, — Cook, 25; — Caswell, 1. Precinct No. 4, — Hardy, 12; O. Nations, 5. Precinct No. 5, — Gale, 17; — Snell, 15.

SAN PATRICIO COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—John Gaffney, 22; John Ryan, 13; Lullus O'Docherty, 5.

For sheriff.—Hugh Timon, 28; Cornelius McTiernan, 10.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, John Ryan, 15; Patrick Henry, 11. Precinct No. 2, (no candidates.) Precinct No. 3, John E. Henrichson, 6. Precinct No. 4, Sidney F. Borden, 4. Precinct No. 5, (no candidates.)

SAN SABA COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—David D. Low, 57; John M. Pool, 38; William H. Ledbetter, 23.

For sheriff.—Stephen W. Perry, 61; James H. Williams, 59; John S. Duncan, 1.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Looney McDaniel, 6; James Hedspath, 4. Precinct No. 2, Joseph F. Brown, 46; J. B. Cook, 1. Precinct No. 3, William J. Kuykendall, 16. Precinct No. 4, J. M. Low, 15. Precinct No. 5, Riley Harkey, 7; Hervey Maxwell, 1.

SHELBY COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—R. L. Parker, 402; T. J. Todd, 208.

For sheriff.—J. P. Wheeler, 352; W. T. Jenkins, 199; G. R. Rains, sr., 62.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, W. N. Ramey, 153; George W. Weaver, 102. Precinct No. 2, J. J. Runnels, 36; E. W. Pitman, 4. Precinct No. 3, W. H. Wiggins, 38; M. L. Shofner, 34. Precinct No. 4, D. J. Lard, 24; S. C. Jackson, 9; S. F. Ray, 2. Precinct No. 5, Z. Boothe, 74; O. R. Hooper, 61.

SMITH COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—V. A. Paul, 977; S. S. Johnson, 547; Ed. Sharpe, 132.

For sheriff.—J. W. Butler, 1,024; Joel Lindsay, 622; F. H. Morgan, 3.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, John H. Whitmore, 218; C. L. Dawson, 150; William H. Carter, 8. Precinct No. 2, M. Hitchins, 211; Robert Hamilton, 94; J. B. Reilly, 58. Precinct No. 3, J. D. Temple, 169; H. Thompson, 50; J. F. Rasbury, 43. Precinct No. 4, T. R. Niblis, 192; J. C. Cox, 80; Warner Roberts, 19; C. C. Peters, 8; J. T. Copeland, 5; J. T. White, 1. Precinct No. 5, John Wilson, 147; Joshua Starr, 81; J. B. Bass, 50; J. M. Harper, 11; B. Sandford, 1.

STARR COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—James J. Nix, 90.

For sheriff.—William S. Halsey, 58; Padro Marcalie, 37; James J. Nix, 1.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, J. E. Martin, 40; Ernst Marks, 16. Precinct No. 2, Camillo Saeus, 23. Precinct No. 3, Juan Canter, 2; Agapito Garza, 2. Precinct No. 4, Martin de la Fucut, 1. Precinct No. 5, Anastacio Moreno, 3.

TARRANT COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Dan Parker, 376; A. G. Walker, 186; J. H. Smith, 47; B. Waller, 18.

For sheriff.—Tom James, 484; G. A. Cole, 104; M. T. Johnson, 20.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Jesse Jones, 107; J. Marshall, 50. Precinct No. 2, J. Grimsley, 74; L. E. Sheridan, 74; Joel Hancock, 3. Precinct No. 3, S. C. H. Witten, 72; J. P. Lipscomb, 61; T. W. Mann, 10. Precinct No. 4, L. W. Jones, 62; Alex. McCann, 18. Precinct No. 5, J. J. Ingram, 13; J. G. Bulla, 9.

TITUS COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Isham Cherry, 575; M. J. Giles, 291; T. W. Templeton, 42.

For sheriff.—W. R. Edwards, 323; J. L. Riddle, 256; J. T. Holbert, 115; J. H. King, jr., 103; M. H. Leake, 100; D. B. Sorrels, 3.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Harmon Barrow, 121; John D. Bowen, 111; A. Newman, 4; William Bolin, 1; H. Barr, 1. Precinct No. 2, Rufus Mann, 94; Thomas Bolin, 55. Precinct No. 3, H. P. White, 22; John Stanley, 9. Precinct No. 4, W. A. Hall, 38; T. T. Vanzant, 31; J. B. Prewet, 30; J. G. Holloway, 12. Precinct No. 5, J. A. Hinnaut, 128; A. Blevins, 51; J. W. Cason, 12.

TRAVIS COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—A. R. Morris, 614; August F. Otto, 501; W. P. De Normadie, 256.

For sheriff.—G. B. Zimpleman, 498; Radcliff Platt, 477; James M. Swisher, 327; John T. Haynes, 61; W. R. Baker, 9; W. T. Norton, 2.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Z. H. Peters, 96; M. C. Hawes, 88; George Harris, 28; R. E. Flannikan, 6. Precinct No. 2, J. W. Smith, 294; N. S. Rector, 158; George C. Rives, 153; E. L. Saund-

ers, 120; W. D. Scott, 75. Precinct No. 3, Thomas Anderson, 13, — Todd, 1. Precinct No. 4, T. W. Nolen, 45; John E. Mowinckle, 19; — Saunders, 1. Precinct No. 5, C. Goodloe, 38; D. A. Todd, 35.

TRINITY COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—W. W. Pharr, 190; G. W. Worthington, 104; Josiah Bradshaw, 13.

For sheriff.—Thomas Kinley, 123; W. P. Mangum, 79; R. A. Clifton, 77; J. L. Ainsworth, 35.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, J. T. Evans, 33; — Brooks, 30; Samuel Barrow, 23; — Jernigan, 17; Josiah Bradshaw, 1. Precinct No. 2, W. C. Thompson, 59. Precinct No. 3, J. W. Bowman, 36; W. J. M. Whaley, 8; John Ford, 3; D. R. Wilborn, 1. Precinct No. 4, J. N. Dawson, 13. Precinct No. 5, R. P. Merrill, 32; Frank Gates, 26; J. A. Burson, 14.

TYLER COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—P. B. McCullar, 171; James L. Gilder, 74; John B. Kincaid, 52.

For sheriff.—R. N. Dicken, 160; J. K. Durham, 117; Aaron Fagin, 17.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Wm. W. Dawson, 23; John McBride, 20; W. C. Hamilton, 8. Precinct No. 2, Abraham Hensarling, 38; Thomas B. Beatty, 2. Precinct No. 3, James Sterling, 17; John Hammonds, 4; William L. Mann, 1; — Blocker, 1. Precinct No. 4, William Payne, 33; D. E. Tompkins, 3. Precinct No. 5, Jesse F. Walker, 29; Wm. Walker, 6; Melton Williams, 2.

UPSHUR COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—J. A. Derrick, 562; James Avera, 550.

For sheriff.—B. T. Humphreys, 429; J. A. McDonald, 213; William Awalt, 194; J. W. Hewlett, 119; J. W. Wilkes, 43; R. W. Smith, 39; J. A. Houghton, 24.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, L. P. Harris, 132; E. P. Marshall, 124; J. M. Simpson, 61; M. R. Williford, 39; J. M. Johnson, 16. Precinct No. 2, O. C. Roberts, 153; W. T. Todd, 56; Sam. Handly, 28; E. J. Glover, 9. Precinct No. 3, J. R. Roark, 88; W. R. Selvage, 38; J. R. Smart, 29; J. L. Ray, 29. Precinct No. 4, O. S. Davis, 20; James Ingram, 16; John Reed, 14. Precinct No. 5, W. H. Payne, 155; John Turner, 21.

UVALDE COUNTY.

(Maverick County attached for judicial purposes.)

For clerk of district court.—A. J. Spencer, 39; Alson Blackeney, 26; — Spencer of Uvalde, 9; George Spencer, 3; — Spencer, 1.

For sheriff.—James A. Robinson, 31; H. C. Griner, 29; James Robinson, 19; Thomas J. Johnson, 6; G. W. Brown, 4; H. C. Grinder, 2; — Grinder, 2.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, J. F. Robinson, 29; F. M. Martin, 1; James Finley, 1. Precinct No. 2, John Fries, 25; J. T. Burks, 21; John N. Shafter, 6. Precinct No. 3, (no returns received.) Precinct No. 4, W. B. Lease, 4. Precinct No. 5, A. B. Dillard, 5; Geo. Kennedy, 1.

VAN ZANDT COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—F. M. Hobbs, 199; W. A. Williams, 127; J. G. Adams, 112.

For sheriff.—T. J. Towles, 225; S. Y. Carter, 218.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, F. J. Burns, 89; J. M. Burns, 75. Precinct No. 2, Robert Harper, 29; W. Simpson, 15. Precinct No. 3, J. R. Deen, 34; H. Henson, 25. Precinct No. 4, J. G. Darby, 20; H. P. Clark, 4; Philip Weaver, 3. Precinct No. 5, S. M. Murphy, 56.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—W. J. Neely, 304; Wm. J. Craig, 215; Alfred King, 27; J. E. J. Moody, 1; James Eason, 1.

For sheriff.—C. R. Alden, 282; T. W. Pearson, 275; F. Priden, 1.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, A. D. Beaty, 103; L. Lichtenstein, 44; E. H. Gaylord, 32; C. Carsner, 22. Precinct No. 2, C. G. Hall, 114; J. H. Mullins, 53; C. F. Malitz, 6. Precinct No. 3, George Onderdonk, 26. Precinct No. 4, R. T. Bello, 20; — Hawley, 3. Precinct No. 5, A. Farrer, 18; N. D. Griffith, 15.

WALKER COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.— — Rome, 788; — Goddin, 615; — Guinn, 4.

For sheriff.— — Steward, 903; — Harrison, 479; — Monrand, 2.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, — Wood, 249; — Wadkins, 168; — Woodhall, 119; — Howard, 66; — Willson, 11. Precinct No. 2, — Bankhead, 41; — Williams, 16; — Wilson, 13; — Stanley, 13. Precinct No. 3, — Kelley, 119; — McMillan, 58. Precinct No. 4, — Whitby, 119; — Robinson, 70; — Traylor, 16. Precinct No. 5, — Dickie, 83.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—J. J. Stockbridge, 1,869; F. P. Wood, 652; N. Kavanaugh, 444.

For sheriff.—M. W. Thompson, 1,505; A. Testard, 472; E. T. Randle, 412; B. T. Arnold, 321; C. W. Kleaden, 129; W. M. Thompson, 125; J. H. Stephens, 38; — Thompson, 1.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, J. W. McCowen, 374; J. T. Clarke, 80; W. W. Wheeler, 53. Precinct No. 2, Wm. Keese, 340; J. Jackson, 62; W. W. Browning, 59; W. H. Campbell, 49. Precinct No. 3, W. W. Wheeler, 658; T. J. Newman, 220; R. A. Harvin, 183; S. C. Upshaw, 50. Precinct No. 4, Wm. Broche, 129; C. J. Campbell, 113. Precinct No. 5, R. M. Sanders, 27.

WEBB COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—E. F. Hall, 112; Porfirio Benavides, 22.

For sheriff.—Justo Guere, 74; George Ramon, 57.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, Porfirio Benavides, 108; Samuel M. Jarvis, 22. Precinct No. 2, John Dovalino, 2. Precinct No. 3, (no returns received.) Precinct No. 4, Cecilio Lopez, 1. Precinct No. 5, (no returns received.)

WHARTON COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—A. D. McLane, 579; J. B. Collingsworth, 2.

For sheriff.—Isaac N. Baughman, 578; Abe Kinchloe, 4; W. J. Godsey, 1; Q. M. Heard, 1.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, J. McMaster, 204. Precinct No. 2, O. B. Walker, 73; G. A. Smith, 13. Precinct No. 3, Isam Davenport, 69. Precinct No. 4, G. P. Davis, 1. Precinct No. 5, Major Sumner, 1.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—W. T. Dalrymple, 294; James Knight, 271.

For sheriff.—J. L. Peay, 237; J. W. Hodges, 176; R. Highland, 103; J. M. Harrell, 36; J. M. Shell, 25; L. Lord, 2.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, N. W. Morrow, 203; A. Hart, 49; G. T. Harris, 14. Precinct No. 2, A. G. Ganaway, 47; Henry Adams, 10; J. W. Smart, 9; C. C. Hickman, 4. Precinct No. 3, C. C. Mason, 62; J. Rowland, 46; J. B. Walker, 39; W. R. Bratton, 10. Precinct No. 4, — Armstrong, 21. Precinct No. 5, — Slaughter, 2; J. E. Roberson, 1.

WILSON COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—William Longworth, 147; T. J. Mansfield, 110; M. C. Herrera, 2.

For sheriff.—Nemiciodela Zerda, 161; Juan N. Flores, 99.

For justice of the peace.—John N. Seguin, 47. Precinct No. 2, Geo. A. Cox, 22; M. C. Herrera, 5. Precinct No. 3, William Longworth, 69; Haywood Brahan, 46; — Shmit, 1. Precinct No. 4, J. W. Dickey, 17. Precinct No. 5, Jas. F. Prewitt, 17; W. A. Smith, 10; Henry Hotson, 2.

WISE COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—G. Salmon, 105; C. M. Edwards, 17.

For sheriff.—G. W. Stevens, 64; M. W. Shomaker, 58.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, T. L. Stanfield, 28; E. C. Vick, 26. Precinct No. 2, (no returns received.) Precinct No. 3, E. J. McKee, 13. Precinct No. 4, (no returns received.) Precinct No. 5, C. C. Leonard, 14; M. Baugh, 2.

WOOD COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—William Fitzgerald, 442.

For sheriff.—John P. Williams, 443; Parson Strapp, 2.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, E. R. Shuford, 112; William M. Giles, 87. Precinct No. 2, T. M. Baggett, 28; J. E. Ray, 6; Jos. B. Ledbetter, 4. Precinct No. 3, W. R. Spradling, 20; Thomas Bryant, 19; Thomas Wells, 8; John Vincent, 6; L. Simpson, 2. Precinct No. 4, R. F. Stokes, 40; J. C. Nash, 29; H. A. Cooper, 29; — Giles, 3. Precinct No. 5, W. P. Brown, 18; T. B. Wells, 5; P. Gibbs, 1; J. C. Nash, 1.

ZAPATA COUNTY.

For clerk of district court.—Juan G. Zapata, 26; Juan Gutierrez, 1.

For sheriff.—José Ma. Villereal, 40.

For justice of the peace.—Precinct No. 1, José Ma. Gutierrez, 9; Francisco Cueller, 3. Precinct No. 2, Trinidad Uribe, 24. Precinct No. 3, Ignacio Tribino, 1. Precinct No. 4, Juan Florez, 1. Precinct No. 5, (no votes cast.)

[General Orders No. 20.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
Austin, Texas, February 5, 1870.

General Orders No. 5, current series, from these headquarters, announcing members elect to the legislature, is hereby amended so as to substitute the name of A. D. Tinsley for that of C. C. Doyle for representative from the fifth district, the former announcement being a clerical error.

By command of Brevet Major General Reynolds:

H. CLAY WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

W. P. BAINBRIDGE,
Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 21.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
Austin, Texas, February 5, 1870.

I. In compliance with the requirements of the sixth section of the act of Congress of April 10, 1869, the members elect of the legislature (this body, until further action of Congress, being provisional only) will each take and subscribe the following oath, the same being the oath of qualification prescribed by the most recent acts of Congress in the premises, viz.:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I have never held the office or exercised the duties of a senator or representative in Congress, nor been a member of the legislature of any State of the United States, nor held any civil office created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice in any State or under the laws of the United States, nor held any office in the military or naval service of the United States, and thereafter engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or gave aid or comfort to its enemies, or rendered, except in consequence of direct physical force, any support or aid to any insurrection or rebellion against the United States, nor held any office under, or given any support to, any government of any kind organized or acting in hostility to the United States, or levying war against the United States. So help me God, (or, on the pains and penalties of perjury, as the case may be.)

Or the following oath or affirmation, namely:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I have been relieved by an act of the Congress of the United States from disability as provided for by section 3 of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. So help me God, (or, on the pains and penalties of perjury, as the case may be.)

II. Hon. B. Rush Plumly, member elect from the twelfth district, is appointed temporary speaker of the house of representatives.

The oath will be administered to the members of the senate by Hon. E. M. Glenn, judge of the seventeenth judicial district; and to the house of representatives by Hon. T. H. Duval, United States district judge for the eastern district of Texas.

III. Cases of contested seats will be referred to district headquar-

ters, each contestant stating clearly his grounds of contest, whether the same be for ineligibility of the party holding the certificate or for other cause.

Any member holding the certificate of election, and declining to take and subscribe the above oath, will vacate his seat.

IV. Until all the members elect shall have had an opportunity to qualify, both houses will adjourn from day to day, assembling daily at 10 o'clock a. m. The organization of each house will be perfected as soon as action on contested cases shall have been taken by the district commander, of which due notice will be given.

By command of Brevet Major General Reynolds :

H. CLAY WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

W. P. BAINBRIDGE,
Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 23.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
Austin, Texas, February 7, 1870.

Hon. James P. Butler, member elect from the fifteenth district, is hereby appointed temporary speaker of the house of representatives, vice Hon. B. R. Plumly, declined.

By command of Brevet Major General Reynolds :

H. CLAY WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

CHAS. E. MORSE,
Aide-de-Camp, Secretary for Civil Affairs.

[General Orders No. 24.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
Austin, Texas, February 9, 1870.

A board of officers is hereby appointed to inquire into the eligibility, under the reconstruction laws, of such members elect of the legislature of Texas as may have their cases referred to it from district headquarters.

The board will meet to-day at 10 o'clock a. m., and will have power to administer oaths and send for persons and papers. All parties interested will be permitted to appear before the board in person or by attorney.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.

1. Brevet Major General Cuvier Grover, United States Army, acting assistant inspector general.

2. Major De Witt Clinton, judge advocate, United States Army.
 3. Major E. D. Judd, paymaster United States Army.
- By command of Brevet Major General Reynolds :

H. CLAY WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

W. P. BAINBRIDGE,
Aide-de-Camp.

[General Orders No. 25.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
Austin, Texas, February 9, 1870.

I. The cases of contested seats of the following-named members elect of the legislature, not involving their eligibility under the reconstruction laws, will be acted upon by the house to which the contestants claim to belong :

Senator.—A. J. Evans, nineteenth district.

Representatives.—M. L. Armstrong, eleventh district; D. W. Burley, eighteenth district; S. Cotton, eighteenth district; J. Abbott, twentieth district; J. E. Hawkins, twentieth district; I. H. Evans, thirtieth district; G. Spencer, thirtieth district; Nelson Plato, thirtieth district.

II. There being a quorum of qualified members present, the two houses will proceed to perfect their permanent organization and to transact such business as devolves upon them under the reconstruction laws as a provisional body.

By command of Brevet Major General Reynolds :

H. CLAY WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

CHARLES E. MORSE,
Aide-de-Camp, Secretary for Civil Affairs.

[General Orders No. 28.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
Austin, Texas, February 14, 1870.

The cases of persons claiming seats in the legislature, involving their eligibility under the reconstruction laws, have been inquired into by the board of officers convened by General Orders No. 24, current series, from these headquarters.

The following persons are declared by the board eligible :

Senators.—John G. Bell, thirteenth district; William H. Pyle, twentieth district.

Representatives.—John P. Hill, ninth district; William Sheriff, thirteenth district; S. J. Adams, eighteenth district; A. C. Warren, twenty-second district.

The following persons are declared by the board ineligible:

Senate.—M. Priest, third district.

House of representatives.—A. D. Elam, third district.

The findings of the board are approved and confirmed. The persons declared eligible are entitled to seats, so far as the question of eligibility under the reconstruction laws is involved. If other causes of contest exist, they will be determined by the house to which the parties claim to belong.

By command of Brevet Major General Reynolds:

H. CLAY WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

CHARLES E. MORSE,
Aide-de-Camp, Secretary for Civil Affairs.

[General Orders No. 30.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
Austin, Texas, February 19, 1870.

In compliance with request embraced in resolutions of the house of representatives, under date of the 16th and 17th instant, the question as to the eligibility, under the reconstruction laws, of the following named persons holding seats in the house of representatives, has been inquired into by the board of officers convened by General Orders No. 24, current series, from this headquarters, viz: M. L. Armstrong, eleventh district; A. F. Leonard, twenty-first district.

The board has declared that M. L. Armstrong "is not eligible" to a seat in the house of representatives; and that A. F. Leonard, representative from the twenty-first district, "is eligible" to his seat under the reconstruction laws.

The findings of the board are approved and confirmed.

By command of Brevet Major General Reynolds:

H. CLAY WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

CHARLES E. MORSE,
Aide-de-Camp.

H. Ex. Doc. 265—7

Statement showing the number of registered voters in the counties comprising the second congressional district, State of Texas.

Counties.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Counties.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Bowie	365	460	825	Tarrant	952	215	1,167
Collin	1,493	264	1,757	Titus	1,265	522	1,787
Cooke	590	87	677	Upshur	1,294	815	2,109
Dallas	1,254	405	1,659	Wise	172	2	174
Davis	1,016	674	1,690	Archert			
Denton	1,010	70	1,080	Callahan†			
Ellis	884	384	1,268	Clay†			
Erath	310	21	331	Eastland†			
Fannin	1,385	471	1,856	Hardeman†			
Grayson	1,225	393	1,618	Haskell†			
Hopkins*	1,280	289	1,569	Jonest			
Hood	468	25	493	Knox†			
Hunt	1,083	162	1,245	Shackleford†			
Jack	131	4	135	Stephens†			
Johnson	709	88	797	Taylor†			
Kaufman	871	190	1,061	Throckmorton†			
Lamar	1,760	737	2,497	Wichita†			
Marion	741	1,353	2,094	Wilbarger†			
Montague	196	6	202	Young†			
Palo Pinto	148	4	152				
Parker	726	81	807				
Red River	1,071	977	2,048				
				Total	22,399	8,699	31,098

* Registration of 1868.

† Unorganized.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
Austin, Texas, April 13, 1870.

The above is a correct transcript from the records of this headquarters.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brevet Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE AT PARIS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

The report of Samuel B. Ruggles, a delegate from the United States to the recent International Monetary Conference at Paris.

MAY 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th instant, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State and the paper which accompanied it.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 26, 1870.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th instant, requesting the President, if compatible with the public interest, to transmit to that House a copy of the report of the 8th instant, made by Samuel B. Ruggles, a delegate from the United States to the recent International Monetary Conference at Paris, upon the subject of the proposed international coinage, has the honor to lay before the President the paper called for by the resolution.

Respectfully submitted.

HAMILTON FISH.

The PRESIDENT.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

Supplemental report to the Department of State, by SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, United States delegate to the International Monetary Conference at Paris, 1867.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1870.

SIR: On the 7th of November, 1867, the undersigned, the delegate of the United States of America to "the International Monetary Conference" held at Paris in June and July of that year, with instructions

to report to the Department of State the "proceedings and conclusions" of the Conference, "and also to add such observations as might seem to be useful," duly transmitted to the department his report, stating the particulars of the monetary plan which the Conference, after full discussion, had agreed with almost entire unanimity to recommend for adoption by the various nations represented. The report briefly reviewed the history of the coinages of Europe, from their original era of unity under the Roman Empire, and thence through the period of disintegration in the middle ages, and the succeeding ages of reintegration, down to the meeting of the nations in Conference at Paris in 1867. It also presented the historical contrast between the discordant character of the coins of the United States under the old "Articles of Confederation" and the uniformity of metallic money established under the national Constitution of 1787, and now overspreading our continental republic from ocean to ocean. The intermediate position of America, north and south, and its large gold and silver product, were adduced as indicating the duty of the western hemisphere to promote an intercontinental and world-wide unification of money, as one of the most efficient agencies in advancing the civilization of the human race.

The report was accompanied by various official documents and other papers connected with the subject of international coinage, and especially by a full translation from the original French of the "*procès-verbal*," or official report by the proper officers of the Conference of its organization, proceedings, debates and conclusions; all of which were transmitted on the 17th of December, 1867, by the President of the United States to the Senate, and were printed as "Executive Document, No. 14, fortieth Congress, second session."

All of the independent nations of Europe (except the Danubian Principalities) were represented in the Conference. No delegates were sent from any other portion of the world except the United States of America. Each nation, whether represented by one or more delegates, had a single vote. There were thirty-two delegates in attendance, representing an aggregate population now exceeding three hundred and thirty millions of inhabitants. Among the European delegates were finance ministers, councillors of state, eminent bankers, and other individuals of large experience in the monetary affairs of Europe.

The debates were systematically conducted by means of questions methodically and carefully arranged. They were commenced (Ex. Doc., p. 30) by the discussion much at length of the following preliminary and comprehensive question:

By what means is it most easy to realize monetary unification: whether by the creation of a system altogether new and independent of existing systems, or by the mutual co-ordination of existing systems, taking into account the scientific advantages of certain types and the number of the populations which have already adopted them?

On this cardinal question the debate was prolonged and important, in which the delegates from many of the nations took part. It was commenced by M. Mees, delegate from the Netherlands and president of the Netherlands Bank, who "declared that if he could admit the immediate realization of the unification of coinage, he would give the preference to the first of the two alternatives. In this case, in effect, the creation of a new system avoiding all national susceptibilities would seem to him the best way to obtain the end. But it does not seem possible to him that complete uniformity can be speedily attained, and therefore he considers the second alternative as being alone of a nature to produce actual practical results."

The Count d'Avila, delegate from Portugal, and recently its minister

of finance, maintained that "if the different states found themselves obliged by the establishment of a system altogether novel to change simultaneously their monetary regulations, the difficulties of the attempt would be multiplied in such manner that they would become insurmountable." He further deemed it "essential that an agreement should take place between England, France, and the United States;" that it "would sooner or later rally also the other countries," and that the "example would have a decisive effect." He declared himself ready to vote for a single gold standard, the reduction of the pound sterling to twenty-five francs, and the American dollar to five francs, with the gold coin of five francs as the monetary unit.

The delegate from Austria, the late Baron De Hock, favorably known by his works on finance, concurred in the opinion expressed as to the impossibility of securing the acceptance of an entirely new system, and completely breaking up inveterate habits. "In Germany, said he, "we find a striking example: there was a wish to introduce into the German states a coin not correspondent with any existing types. Although it was the most rational, and accorded *perfectly with the metric system*, it could not find its way into calculations. The *gold crown* only passed from the mint to the melting pots of the goldsmiths. It is only, as expressed in the second sentence of the first question, by the mutual co-ordination of existing legislation, by taking into account the scientific advantages of certain types, and the number of the populations which have already adopted them, that a solution may be found." He added that gold, "which has spread in such considerable amounts through the European markets during the last twenty years, would be the most convenient agent for a universal monetary circulation."

M. Feer Herzog, one of the two delegates from Switzerland, and familiar with its financial affairs, said that "there is in France a school important because of the scientific authority of its adepts, which admits no other monetary unity than metric unity in round numbers, and proposes to take for the unit a weight of five grams of gold, nine-tenths fine," (equivalent to $\$2\ 99\frac{9}{100}$ of the present money of the United States.) "This theoretic solution would be wanting in one essential quality, that of practicability. At the time we have arrived at, we cannot invent a monetary unit not in relation with any type actually existing. The franc itself had been compelled not to depart too far from the *livre tournois*, in order to make itself acceptable, and the gold crown, containing ten grams, has not been able to get into circulation in Germany because it is not adapted to the florin of Austria, nor the florin of Bavaria, nor the thaler of Prussia. By the very force of things," said he, "it is the napoleon, (20 francs,) a foreign coin, which represents beyond all others the monetary circulation of gold in Germany."

The delegate from Russia, M. de Jacobi, privy councillor of the Crown, and member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, highly distinguished in Europe not only in general physical science, but especially by his earnest and able advocacy of the merits of the metrical system, said that he "adopted in full the ideas developed by M. Feer Herzog. He would have been glad that a relation should exist between coins and the systems of weights and measures, but in the double view of science and practice, he saw no necessity for the establishing of such relations to the prejudice of other more important interests. He could not, therefore, regard as serious the reproach cast upon the coin of France, as having widened the breach in the French metric system." He added, that "the creation of an entirely new coinage was so much the less opportune, that he could not let the occasion pass without no-

ting the agreement, perhaps accidental, but almost complete, between the intrinsic value of the principal French coins and those of Russia. Thus the silver rouble coincides very nearly with four francs, the difference not exceeding the limits of the tolerance. In the same way the demi-imperial has a value only fifteen kopecks (about eleven cents) "higher than the twenty-franc gold piece."

M. Meinecke, the delegate from Prussia, thought it of "prime necessity to adopt as the base of the new system a system already recognized and reduced to practice. The difficulty," said he, "of adopting the gold standard is much greater in Prussia than for any other country, but if the labors of the Conference should aim at establishing the basis for a general monetary arrangement, Prussia would study with care the best mode of connecting herself with it."

On the other hand, Mr. Stas, one of the two delegates from Belgium, said that he "would prefer the establishment of an entirely new monetary system, and that the Conference assume as its mission to settle principles and not expedients in practice. To follow the latter course would be to leave traces in the snow, not to engrave footprints in rock." He also maintained that "the creation of a system based on a standard of gold of five or ten grams would offer the immense advantage of having it more readily accepted by all nations, as it would avoid all national susceptibility. Doubtless the adoption of the new unit would require the general reminting of all coinage, but this recoinage would bring with it a definitive system sanctioned by science." He further asserted that, "mathematically speaking, the kilogram cannot be divided into one hundred and fifty-five equal portions."

M. Feer Herzog, replying to the remarks of Mr. Stas, said: "There is nothing to hinder the definition of this napoleon by indicating the round number one hundred and fifty five, which a kilogram includes, or rather it should be divided by the fractional number of grams which represent its weight, neglecting the decimals beyond the thousandths decimals, which practically are of no importance and have only an interest purely scientific. It is not indispensable to the goodness of coin that it should be metrically proportioned."

The delegate from the United States said it would be as impossible to abolish "the expression of the dollar in the United States as that of the sovereign in England, but that both might be retained in reducing their intrinsic values." He said that "two milliards (\$2,000,000,000) in gold had been thrown into the money market since the discovery of the mines of Australia and California, and that it was certainly possible that the coinage of gold in the United States in the next fifteen years may reach five milliards of francs (\$1,000,000,000.) In view of such a future, the American government would prefer to reduce its monetary unit at once. But the United States, in consenting to recoin its gold now in circulation, would expect that France on her side will consent to coin pieces of twenty-five francs, in which case monetary unification would at once assume a practical form."

On closing the debate the question was taken by ayes and noes, on a roll-call of the nations, which resulted in a unanimous vote in favor of the second alternative in the question, in the following words, to wit:

It is more easy to realize monetary unification by mutual co-ordination of existing systems, taking into account the scientific advantages of certain types, and the numbers of the populations which have already adopted them.

In reference to any statements made by the delegate of the United States in the debate above quoted in part, he respectfully begs leave to recur to the fact, that before the assembling of the Conference, he had

suggested, in several conversations with the public authorities of France, the issue of the 25-franc coin by France as a necessary condition, in any consent which might be given by the United States to any proposition or plan for reducing the weight of its gold dollar to that of the gold five francs; that in his communication of the 30th of March, 1867, to the Department of State, he had fully reported the particulars of those conversations, and that he had received in answer a communication from the Department of State, dated June 21, 1867, (printed at page 11, Ex. Doc. No. 14,) stating that "the accommodating spirit manifested by M. de Parieu and M. Rouher, chief minister of state, and subsequently by the Emperor in person in the conversations held by you with them respectively, is appreciated as an auspicious augury of an eventual agreement which will give to the world the benefits of the uniform system, on a decimal basis, of weights, measures, and coins;" * * * "that the form in which different nations practically concur in this plan is not of primary importance, but it is believed that the deliberations which have been inaugurated on the subject will result in a basis of common understanding, which will warrant you in encouraging the expectation that the United States may give its adhesion to a conventional arrangement which may be susceptible of termination within a period to be specified in such arrangement," and that, "in any event, it cannot be doubted that the views so ably set forth by the honorable chairman of the United States Senate Committee on Finance,* in the letter of the 17th of May, a copy of which forms part of your communication now under reply, will be so far approved by the public sentiment, the Congress, and the Executive of the United States, as to secure a concurrence by this government in any reasonable plan for producing the desired reform."

The undersigned also begs to state that it was perfectly understood by the Conference that none of its delegates were empowered in any way to bind their respective governments to any plan or proposition which the Conference might adopt. On the contrary, time was given for laying the question before the different governments, for which purpose the Conference fixed the 15th of February then next succeeding as the time for receiving answers, the undersigned expressly stating, (Ex. Doc., page 74,) that the United States could not give a positive answer until the subject had been submitted to Congress.

Several sittings of the Conference were devoted to the subject of the double standard of gold and silver, and the necessity of gold alone for an international coinage; also to the discretion to be left to the several nations respectively in regulating their silver coins, and the necessity of a period of transition for nations having the single silver standard; also to the expediency of a 15-franc gold coin, to facilitate monetary unification in the Netherlands, Germany, and Sweden.

The plan of international coinage finally adopted by the Conference, with only one dissenting voice, embraces:

1. A single monetary standard exclusively of gold nine-tenths ($\frac{9}{10}$) fine.
2. Coins of equal weight and diameter.
3. Of equal quality (or *titre*.)
4. The unit to consist of the weight of the existing 5-franc gold coin, with its multiples.
5. The coins of each nation to bear the names and emblems preferred by each, and to be a legal tender in all for public and private payments.

The subordinate details of the periodical examinations and assays

* Mr. John Sherman, senator from Ohio.

needed for ascertaining the weight and quality of the international coins of the different nations, and also the proper regulation of the rate of "tolerance" or allowable variation in coining, were left to a further conference or diplomatic correspondence.

After full and careful discussion, the Conference passed a resolution by a unanimous vote, by ayes and noes, recommending the issue of a gold coin of twenty-five francs; to be similar in weight and quality to the half-eagle of the United States and the sovereign of the United Kingdom. Its passage was actively urged in behalf of the United States for the reason expressed in the argument, (Ex. Doc., page 68,) that "the three gold coins, types of the three great commercial nations fraternally united and differing only in emblems, would go hand in hand around the world, freely circulating through both hemispheres without recoinage, brokerage, or other impediment."

It further appears (at page 101) that the Prince Napoleon, (Jérôme,) president of the Conference, speaking in behalf of France, declared that "if she consulted her individual convenience, she would see no necessity for issuing the new coin; but for the purpose of facilitating the work of unification, she would make the concession required by the United States," adding that "the new coin would also promote the convenience both of England and of Austria." The delegate from Spain, the Count Nava de Tajo, thereupon stated that "it would equally accommodate Spain." The question being then put formally to vote, the issue of the 25-franc coin was unanimously recommended.

The passage of this resolution was pre-eminently important to the United States, not only in securing a world-wide circulation for the half-eagle and its multiples, but more especially in rendering synonymous and mutually convertible the monetary words "pound," "dollar," and "franc," with the pound divided in five even dollars, and the dollar divided in five even francs. With the three coins thus rendered equivalent and equiponderant, all distinction between British money, and American money, and French money, disappears forever. A bill of exchange, or any other monetary contract, made payable either in pounds, dollars, or francs, would be paid indifferently in either. Identical in character, their names would become unimportant. The "dollar," consecrated by three hundred years of use, would lose nothing of its present foothold or repute in the commerce of the world, but standing midway between the "pound" and the "franc," would be greatly facilitated in becoming the common "money of account," in all the nations. In the concise and emphatic language of the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, in his letter of March 17, 1867, laid before the Conference, (printed at page 109, Ex. Doc. 14,) this triple unification would "put an end to the loss and intricacies of exchange and discount." The all-pervading efficacy of the measure in simplifying exchange may not be wholly acceptable to individuals or institutions reaping a profit, not from the unity, but the diversity of money, and may possibly excite their hostility, open or covert. Should that be the case, it will the more fully teach the true friends of an international coinage the necessity not only of avoiding all utopian and visionary schemes of preter-pluperfect metrical harmony, (derived, after all, from an inaccurate estimate of the quadrant of the terrestrial spheroid we inhabit,) but, in its stead, of exerting somewhat of common sense and judicious statesmanship, in surveying the real difficulties of the task, and in seeking only for what is practically attainable. Such, at least, was the spirit which actuated the Paris Conference.

Soon after its adjournment copies of the official report of its debates,

proceedings, and conclusions were duly transmitted to the governments of the respective nations for consideration. Up to the present time the recommendation of the Conference in respect to the five-franc gold unit (deferring the immediate consideration of the question of the single standard) has been adopted by nine of the nations of Europe, to wit: by France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, the Pontifical States, Spain, Greece, Roumania, and Sweden, having an aggregate population of 99,900,000 inhabitants.

The preliminaries of a monetary treaty, providing for a coin assimilating the 10 florins of Austria with the 25 francs of France, were signed by the authorized representatives of those two nations on the 31st of July, 1867. It contained a condition in respect to the double standard not yet complied with by France, but specimen coins were struck in anticipation in October, 1867, bearing the heads, respectively, of the Emperors of France and of Austria, with the reverse, inscribed "10 florins, 25 francs." The adoption by France of the single standard, to which a school of political economists in that country still remains violently opposed, but which has been repeatedly and earnestly recommended in the reports of official investigations (*enquêtes*) by large commissions of imposing authority, will secure the completion and execution of the treaty by Austria, and thereby increase the number of European nations using the franc to ten, with an aggregate population of 135,400,000 inhabitants.

The various official acts by which the above-named European nations have acceded, in whole or in part, to the plan of the Conference, will be found, with the exception of Spain, in the official report presented to the British Parliament in 1868 by "the Royal Commission on International Coinage," to wit: That of Austria, at page 222; that of Sweden, at page 293; that of Roumania, at page 294; that of the Pontifical States, at page 247; and that of Greece, at page 263; curiously exhibiting in that classic ground the "drachma," coming down from the age of Pericles, and after the lapse of more than twenty centuries assimilated with the "franc," to play its part in modern civilization.

The official assent of France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy had been secured in 1865 by the monetary treaty in December of that year, which will be found at page 158. In this treaty, however, the double standard had been recognized and the issue of any intermediate coin of gold between 20 and 30 francs had been prohibited. The disregard of those provisions by the Conference shows of itself how little its action was owing to any dictation or undue influence on the part of France. The senseless clamor against the plan of the Conference as "Frenchifying" the money of the United States renders it necessary now to state, as a matter of history, that the plan did not in any way originate with the government of France or any of its delegates. On the contrary, it was first proposed in any general international assembly, in the year 1863, in behalf of the government of the United States by its delegate in the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, who opposed the passage of a resolution offered in that body assimilating the gold coin of the United States with that of the United Kingdom, (as creating a permanent antagonism between the assimilated coin of the United Kingdom and the United States, and the coin of the European continent,) and proposed as an amendment the reduction in weight of both to that of the gold coin of France. He also opposed a double standard as fallacious and illogical, although existing in France, and to a slight extent in the United States. The plan of the Conference is in

no respect local or merely national, but is simply and broadly international and intercontinental.

The actual issue of the gold franc international coin has been commenced by some of the nations not included in the treaty of 1865. It is already in circulation in the flourishing principality of Roumania under the government of its present enlightened ruler, who has introduced in full the metrical weights, measures, and coins of France. His example, in all probability, will soon be followed by the Sultan of Turkey, who has manifested so strongly his wish to keep pace with the civilization of Europe.

The assent of Spain to the franc system was given by the provisional government in a formal decree, published at Madrid and Paris soon after the expulsion of Queen Isabella. A specimen of the new half-franc silver coin, now in possession of the undersigned, bears the well-known "pillars" with the ancient arms of Spain, encircled by the legend "*400 piezas en kilogرامo*," thus distinctly and arithmetically recording its assimilation with the "franc," two hundred of which are equiponderant with the French "*kilogramme*."

Among the northern European powers, the liberal and intelligent government of Sweden, so distinguished by its successful public works of intercommunication, has already issued the new gold pieces called "*carolins*," bearing the words "*10 francs*," and now in common circulation in the countries on the Baltic. They are stamped with the "image and superscription" of the Swedish monarch, Charles XV, lineally descended from Bernadotte and Eugène Beauharnois, and now taking the lead in the civic march of monetary reform in the north of Europe. Under his influence and authority, Norway, which has a separate legislative body, will soon be united with Sweden in the gold-franc system. His steady support of the legislative efforts of M. Wallenberg, president of the Bank of Stockholm, and one of the two delegates of Sweden and Norway in the Paris Conference, has secured the coinage of a Swedish gold coin of 25 francs, to be issued as soon as similar pieces shall be put in circulation by the government of France.

It will be seen by the "*Journal Officiel de l'Empire Français*" of the 26th of January last that the necessity for the immediate issue of the 25-franc coin by France was made the subject of elaborate discussion in the French senate on the preceding day. In this interesting and instructive debate, which occupies fourteen printed columns of the *Journal Officiel*, the comparative merits of the 25-franc coin, and of a new coin of 10 even grams, (or a decagram,) equivalent to 31 existing francs, were fully examined. The metrical merits of the proposed decagram coin had been urged on the 21st of January by Monsieur Michel Chevalier, senator, in a general speech on the coinage of France, in which he had claimed for the decagram its perfect conformity to the "logic" of the metrical system.

It is, however, specially noticeable that in the latter portion of his speech, M. Chevalier, who combines with his abstract philosophies a large admixture of practical statesmanship, after stating these "indications of logic," very pertinently proceeds to ask, and then to answer as follows:

Is it necessary to abandon ourselves absolutely and exclusively to logic? It is a question. Logic is a power; but various conventional requirements (*convenances diverses*) may cause us to disregard it, (*peuvent faire qu'on s'en écarte*.)

When, in order to conform wholly to logic, it is necessary to submit to considerable sacrifices, or to change the inveterate and cherished habits of peoples; and when even the triumph of logic is not to be followed by great advantages, we are allowed to hesitate. A wise administration may lay aside logic, and adopt combinations which from other points of view would be advantageous to the public interest.

The debate of the 25th of January was opened by M. Le Verrier, senator, the astronomer and *savan* measuring the outermost limits of planetary space by his skillful use of exact science. In a powerful speech of wide range he supported the plan of the 25-franc coin, as being practicable, in preference to that of the decagram, as being merely theoretical. He was followed by M. Dumas, senator, and "president of the Commission on Coins," and as such, director of the mint, who stated that the re-coinage required by the decagram would cost 70,000,000 of francs, (\$14,000,000.) M. Le Roy de Saint-Arnaud, senator, concurred with M. Le Verrier, and held that "the question could be resolved only in accordance with practical ideas. I admire science," said he; "I bow before the *savans*; but in questions of this nature, in which so many persons and interests are intermingled," * * * "I regret the excess of science, and fasten myself to the facts." He was followed by General Marquis de Laplace, who denounced the 25-franc coin as unmetrical and unnecessary, and urged, among other objections, that it differed too little in size from the 20 franc coin, and might tend to raise to 25 francs the price of objects now selling at 20.

In closing the debate, the necessity for the immediate issue of the 25-franc coin, and indeed the whole plan of the Paris Conference, were vindicated with signal ability by M. de Parieu, the universally acknowledged leader in Europe of the pending measure of monetary unification, and now president of the council of state in the new liberal ministry. Suffice it to say that, in accordance with the form of proceeding peculiar to the body, the Senate "passed to the order of the day," thereby rejecting the proposition of the decagram, and virtually expressed their approbation of the 25-franc coin, by leaving its issue to the proper minister charged with the coinage.

The whole of the debate thus briefly quoted is well worthy of translation for general distribution.

In respect to the remaining nations of Europe, it may be stated that Denmark, having a large portion of its commerce with Hamburg, virtually the commercial capital of North Germany, may very possibly defer its decision on the plan of the Paris Conference until the government of North Germany shall have had time fully to study the question, which it now has under careful examination. The fact that its present monetary standard is exclusively of silver, requiring in any event a period of transition for making the change to gold, may account for at least a temporary delay until other European nations, and especially the United Kingdom, shall have acted definitely in the matter. Nevertheless, in 1868, a large convention at Hamburg, from the Chambers of Commerce of all the principal cities of Germany, both North and South, decided by a large majority to recommend to the government at Berlin the assimilation of the Prussian "thaler," of $72\frac{89}{100}$ cents, with the 5-franc coin of France. The preparation of the necessary memorial was committed to Doctor Soetbeer, of the Chamber, of Commerce of Hamburg, widely known in Europe by his able and earnest efforts in support of monetary unification.

In "The Netherlands," which has the single silver standard, many of its sagacious and experienced financiers and men of business are inclined to adopt at once the plan of the Paris Conference, but it is probable that the government may feel inclined to wait for a time the action of North Germany.

In Portugal, which has long enjoyed intimate commercial relations with the United Kingdom, the British sovereign circulates freely and to a considerable amount, although the "crown" of 10 "milreis" is the

legally established money, and, nevertheless, its delegate in the Conference actively urged the triple unification of the sovereign, the dollar and the franc.

The imperial government of Russia still holds the question open for examination. We know that the stand taken in the Conference in favor of the franc system by its scientific delegate, M. de Jacobi, is quite in harmony with the imperial ukase of the 11th of November, 1865, introducing a monetary system into Finland, almost identical with that of the franc, the difference not exceeding the limits of the "tolerance." (Ex. Doc. 14, page 73.) The Russian gold mines yield annually from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000, a considerable part of which is exported, while a portion is used in the arts, so that its coined gold now outstanding probably does not exceed \$150,000,000.

Such, then, is the general aspect of the question of international coinage in continental Europe, and such the progress already made toward monetary unity. In the long series of political consolidations recorded in the history of Europe, fusing petty communities and provinces into large and compact nations, its incongruous and discordant coinages, numbered by hundreds in the middle ages, had become reduced, by the year 1863, to eighteen in number, counting the coinages of Germany, North and South, as one.

By the above-mentioned acts of monetary assimilation since 1863, the number has been reduced to nine. Of the coinages of the eight European nations who have not yet adopted or agreed to adopt the plan of the Paris Conference, (including the United Kingdom as the most conspicuous, and which will be hereinafter considered,) no two are alike.

The portion of continental Europe now enjoying the benefits of monetary assimilation forms a geographical belt extending eastward from the Atlantic Ocean, through Spain and France, and thence through Italy and Greece to the easternmost boundary of the Grecian Archipelago, with its more northern portion reaching through France, Belgium, Switzerland, Northern Italy, and Austria, and down the Danube, through Roumania, to the Black Sea; by a singular felicity embracing both of the great seats of ancient civilization.

Throughout the broad expanse of these united nations the 4-franc gold coin and its multiples now freely pass without recoinage, discount, or other impediment, daily relieving hundreds, if not thousands, of traders and travelers from the impositions and exactions of the money changers, formerly lying in wait for their prey on every frontier.

It would seem incredible that in this enlightened age of the world, in the very focus of European civilization, in the short nine hours' journey between the two great capitals, Paris and London, and throughout the populous German territories largely occupying Central Europe, such an evil should be permitted to remain undiminished; but even now, in 1870, a passenger from Paris to London and back must stop twice on the British Channel to change his gold, once at Calais in going, and once at Dover in returning; while the petty annoyances of the frequent changes occasioned by the diversified coinages scattered over the motley political surface of Germany have become proverbial.

But if these are the impediments in Europe, what shall be said, or what cannot be said, of the gold coin of the United States, which for nearly eighty years has been so loaded with its needless and largely excrescent weight that it will not pass in Europe at all except at a heavy discount, and where, in fact, it is never seen in circulation except on its way to the nearest melting-pot? Exceeding in weight and consequent money value by

three and a half per cent. the coin of France, and by *two and six-tenths* per cent. that of the United Kingdom, it cannot circulate without heavy loss and must be recoinced. It is a "sorry sight" to behold the millions on millions of American eagles, carefully and expensively coined at the American mints, all melted down and recoinced at the expense of the American shipper; to see our cherished republican emblems and the national monetary motto, "In God we trust," brightly stamped upon our coins, all disappearing to give place to the crowned heads claiming "by the grace of God" to be sovereign in Europe. The obliterated coin thus circulating under a foreign mask carries with it no evidence of the existence of the American Union as one of the leading powers of the world, while our merchants and money dealers seek to avoid the cost of recoinage by shipping large amounts of gold in uncoined bars, only one grade higher in civilization than the ingots or bullion of semi-barbarous communities, unable or unwilling to issue coin which will circulate side by side with that of civilized nations.

Such, then, are the historical facts under which the great problem of an international coinage comes before the civilized world, and especially the United States. The question now to be decided is simply and only this: Shall the practicable measure of assimilation which has already made such progress during the last six years be encouraged and extended? or, shall it be repudiated and abandoned for the purpose of seeking out some new theory of coinage, in the belief that all the nations of the world will agree to adopt it, even at the cost of calling in and recoincing all their gold?

Since the adjournment of the Paris Conference in 1867, such a theory, claimed to be purely "scientific," has been brought forward in France, and also in the United Kingdom and in the United States, in three separate plans, differing in details, but all insisting upon a single metrical gram of gold (worth sixty cents) as the unit, with a coin or coins of ten even grams or a "decagram" as the decimal multiple. It will be one of the objects of the present communication carefully and impartially to examine the merits and advantages, practical and metrical, of this new unit in comparison with that proposed by the Paris Conference, and also to consider the probability of its adoption by any and which of the nations of the civilized world. For this purpose it will be necessary to present the leading facts in relation to the gold coinages of the different nations, both separately and in the aggregate, and the proportion of each and of the whole to the population, and also to the foreign commerce of each and of the whole.

The figures can hardly fail to show the magnitude of the interests involved in the subject, and the grave responsibility of deciding a question which may permanently affect not only the commerce and the welfare of the American Union, but, to some extent, its moral rank in the common family of nations.

GOLD COINAGES.

The amount of gold coin outstanding in Europe and the United States of America can only be estimated approximately. For this purpose the amounts actually coined by the three principal coining nations, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States, have been ascertained from their official tables. Partial returns from other nations for certain periods have also been obtained, which furnish, to some extent, the means of estimating the residue. If necessary, a table of coinages

embracing all the nations may be completed hereafter by obtaining full returns from each :

1. The gold coinage of France, from the year 1793 to the 1st of January, 1866, estimating five francs to the dollar, was.....	\$1, 312, 220, 884
2. That of the United Kingdom, up to 1866, from 1816, (when its coinage was reformed by coining sovereigns equivalent to the pound sterling,) estimating \$5 to the sovereign, was.....	935, 341, 450
3. That of the United States, from the establishment of the Mint in 1792 to July, 1866, was.....	845, 836, 591
	3, 093, 398, 855

From the year 1866 to 1868 the gold coinage of the United Kingdom was.....	\$26, 132, 185
That of the United States, from July, 1866, to July, 1869, was.....	95, 708, 659
	121, 840, 844

Total	3, 215, 239, 699
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Of this total \$3,215,239,699, a considerable portion consists of gold originally coined by some one of the nations, and subsequently recoinced by one or both of the others, and not unfrequently more than once. Other portions have been melted down and used in the arts, leaving only the residue actually outstanding.

The yearly product of gold is stated by Professor Blake in his report on "Precious Metals" as having amounted, in 1867—

In the United States and British North America, to.....	\$59, 060, 000
Mexico, Central America, and South America.....	6, 300, 000
Australia and New Zealand.....	37, 550, 000
Russia.....	15, 500, 000
In other parts of Europe and in Africa.....	2, 270, 000
Eastern Asia.....	10, 000, 000
Total.....	130, 680, 000

GOLD COIN OUTSTANDING.

According to the estimates of political economists and bankers in Europe and the United States, believed to be reliable, the amount of gold coin now outstanding in the various parts of Europe is, in round numbers—

I. In France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and Pontifical States, using the gold franc	\$1, 250, 000, 000
II. In Austria, Spain, Sweden, Greece, and Roumania, agreeing to use the franc.....	200, 000, 000
	1, 450, 000, 000
III. In the United Kingdom, using the sovereign.....	450, 000, 000
IV. In the United States, using the gold dollar.....	200, 000, 000

V. In Germany, (North and South,) Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Russia, and Turkey, using other gold coins, all differing in value.....	\$300, 000, 000
	2, 400, 000, 000
VI. In Canada, Mexico, Central America, and South America, using sovereigns, dollars, doubloons, and various other gold coins.....	150, 000, 000
	2, 550, 000, 000

In the fifteen years ending with 1868, the United States exported upward of \$600,000,000 of gold coin and bullion beyond the amount imported, of which more than one-half was sent in coin to Europe and there recoined.

The gold of the nations of Eastern Asia is not embraced in the present examination. Gold is used as money in Japan, but not as yet in China. A portion of the gold of Australia and New Zealand is sent to British India, where active efforts are in progress to introduce it as money. The treaty recently ratified between the United States and China originally contained a clause by which the President and Emperor mutually stipulated to use their influence to secure uniformity of money and of weights and measures between the two nations. Although the clause was stricken out (under peculiar circumstances) in 1868, the steadily increasing intercourse between the two nations must lead ere long to an assimilation of their money.

POPULATION AND FOREIGN COMMERCE OF NATIONS USING DIFFERENT GOLD COINS.

The following table has been compiled from official returns, generally for the year 1867 :

Nations using, or that have agreed to use, the gold franc.

Nations.	Population.	Gold coin.	Foreign commerce.
France	39, 800, 000	\$1, 250, 000, 000	\$1, 593, 000, 000
Belgium.....	4, 900, 000		549, 000, 000
Switzerland.....	2, 500, 000		165, 000, 000
Italy, including Pontifical States.....	26, 000, 000		357, 000, 000
Greece	1, 400, 000	200, 000, 000	16, 000, 000
Roumania.....	4, 600, 000		39, 000, 000
Sweden	4, 200, 000		62, 000, 000
Spain	16, 900, 000		*175, 000, 000
Austria.....	35, 400, 000		340, 000, 000
Total.....	135, 700, 000	1, 450, 000, 000	3, 296, 000, 000

* Estimated.

Using the sovereign, or pound.

Nation.	Population.	Gold coin.	Foreign commerce.
United Kingdom	30, 400, 000	\$450, 000, 000	\$2, 503, 000, 000

Using the gold dollar.

Nation.	Population.	Gold coin.	Foreign commerce.
United States	40, 000, 000	\$200, 000, 000	\$877, 000, 000

Using other gold coins.

Nations.	Population.	Gold coin.	Foreign commerce.
Germany, (North and South).....	38, 700, 000	} \$300, 000, 000 {	\$650, 000, 000
Netherlands.....	3, 600, 000		409, 000, 000
Denmark.....	1, 800, 000		34, 000, 000
Norway.....	1, 700, 000		46, 000, 000
Portugal.....	4, 400, 000		42, 000, 000
Russia, (European).....	69, 800, 000		403, 000, 000
Turkey, (European).....	10, 500, 000		*120, 000, 000
Total.....	130, 500, 000		1, 704, 000, 000

* Estimated.

Canada, Mexico, Central America, and South America, using sovereign, doubloon, dollar, and other gold coins.

Nations.	Population.	Gold coin.	Foreign commerce.
Canada, Mexico, &c	37, 000, 000	\$150, 000, 000	\$480, 000, 000

RECAPITULATION.

	Population.	Gold coin.	Foreign commerce.
Europe.....	296, 600, 000	\$2, 200, 000, 000	\$7, 503, 000, 000
United States	40, 000, 000	200, 000, 000	877, 000, 000
Canada, Mexico, &c	37, 000, 000	150, 000, 000	480, 000, 000
Total.....	373, 600, 000	2, 550, 000, 000	8, 860, 000, 000

In respect to the foreign commerce of the nations above tabulated as amounting in money value to \$8,860,000,000, it is necessary to explain that it represents very nearly double the amount of the commodities actually interchanged, for the reason that nearly all the amounts tabulated as "exports" by any particular nation reappear in one or more of the amounts tabulated as "imports" by some one or more of the other nations, thus reducing the aggregate amount actually interchanged from \$8,860,000,000 to \$4,430,000,000.

Applying this rate of reduction to the foreign commerce of the different classes of nations respectively using the franc, the pound, the dollar, and the various other coins of gold, the proportions would stand:

	Foreign commerce.	Gold.
Nation or nations using the franc.....	\$1, 648, 000, 000	\$1, 250, 000, 000
Nation or nations using the pound.....	1, 251, 500 000	450, 000, 000
Nation or nations using the dollar	438, 500 000	200, 000, 000
Nation or nations using other gold coin.....	852, 000 000	300, 000, 000
Canada, Mexico, &c., using various coins	240, 000 000	150, 000, 000

In considering the importance of an international money in foreign commerce, it should be borne in mind that every invoice of commodities exported, stating their value in the money of the exporting nations,

must be translated and recomputed in the monetary denominations of the nation importing. At the estimated rate of \$2,500 value for each invoice, (which exceeds the average rate of values in the invoices at the custom-house in New York,) a yearly foreign commerce of \$4,430,000,000 requires nearly 1,772,000 invoices needing recomputation whenever used in the commerce between nations, the money of which is not assimilated. The assimilations effected since 1863 have lightened to a considerable extent this enormous and needless burden, but the civilized world will be relieved of the whole by the complete introduction of the international coinage, destined, under God's good providence, to become the great monetary labor-saving machine of modern civilization.

Its importance, great as it is shown to be by the preceding tables, will fully keep pace with the population and commerce of the civilized world. Within the scanty remnant of the present century, now less than thirty years, the present population of forty millions within the United States (if the rate of natural increase and the rate of immigration actually shown in the decade from 1850 to 1860, amounting together to $35\frac{59}{100}$ per cent., shall continue without diminution) will be increased to 99,335,770.

The population of Europe in 1775, estimated in 1776 at 108,500,000, increased in the ninety-four years ending in 1868 to 296,600,000, being at the rate of nearly twelve per cent. for each decade, decennially compounded. A careful examination of the facts collected in behalf of the United States at the International Statistical Congress at the Hague, in September last, shows the population of Europe is now increasing, notwithstanding the heavy drainage by emigration, at a rate little exceeding six per cent. in the decade, which, if continued to the close of the century, will carry the present 296,600,000 to 353,255,130 inhabitants, nearly three-fold the population which enjoyed a common coin in the days of Augustus. If to these enormous masses in Europe and the United States, numbering together 452,690,906, we add 47,309,094 for the population of the portions of America, North and South, beyond the present limits of the American Union, (and now estimated at 37,000,000,) the European and American portions of the civilized world within the next thirty years will embrace an aggregate of five hundred millions of inhabitants, either enjoying the facilities of monetary unification, or wondering why the present generation was unable to secure a reform so plainly needed by the commerce of the world.

What, then, is the impediment which clogs our path? Is it physical or moral, or commercial or political, in character? It is neither. It is only the theoretical opposition of a school of "economists," denominated "decagrammists" in Paris, having disciples scattered over the world, some in France, some in England, some in the United States, with a few in Germany, singularly imaginative in character, who seriously propose, in public journals, to form a "Saxon Monetary League" between Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States, to check the ambition of France and the other Mediterranean nations seeking to fasten the franc upon the globe.

These metrical reformers incessantly invoke what they call the "logic" of the metrical system to disparage and expel the franc. In obedience to some occult but inflexible dogma of metrical law, the existence of which they assume, they hold the single metrical "gram" to be the only lawful unit of gold, and a gold "decagram" of ten even grams the smallest lawful multiple. A portion of the school, under the extreme necessity of the case, consents to a half decagram, or five even grams,

very nearly equivalent to three dollars; and in the United States, to fractional dollars, half eagles, eagles and double eagles.

The precise money value of a "gram" in the United States being $59\frac{818}{1000}$ cents, the value of the decagram is $\$5.98\frac{15}{100}$. In the money of France, it is equivalent to 31 francs, and in that of the United Kingdom to $1\frac{2291}{10000}$ sovereign. It has no metrical assimilation with the half eagle or any of its multiples, or with the 25-franc coin, or with the British sovereign, or with any existing coin in the civilized world. Some of its proposed subdivisions would nearly approach the existing heavy gold coin of the United States, from which they would vary only one-third of one per cent.; but that variation would necessitate either a recoinage, or the loss of the one-third of one per cent., which would exceed the cost of recoinage. The adoption of the decagram coin would therefore require the recoinage of the whole of the $\$2,400,000,000$ of gold in Europe and the United States, shown by the tables. Nay, more; the silver francs of the European continent, losing their relations to or identity with the gold coins now in existence, their recoinage would also be necessary. (The amount of silver francs coined by France alone from 1795 to the close of 1866, estimating five francs to the dollar, was $\$935,000,000$, a considerable portion of which has been exported to Eastern Asia within the last fifteen years.)

The cost of recoinage of gold has been variously estimated from one-fifth to one-fourth of one per cent. Assuming the latter rate, the cost of recoinage of the $\$2,400,000,000$ in Europe and the United States would be $\$6,000,000$. If the plan proposed by the Paris Conference should be adopted, no part of the $\$1,250,000,000$ held by the nations already using the franc would require recoinage, by which they would save $\$3,125,000$; while the nations holding the remaining $\$1,150,000,000$ would pay for its recoinage $\$2,875,000$.

Viewed in a cosmopolitan light, and regarding only the good of the whole, a saving of $\$3,125,000$ by any separate nation or nations is a gain to that extent by the common family of nations. In the narrower spirit by which individuals are often actuated, the question might arise, and, in fact, has been repeatedly asked already, whether the nations thus exempt from the burden of recoinage should not bear a portion of the expense incurred by the others.

The report of the British Royal Commission on Internal Coinage in 1868, insisting that in the work of monetary unification "concessions would have to be made on one part and on the other," could hardly have intended to refer to pecuniary contributions. The proper dignity of nations like the United Kingdom and the United States, exercising the high prerogative of regulating their coinages, would scarcely permit them to solicit or accept pecuniary contributions from France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, or the Pontifical States. Even if it would, the difficulty and delay in adjusting and apportioning the quotas and amounts to be paid by the other recoinage nations, large and small, would practically render the task impossible. In truth, the cost of recoinage is now adverted to, not for the purpose of suggesting any such scheme of apportionment, but rather to impart increased interest to the fact, that the United States will never have an opportunity for recoinage their gold more favorable than the present, when its amount, through exceptional causes, is temporarily reduced to $\$200,000,000$, probably the lowest point it will reach in our national history for ages to come. Our citizens have paid, in the last fifteen years, for the recoinage in Europe of nearly double that amount of our gold coin, and unless they can obtain the necessary change of weight, must continue to bear the burden con-

stantly increasing for centuries to come; whereas the change once made, is made forever. The supposition that the civilized world would ever abandon an international coinage once secured, to gratify any idle "decagrammistic" theory, is simply preposterous.

The real question then recurs: Is there any defect in the present gold-franc system of coinage so radical and vital as to justify the United States or any other nation in demanding before the world that it be repudiated and abandoned? What is the evil, if any, which, after an experience of nearly seventy years, now proves to be unendurable?

It certainly will not be denied that the foundation of the gold coin of France is metrical, with its coins all having a fixed and definite relation to the one common metrical unit, the kilogram. The kilogram, containing 1,000 grams, is divided into 3,100 even francs, and consequently 10 even grams are divided into 31 even francs. The 5-franc coin is $\frac{5}{31}$, the 10 franc coin is $\frac{10}{31}$, the 20 franc coin $\frac{20}{31}$, and the 25 franc coin $\frac{25}{31}$ of this even weight of 10 grams, which is, in fact, the central point around which these simple fractions with the common denominator 31 all revolve. It is a point near at hand and easily accessible.

The coinages of the United Kingdom and of the United States have no such point of union, and are wholly unmetrical. In the United Kingdom 20 troy pounds are coined into $934\frac{1}{2}$ sovereigns. A troy ounce is divided into $3\frac{429}{80}$ sovereigns, the monetary measure of which, in the singularly inconvenient British currency, is £3 17s. 10½d. In the gold coinage of the United States, the nearest point of contact between even weights and even coins is at 43 ounces troy, which weigh eight hundred dollars in United States gold coin. Nevertheless, the mints of the United Kingdom and of the United States have coined and weighed in the last fifty years upward of \$1,800,000,000 of gold coin without the variation of a pennyweight, showing how unimportant for any practical purpose is the conformity of coin to any even weight.

In the coinages of the United Kingdom and of the United States, the smallest amount weighed is a tenth of a grain, equal in value to $3\frac{876}{1000}$ mills, while in the French system the gram (value in round numbers 60 cents) is divided into decigrams of 6 cents, centigrams of 6 mills, and milligrams of $\frac{6}{10}$ of a mill, so that the French division of weights is six-fold more minute.

The difficulty alleged to exist in computing the weight and value of French gold is wholly imaginary and factitious. The francs represent fractions having a common denominator 31, so that their values and weights are readily convertible. The pretended difficulty is needlessly created by stating the fractions in decimal figures, by which ingenious artifice the 5-franc coin, simply existing as $\frac{5}{31}$ of the 10 even grams, is exhibited with the appalling row of decimals 1.6129032258065. The absurdity of such decimal minuteness will be seen in the fact that the last nine figures in the row, 032258065, represent in money value less than $\frac{1}{4800}$ part of a United States cent. The alleged difficulty vanishes at once when we see that the simple fraction $\frac{5}{31}$ of 10 grams affords all the means required for converting grams into francs. It needs only to multiply the grams by 31 and divide by 10.

365 grams

31

365

1095

11315 ÷ 10 = 1131 $\frac{50}{100}$ francs.

So, too, with dollars. The ratio of 31 francs to 10 grams gives 310 francs to 100 grams, which 310 francs being equivalent to 62 dollars, (when assimilated,) it needs only to multiply the grams by 62 and divide by 100 :

$$\begin{array}{r} 365 \text{ grams.} \\ 62 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 730 \\ 2190 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$22630 \div 100 = \$226 \frac{30}{100} = 1131 \frac{50}{100} \text{ francs.}$$

With any ordinary amount of grams the necessary computation would not require more than one-tenth of a minute, which represents the sum total of the labor in computing the relative weight and value of grams and francs.

But it is said* that individuals may desire to weigh single pieces of gold, for which a gold coin having an even weight in grams would be convenient. Would it not be equally convenient to make use of the silver franc piece in France, or the nickel 5-cent piece in the United States, both of which weigh five even grams, and are ready, by millions, to be used as weights if desired?

In point of fact, these metrical pieces are very rarely if ever used for the purposes of weighing, and especially not for weighing other coins. It is equally true that the practical necessity and value of an even weight of any denomination in any coin is altogether exaggerated. Not one man in ten thousand knows or cares to know what is the weight of the coin he receives or passes, but every one knows and cares to know its value. What nations and individuals need in an international coinage is uniformity of value, and little else. That is the great and vital desideratum, and it will be lamentable indeed to lose it, in the quixotic pursuit of a perfect metrical harmony in coins, of no practical value when secured. In pursuing the shadow we lose the substance, and, what is still more remarkable, in the United States we shall not gain even the shadow.

Under the plan proposed in the bill pending before the Committee on Coinage of the House of Representatives, originating with Mr. E. B. Elliot, of the city of Washington, and not with the "Treasury Department of the United States," as is sometimes erroneously stated, the weight of the gold dollar is fixed at $1\frac{2}{3}$ grams, so that 3 dollars would weigh 5 grams, and 6 dollars 10 grams or a decagram. Under this system, our only gold coins of even metrical weight would be pieces of three dollars, six dollars, nine dollars, and so onward in a ternary series, virtually abolishing the decimal system, peculiarly the pride of the United States, by which it was first established; or leaving it either to play a secondary part, or in time to be sacrificed altogether to appease the metrical fanaticism now obstructing the path of human progress. Can we hope that any ambidexter, amphibious system, half metrical, half decimal, will fully satisfy all the requirements of the so-called "scientific" school? France, seventy years ago, disobeyed the fundamental dogma of metrical infallibility by dividing the 10 gold grams into 31 equal portions, not decimal. Will not the United States be equally guilty in dividing the 10 grams into dollars and their multiples weighing grams and *ternary fractions* of a gram; a division, of all others, the most repugnant to the decimal system?

On this point there should be no misunderstanding. If the metrical

system is really the supreme law of the world, unchangeable by any human authority, let it be obeyed strictly to the letter. But if it be a human machine for human convenience, very admirable for many purposes, both scientific and practical, but not indispensable for every purpose, let it be used within its proper limits, and with a wise moderation.

If we are to uproot and overturn all the coinages of the world in a blind, unreasoning idolatry of the metrical system, how can we tolerate a dollar of 1,666 grams; a half eagle of 8,333 grams; an eagle of 16,666 grams; a double eagle of 33,333 grams? Where shall we find fractional ternary weights with which to weigh these fragmentary coins? Can they themselves be used as weights for weighing other coins or commodities in even grams?

But we are assured that there now exists in Germany a decagram in a German gold crown of great monetary importance, with which we should not only bring the coin of the United States into intimate relation, but make it a golden link in a chain binding the Saxon nations in a "Saxon Monetary League" to rescue the world from the overweening power of the "Latin Monetary League," which has made such alarming progress in Europe. In the pictorial illustrations which the zeal of our metrical reformers has scattered broadcast throughout the country, this German crown occupies a conspicuous and commanding position, attended by a new British sovereign, with its weight increased more than two per cent.; a new French coin of 100 new francs, with its weight increased more than three per cent.; and a new United States double eagle of 33,333 grams, not to mention the two hemispheres emblazoned in monetary union. The first difficulty in realizing this monetary vision will be found in the fact that neither France nor the United Kingdom have ever consented, nor is there any reason to believe that either of them ever will consent, thus to increase the weight of their coins. A second difficulty exists in the further fact that no German crowns are now in circulation beyond a very trifling amount. They constituted the coinage referred to in the preliminary debate in the Paris conference as having proved an utter failure in not conforming to any existing coin.

A letter to the undersigned from Dr. Roesing, the consul general at New York from North Germany, dated the 25th of March, 1870, states that the total number of German crowns ever coined in North Germany is as follows: in Prussia, 91,811 pieces; in Hanover, 795,142; in Saxony, 45,000; and in Brunswick, 45,298; in all 977,251, having a total value in United States coin, at \$6 64 each, of \$6,988,946.

Dr. Roesing further states that the failure of these coins to circulate was owing to their "disproportion to the existing monetary systems, which were left intact;" "that the bulk of these coins is now in the Bremen Bank, whose circulation is based on the gold standard;" but that "even in Bremen these coins are extremely unpopular, forming an ugly fraction in proportion to the gold thaler coin, (of 10 thalers, \$7 29,) the received unit."

The very limited circulation of the German crown is also shown in a letter to the undersigned from Messrs. J. R. Eckfeldt and William E. Dubois, assayers of the United States Mint, dated March 10, 1870, stating that "only a single piece of the German gold 'krone' has ever been received at the Mint in Philadelphia, and that nine years ago."

It may be safely affirmed that there is no amount of German crowns now in circulation sufficient to induce the United States to overlook and disregard the \$1,250,000,000 of gold in France and its associated states, and the \$450,000,000 in the United Kingdom, still less to enter into the proposed "Saxon Monetary League." It is enough to say that,

if such a fancy could ever become a reality, its influence would be most disastrous, in dividing the common family of nations into a monetary dualism, antagonist in fact, and wholly repugnant to the world-wide internationality, peculiarly the aim of our present age.

After all the exhibitions of zeal for metrical uniformity, it is not a little remarkable that the various "decagram" coins, assumed by their adherents in the different nations as representing the only monetary quantities which metrical law or metrical "logic" can ever tolerate, widely differ in their respective monetary values. The German crowns, if any yet exist, will be found to contain not only ten even grams of fine gold, but $1\frac{111}{1000}$ additional grams of alloy, making their total weight $11\frac{111}{1000}$ grams, wholly preventing them from circulating side by side with the decagram proposed for France and the United States, which is to contain but ten grams of standard gold .900 fine.

A still more fatal divergence will be found in the British "decagram," recently proposed and advocated with great earnestness and ability by Doctor Farr, the distinguished and experienced "registrar general of the population of the United Kingdom." He proposes to reduce the present British standard of the quality of coin from .916 fine to .915 by adding 18 milligrams (about $\frac{1}{5}$ of a troy grain) to the weight of the existing sovereign, which would raise its weight to *eight* even grams, without increasing its value. He then proposes to issue a new gold coin of *ten* even grams, of similar quality, to be equivalent to $1\frac{1}{4}$ sovereign, or \$1 5s., and to be denominated a "*victoria*." This new coin would exceed in value by nearly ten cents the decagram proposed for the United States, while its difference in quality from that of the general coinage of continental Europe and the United States would keep the British Islands in perpetual monetary isolation.

The "Royal Commission on International Coinage," instituted by the government of the United Kingdom in 1868, consisted of fourteen members, with Viscount Halifax as chairman, and Rivers Wilson, esq., of the British treasury, as secretary, with several eminent members of Parliament, bankers, and merchants. After collecting a large mass of testimony and other valuable information, they came to the conclusion that the mere assimilation of the sovereign with the gold coin of other countries, although valuable in itself, would not be sufficient without a "simultaneous assimilation" of its silver, bronze, and copper subdivisions (down to "pence") with the currencies of other nations.

It was for the purpose, among others, of avoiding any necessity for a work so exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, that the Paris Conference proposed gold alone for international money, leaving silver to fluctuate as merchandise, or to circulate as "legal money" only in minor payments in the domestic commerce of the different nations, and to be regulated by each in its own discretion.

It appears by the London Times of the 7th of August last that an inquiry was made, after the customary notice in the House of Commons, on the 6th of August, by John Benjamin Smith, esq., member of Parliament, asking for information from the chancellor of the exchequer in respect to an international coinage; on which occasion, the member making the inquiry, after urging upon the House the value and necessity of a common international money, expressed his desire that the United Kingdom "should take the lead in a matter of such importance," and his hope that the chancellor of the exchequer would give an answer worthy of an "enlightened country and the age in which we live."

The chancellor of the exchequer, (the right honorable Robert Lowe,) in answer, entered at length into the subject and expressed his willing-

ness, on certain conditions, (among which was the abolition by France of the double standard,) to reduce the value of the sovereign to that of the 25-franc coin, and his belief that it "was possible for England and France to give up a little of their crotchets for the sake of the great advantage of an international coinage," and that if Parliament should "be induced to look at the matter from the point of view in which he had put it, we might come to some arrangement by which we should get the blessing of one coinage throughout Europe, which," he thought, "would be a great step in civilization."

There are many indications that public opinion in the United Kingdom in favor of a common international money is steadily gaining ground. The principal obstacle seems to be a difference of opinion as to the proper mode of providing a just equivalent to the holders of existing monetary obligations for the reduction in the weight of the coin.

WEIGHTS OF THE HALF EAGLE, SOVEREIGN, AND 25-FRANC COIN.

The precise weight of the three coins of the three great coining nations, to wit, the five-dollar coin, or half eagle of the United States, the British sovereign, and the 25-franc gold coin, all estimated at .900 fine, and valuing the milligram at $\frac{6}{100}$ of a cent, (precise value $\frac{59818}{1000000}$ of a cent,) is as follows:

The United States half eagle weighs	8,359 milligrams.
The British sovereign, (at .900 fine)	8,136 milligrams.
(Its actual weight as coined, $\frac{1}{2}$ fine, is 7.3225 fine + .6657 alloy = 7.9882.)	
The 25-franc coin weighs	8,064 milligrams.
The half eagle exceeds the sovereign in weight	223 milligrams.
$223 \times .06 = 13\frac{38}{100}$ cents.	
The half eagle exceeds the 25-franc coin in weight	295 milligrams.
$295 \times .06 = 17\frac{70}{100}$ cents.	
The sovereign exceeds the 25-franc coin in weight	72 milligrams.
$72 \times .06 = 4\frac{32}{100}$ cents.	

In the United States the legal "tolerance" or allowable variation in coining is one-half of a grain in the half eagle, or 1 in 258, slightly exceeding $1\frac{9}{10}$ cent.

The wide difference in the weights of the three coins above exhibited, showing an excess of 295 milligrams in the half eagle over the 25-franc coin, and an excess of 223 milligrams over the sovereign, abundantly explains the immense recoinage in Europe of the coin of the United States, counted by hundreds of millions. The trifling reduction of this excess of weight by the decagram plan, being only $25\frac{666}{10000}$ milligrams, (the difference between 8,359 and $8,333\frac{333}{10000}$), would practically do nothing to remedy the evil. The recoinage would still continue at the cost of the shipper in the United States. It can only be prevented by equalizing the weight of the coins of the three nations.

In respect to the proper allowance to be made to holders of existing monetary contracts, it will be seen that the $17\frac{70}{100}$ cents, above estimated as the difference between the half eagle and the 25-franc coin, (amounting precisely to $17\frac{64}{100}$ cents,) exceeds three and a half per cent. (being $17\frac{50}{100}$ cents in the half eagle) by only $1\frac{4}{10}$ mill, being less than one-thirteenth of the legal tolerance. After providing for the payment of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the slight deficiency of $1\frac{4}{10}$ mill in the half eagle might be readily adjusted by a temporary and very slight excess in coining the new pieces.

Apologizing for the mass of details which the necessary presentation of the subject has required, the undersigned has only to state, in con-

clusion, that the bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, a member of the Committee on Coinage, on the 16th of March, 1870, and now pending in the committee, reduces the weight of the gold coin of the United States to that of France and the eight other continental nations, as hereinabove exhibited. The $124\frac{9}{20}$ grains specified in the bill are practically equiponderant with 8,064 milligrams.

It is peculiarly gratifying to add, that the bill distinctly and unmistakably provides that, in case of legal tender of the coin thus reduced in weight on any contract, public or private, existing when the law shall take effect, an additional sum of three and a half per cent. shall be paid to the creditor. That full and exact measure of justice is required by every principle of public or private faith. If the coin could be reduced three and a half per cent. without paying the equivalent, it might equally be reduced twenty or fifty per cent. The highest considerations of public policy and national honor alike demand that the government of the United States should pay precisely the amount of gold it has agreed to pay; and it would be strange indeed if creditors, mainly citizens of our own country, holding private debts were not entitled to the same measure of justice as foreign or domestic holders of our public securities. There may be instances abroad where short-sighted nations, in reducing the weight of their coinage, have neglected to provide for the difference; but if it be so, the United States now have the opportunity of setting an example that will stand as a better guide in the future. The manifold benefits of an international and intercontinental coin of uniform value, worth any amount of honest effort it may cost, will be vast and ever enduring; but they will be dearly bought by the sacrifice of one jot or tittle of the supreme good faith which the American Union is strong enough and wise enough to bear aloft without stain or blemish through the coming ages.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.



BALANCES DUE FROM INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTORS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of March 21, 1870, transmitting a statement of the balances due from collectors of internal revenue who are not now in office.

MAY 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary, May 3, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution, passed by the House of Representatives on the 21st day of March last, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish this House a statement of the balances due from collectors of internal revenue who are not now in office, as such balances appear on the books of the accounting officers of his department on the 30th day of June, 1869; and that he also inform this House how many and what amount of such balances have been paid since the 30th day of June, 1869, stating the names of the persons from whom such balances are due, and the names of the persons who have paid the balances against them since the commencement of the present fiscal year.

In reply to the above resolution I herewith transmit a statement, in tabular form, containing the information required. This statement was prepared in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, a copy of whose letter, in explanation thereof, I also transmit for the information of the House of Representatives.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, May 2, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reference to this office for report of the resolution of the House of Representatives of March 21, 1870, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House a

2 BALANCES DUE FROM INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTORS.

statement of the balances due from collectors of internal revenue who are not now in office, as such balances appear on the books of the accounting officers of his department on the 30th day of June, 1869; and that he also inform the House how many and what amount of such balances have been paid since the 30th day of June, 1869, stating the names of the persons from whom such balances are due, and the names of the persons who have paid the balances against them since the commencement of the present fiscal year; and, in answer thereto, transmit herewith the required statement.

The balances and payments, as shown by this statement, are those which appear by accounts adjusted, but in many of them I have no doubt the balances will wholly, or in part, disappear when further reports and vouchers shall have been transmitted to the Auditor and been acted upon.

In a large proportion of the cases the balances against collectors consist of tax-lists charged to them, but turned over to their successors in office.

Under the existing law the accounting officers cannot credit an outgoing collector with lists so turned over, unless the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall certify that such outgoing collector has used due diligence. Hitherto the practice of the Internal Revenue Office has been to withhold such certificates and to await the collection of such taxes by the successor, and allowances for such of them as may appear to be uncollectible.

It is evident that this practice delays the settlement of accounts, is vexatious and annoying to collectors, and puts them upon the record as apparently defaulters for an indefinite period of time. I am pleased to know that the present Commissioner is disposed to change this practice, and to remedy, as far as practicable, the evils which exist under it.

I am, very respectfully,

R. W. TAYLER,
Comptroller.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of the balances due from collectors of internal revenue who are not now in office—Continued.

State.	District.	Collector.	Internal revenue, balance against collector.	Disbursing balance against collector.	Disbursing balance against United States.	Compensation balance against United States.	Aggregate balance against collector to June 30, 1869.	Amounts deposited on account of internal revenue, since June 30, 1869.	Remarks.
Illinois.....	5	John H. Bryant (1st term)	\$434, 715 22	\$2, 457 87	.....	\$3, 460 13	\$433, 712 96	.....	
Do.....	5	John H. Bryant (2d term)	9 00	4, 354 04	.....	2, 594 53	1, 768 51	.....	
Do.....	5	H. R. Sanderson	78, 491 63	2, 808 60	.....	2, 519 03	78, 781 20	.....	
Do.....	5	William Kellogg	811 64	.....	\$2, 289 50	.....	.....	.....	
Do.....	6	Abel Longworth	4, 668 92	321 23	.....	761 97	4, 228 18	.....	
Do.....	7	W. T. Cunningham	292, 141 09	1, 717 32	.....	1, 397 52	292, 460 89	\$6, 570 26	Probably nothing is due from Mr. Littler. Account awaiting a pro-
Do.....	8	D. F. Littler	221, 573 93	.....	2, 804 70	.....	218, 769 23	02	per voucher.
Do.....	8	E. S. McCook	684, 903 92	4, 942 56	.....	2, 355 95	687, 490 53	.....	Suit ordered July 14, 1868.
Do.....	9	W. G. Green	3, 853 96	.....	.....	.....	3, 853 96	15 97	
Do.....	9	M. B. Harrison	2, 808 55	.....	.....	.....	2, 808 55	.....	
Do.....	9	Silas Cheek	41, 769 87	343 85	.....	3, 151 51	38, 962 21	.....	
Do.....	9	D. H. Wilson	483 31	295 95	.....	641 14	138 12	.....	
Do.....	9	Leonard F. Ross	80, 059 54	936 02	.....	1, 391 97	79, 603 59	15, 977 96	
Do.....	9	Samuel McCreery (acting)	393 06	.....	3, 604 63	243 43	149 63	.....	
Do.....	10	J. F. Alexander	5, 073 61	.....	141 20	.....	1, 468 98	293 25	
Do.....	12	W. C. Flagg	229, 386 47	.....	.....	1, 937 68	227, 307 59	.....	
Do.....	13	D. G. Hay	58, 775 25	4, 436 58	.....	337 20	62, 874 63	1, 500 00	
Indiana.....	1	H. B. Shepard	123, 168 56	740 03	.....	3, 203 47	120, 705 12	4, 461 34	Suit ordered November 10, 1869.
Do.....	2	Henry Crawford	12, 840 87	.....	.....	.....	12, 840 87	.....	
Do.....	3	J. S. S. Hunter	8, 578 13	.....	.....	.....	8, 578 13	.....	
Do.....	3	Smith Jones	1, 745 90	97 76	.....	2, 922 26	.....	.....	
Do.....	4	James L. Yater	33, 928 08	.....	1, 366 74	.....	32, 561 34	.....	Suit ordered November 30, 1869.
Do.....	4	E. D. Haynes (acting)	44 40	.....	.....	705 42	.....	.....	
Do.....	5	Samuel W. Harlan	3, 928 15	.....	2, 738 30	.....	1, 189 85	.....	
Do.....	7	R. W. Thompson	6, 104 16	.....	974 01	895 74	4, 234 41	.....	
Do.....	7	J. J. Alexander	55, 412 63	516 06	.....	1, 281 86	54, 646 83	.....	
Do.....	9	John F. Dodds	14, 210 51	.....	256 06	2, 903 23	11, 051 22	.....	
Do.....	9	Norman Eddy	40, 542 30	1, 254 35	.....	960 75	40, 835 90	24, 118 64	
Do.....	10	Warren H. Withers	14, 282 03	4, 135 69	.....	1, 557 17	16, 860 55	6, 587 55	
Do.....	11	Dewitt C. Chipman	29, 221 24	.....	.....	1, 070 25	25, 431 43	.....	
Do.....	11	J. R. Slack	1, 189 97	2, 818 14	2, 719 56	118 79	3, 889 32	.....	
Iowa.....	1	W. W. Belknap	124, 363 62	784 28	.....	.....	125, 147 90	47, 468 94	
Do.....	2	James Armstrong	13, 336 03	1, 117 33	.....	409 52	14, 043 84	.....	
Do.....	3	Levi Fuller	29, 072 85	.....	516 30	2, 142 30	26, 414 25	.....	
Do.....	3	D. B. Henderson	206, 817 15	2, 461 25	.....	.....	209, 278 40	81, 598 47	

Do.....	4	W. F. Cowles.....	4,834 33	1,871 06	.....	2,963 27	.....
Do.....	5	Horace Everett.....	34,886 26	.....	.....	34,886 26	.....
Do.....	5	William W. Merritt.....	4,945 33	.....	180 11	5,684 54	.....
Do.....	5	R. H. Eddy (acting).....	2,377 86	.....	.....	2,377 86	.....
Do.....	6	S. B. Hewett, jr.....	17,449 62	1,601 58	1,800 21	14,047 83	.....
Do.....	6	Albert Head.....	634 09	.....	372 70	3,936 64	287 94
Do.....	6	W. C. Stanbery.....	1,986 36	.....	452 69	1,533 67	.....
Kansas.....	1	John Speer.....	105,184 98	.....	4,187 11	102,510 20	.....
Do.....	1	Thomas Moonlight.....	37,132 75	.....	771 54	34,957 45	.....
Kentucky.....	1	George D. Blakey.....	13,956 32	1,403 76	.....	13,956 32	.....
Do.....	1	John D. Kelley.....	155,554 64	.....	961 46	155,802 92	13,716 67
Do.....	2	Willard Davis.....	193,998 08	.....	.....	193,998 08	.....
Do.....	2	George D. Blakey.....	77,896 18	1,644 31	1,538 61	74,713 26	.....
Do.....	3	Philip Speed.....	127,825 58	858 61	4,364 59	122,602 38	.....
Do.....	3	George D. Blakey.....	99,976 03	.....	649 29	100,970 93	.....
Do.....	4	Richardson Apperson.....	22,510 79	.....	.....	22,510 79	.....
Do.....	4	Curran C. Smith.....	5,917 33	1,976 61	.....	3,940 72	.....
Do.....	4	John R. Beckley.....	231,459 68	117 44	2,104 03	229,238 21	.....
Do.....	5	Willard Davis.....	74,980 32	.....	2,689 45	74,028 20	.....
Do.....	5	Philip Speed.....	79,628 70	.....	1,491 11	78,683 42	.....
Do.....	6	James J. Hudnall.....	96,829 21	.....	1,047 70	96,286 08	.....
Do.....	6	William M. Murphy.....	1,857 81	203 47	2,977 03	.....	.....
Do.....	7	Willard Davis.....	77,881 12	360 69	1,012 38	76,508 05	.....
Do.....	9	John M. Duke.....	4,399 63	.....	377 74	4,930 35	.....
Do.....	9	F. C. Barnes.....	48,976 45	.....	.....	50,413 29	55,938 93
Do.....	1	George S. Dennison.....	126,963 71	.....	.....	126,963 71	.....
Louisiana.....	1	William R. Whittaker.....	72,306 95	.....	.....	72,306 95	.....
Do.....	1	Charles Smith.....	84,334 26	.....	8,363 52	84,947 20	.....
Do.....	1	William P. Benton.....	31,453 65	1,602 07	5,868 66	23,982 92	.....
Do.....	1	James B. Steadman.....	614,754 95	.....	11,225 46	604,562 50	.....
Do.....	2	A. Dureir.....	82,915 14	.....	6,075 19	76,839 95	.....
Do.....	2	E. M. Bouligny.....	159,655 62	.....	1,062 20	162,111 78	.....
Do.....	3	Lewis B. Collins.....	651,547 21	.....	2,711 04	652,305 46	.....
Do.....	3	Eugene Tisdale.....	178,997 29	.....	.....	187,661 58	.....
Maine.....	1	Nathaniel J. Miller.....	13,596 26	.....	979 59	14,922 98	.....
Do.....	2	Jesse S. Lyford (2d term).....	5,334 69	.....	950 45	6,461 57	.....
Maryland.....	1	James T. McCullough.....	108,818 82	553 58	.....	108,265 24	.....
Do.....	1	William H. Smith.....	.....	.....	1,134 91	.....	.....
Do.....	1	William J. Brittingham.....	2,547 41	.....	1,290 80	2,604 86	.....
Do.....	2	James L. Ridgley (1st term).....	624 94	.....	.....	624 94	.....
Do.....	2	James L. Ridgley (2d term).....	7,114 86	.....	699 75	6,454 46	.....
Do.....	3	P. G. Saurwein.....	39,077 52	1,047 59	.....	38,029 93	.....
Do.....	3	William A. Wisong.....	122,281 44	.....	.....	123,395 06	.....
Do.....	4	Frederick Schley.....	15,096 60	.....	2,763 89	12,322 20	.....
Do.....	5	A. P. Gorman.....	14,511 67	.....	557 89	15,194 03	.....
Do.....	5	G. W. Dawson.....	104,687 23	.....	.....	104,687 23	.....
Massachusetts.....	3	William H. McCartney.....	83,266 50	.....	2,524 86	87,262 42	.....
Do.....	5	J. Vincent Brown.....	11,795 76	.....	1,402 36	10,865 71	.....
Do.....	7	John Nesmith.....	42,927 74	.....	3,334 70	40,855 58	.....
Do.....	8	Adin Thayer.....	2,926 92	1,008 36	.....	1,918 56	.....

Suit ordered September 8, 1868.

Suit ordered September 6, 1869.

Suit ordered January 12, 1869.

Suit ordered January 10, 1868.

Suit ordered March 24, 1869.

Revised account May 6, 1869.

Disbursing account.

Suit ordered September 22, 1869.

Statement of the balances due from collectors of internal revenue who are not now in office—Continued.

State.	District.	Collector.	Internal revenue, balance against collector.	Disbursing balance against collector.	Disbursing balance against United States.	Compensation balance against United States.	Aggregate balance against collector to June 30, 1869.	Amounts deposited on account of internal revenue, since June 30, 1869.	Remarks.
Massachusetts	9	D. W. Alvord	\$6,542 60		\$353 27	\$500 08	\$5,689 25		
Michigan	1	David E. Harbaugh	86,397 56		1,480 24		84,917 32		
Do	2	F. W. Curtenius	15,038 94	\$1,977 92		167 37	16,849 49		
Do	5	Dexter Mussey	56,357 41	2,581 66		1,191 81	57,747 26		
Do	5	Benjamin C. Gunn	5,304 42	712 07		314 91	5,701 58		
Do	6	S. N. Warren	4,456 24		2,484 02	3,174 80			
Do	6	G. W. Fish	48,038 43	2,762 05			50,800 48	\$109,697 90	Suit ordered June 30, 1869.
Minnesota	1	John N. Hall	20,103 23		7,471 21		12,632 02		Suit ordered November 9, 1869.
Do	1	Daniel Cammeron	7,222 61				7,222 61		
Do	1	William H. Merrick (acting)	97 28				97 28		
Do	2	Thomas G. Jones	13,478 70	749 67		1,098 61	13,129 76	300 00	
Mississippi	1	Edwin G. Cook	52,925 14	1,370 40		1,018 17	53,277 37	28 16	
Do	2	F. S. Hunt	263,439 42		11,011 29	2,020 38	250,407 75		
Do	2	Martin Keary	51,768 74		738 98	2,251 74	48,778 02	1,185 00	
Do	3	B. H. Sheppard	71,801 22		1,150 45		70,650 77		Suit ordered March 30, 1869.
Missouri	1	Samuel H. Gardner	3,581 42				3,581 42		
Do	1	Barton Able	257,246 27	3,181 00			260,425 27		
Do	2	E. W. Murphy	30,557 11				30,557 11		
Do	2	James B. Maupin	35,543 52	245 93		2,178 95	33,610 50		
Do	2	William M. Hamilton	5,922 16			1,342 72	4,579 44		
Do	3	C. B. Wilkinson	153,465 34				153,465 34		
Do	3	John M. Glover	4,123 92		25 58	754 46	3,343 88		
Do	3	John M. Cushman	51,917 10	187 77		922 10	51,182 77		
Do	4	A. H. Martin	97,696 00	425 60		1,901 18	96,220 42	50 00	
Do	5	J. A. McCullah	95,009 34		285 29	2,911 93	91,812 12		
Do	5	T. T. Crittenden	5,435 07	1,312 02		1,327 17	5,419 92		
Do	5	John Montgomery (acting)	10,578 06				10,578 06		
Do	6	James Craig	235,788 63	2,303 78		1,516 80	236,575 61		
Do	6	C. B. Wilkinson	168,112 31	183 86		1,251 38	167,044 79		
New Hampshire	1	James M. Lovering	23,425 52				22,864 81		
New Jersey	1	W. S. Sharpe	54,718 61		560 71		51,664 90		Suit ordered March 13, 1869.
Do	2	Stephen B. Smith	88 30		3,053 71				
Do	4	Eugene Ayers	220,746 06	4,912 92	2,055 87	3,166 72	222,492 26		
Do	5	D. M. Wilson	6,999 34	1,254 74		3,531 71	4,722 37		
New York	2	A. M. Wood	441,404 60	4,085 87		2,321 26	443,169 21		
Do	3	C. E. Pratt	116,440 39	530 55		1,951 08	115,019 86		
Do	3	T. C. Callicott	83,924 62	1,003 81		2,189 48	82,738 95		

Statement of the balances due from collectors of internal revenue who are not now in office—Continued.

State.	District.	Collector.	Internal revenue, balance against collector.	Disbursing balance against collector.	Disbursing balance against United States.	Compensation balance against United States.	Aggregate balance against collector to June 30, 1869.	Amounts deposited on account of internal revenue, since June 30, 1869.	Remarks.
Ohio	6	David Sanders	\$7,792 76	\$1,221 86	\$2,909 66	\$3,704 82	\$4,883 10	\$600 33	Suit ordered April 3, 1867.
Do.	6	William O. Collins	81,555 34				79,072 38		
Do.	7	A. P. Stone	107,750 40			1,564 05	106,186 35		
Do.	7	B. F. Martin	13,357 85	1,927 65		3,350 38	11,935 12		
Do.	9	William E. Haynes	26,192 16		7 54	62 23	26,122 39		
Do.	10	S. A. Raymond	21,926 86	1,736 00		2,391 05	21,271 81		
Do.	10	Harry Chase	135,039 65	418 99		2,195 80	133,262 84		
Do.	11	John Campbell	2,221 11	1,697 47		4,189 61			
Do.	12	Nathan Denny	9,334 72		2,095 62		7,239 10		
Do.	12	J. A. Hunter	66,225 19	598 80		2,449 73	64,677 26		
Do.	15	E. H. Moore	1,304 21		264 58		1,039 63	613 65	
Do.	15	W. P. Richardson	1,706 97	487 78		1,141 33	1,053 42		
Do.	16	C. J. Albright	17,219 29		310 61	1,642 65	15,266 03	4,023 70	
Do.	17	J. R. Arter	7,596 78		3,782 26		3,814 52		Suit ordered March 9, 1870.
Do.	17	L. W. Potter	7,142 28				5,971 94		
Do.	17	Kent Jarvis	4,177 40	388 21		1,558 55	2,191 71	3 00	
Oregon	1	M. Crawford	66,484 44	672 70		2,658 39	67,912 27		
Pennsylvania	1	Jesper Harding	8,539 21	5,260 64		3,832 81			
Do.	1	J. B. Harding	1,877 29			1,767 45	6,771 76		
Do.	1	Charles Abel	66,721 44	825 49		4,238 94			
Do.	2	John H. Diehl	148,364 76	1,033 82			67,755 26	105 00	
Do.	3	W. J. Wainwright	72,849 78		3,164 43		145,200 33		Suit ordered October 7, 1869.
Do.	3	S. M. Zulick	82,644 32	4,702 84			69,262 11		
Do.	4	John M. Riley	141,935 49				87,347 16		Suit ordered January 18, 1869.
Do.	4	B. H. Brown	123,817 41		1,461 23		141,935 49		
Do.	4	Alexander Cummings	260,361 61	5,275 16		595 34	121,760 84		
Do.	5	John W. Cowell	33,192 01	257 40		662 69	264,974 08	11,729 00	
Do.	5	A. S. Cadwalader	6,919 43	1,302 92		1,155 83	32,283 58		Suit ordered September 2, 1867.
Do.	5	Joseph Barnsley	145,151 31				8,222 35		
Do.	6	A. B. Longaker	12,499 69		626 55	1,431 92	143,092 84	6,900 00	
Do.	7	W. M. Swayne	8,986 46	985 18		541 64	12,499 69	5,717 74	
Do.	8	Diller Luther	63,330 64	880 41		403 28	63,807 77		
Do.	9	Alexander H. Hood	130,099 91		1,280 61	1,551 69	127,267 61	12,229 39	
Do.	11	E. T. Foster	5,118 30		2,110 81		3,007 49		Suit ordered June 30, 1869.
Do.	12	Caleb E. Wright	4,154 97	347 51		292 94	4,209 54		
Do.	13	H. L. Scott	28,591 71	4,260 54			32,852 25	14,371 22	
Do.	14	C. H. Shriner	30,098 82	5,665 48		904 52	34,859 78	3,467 00	

Statement of the balances due from collectors of internal revenue who are not now in office—Continued.

State.	District.	Collector.	Internal revenue, balance against collector.	Disbursing balance against collector.	Disbursing balance against United States.	Compensation balance against United States.	Aggregate balance against collector to June 30, 1869.	Amounts deposited on account of internal revenue, since June 30, 1869.	Remarks.
Wisconsin	4	J. H. Babcock	\$9,228 45	.....	\$2,118 41	\$949 08	\$6,160 96	.....	
Do	4	E. Williams	8,277 80	.....	302 74	635 54	7,339 52	.....	
Do	5	H. Meriam	21,088 66	.....	2,583 04	.....	18,505 62	.....	
Do	5	William Johnson	38,375 68	.....	1,985 05	.....	35,212 14	.....	
Do	6	William T. Price	20,726 80	.....	.....	1,178 49	20,726 80	.....	
Do	6	Charles Shuter	48,804 57	\$2,304 33	.....	.....	51,108 90	.....	
Dakota	1	William Shimer	11,356 87	236 95	.....	145 42	11,448 40	.....	
Idaho	.....	John Cummins	7,002 67	.....	2,709 69	.....	.....	\$843 75	
Montana	.....	N. P. Langford	24,660 78	.....	4,355 23	13,294 00	.....	1,000 00	
Do	.....	A. J. Simmons	4,970 41	.....	.....	.....	20,305 55	3,074 68	
Nebraska	.....	James Sweet	3,147 10	1,823 72	.....	504 33	6,289 80	.....	
Utah	.....	Robert Burton	57,484 14	1,566 77	.....	1,469 43	3,244 44	.....	
Washington Territory	.....	Philip D. Moore	468 11	4,708 12	.....	8,636 68	53,555 58	9,885 34	
District of Columbia	.....	Lewis Clephane	8,037 23	1,690 82	.....	1,040 76	1,118 17	.....	
Do	.....	H. S. Flynt	50,086 88	.....	103 34	913 91	7,019 98	.....	
Kentucky	2	J. A. Wallace	.....	2,551 27	.....	979 97	49,106 16	.....	
Maryland	4	G. W. Harrison	.....	738 55	.....	2,016 68	534 59	12,700 38	
Do	5	G. W. Sands	.....	2,811 62	.....	.....	738 55	.....	
Michigan	2	W. G. Beckwith	.....	2,952 80	.....	1,560 68	1,250 94	.....	
Do	6	W. B. McCreery	.....	1,474 95	.....	.....	2,952 80	.....	
New York	30	P. Dorsheimer	.....	1,112 23	.....	.....	1,474 95	.....	
Ohio	8	J. H. Anderson	.....	661 14	.....	8,166 66	.....	.....	
Pennsylvania	4	J. Hancock	.....	1,781 98	.....	575 68	85 46	.....	
Do	9	W. M. Willey	.....	4,961 44	.....	297 63	1,484 35	.....	
Do	16	R. C. Swope	.....	805 56	.....	843 86	4,117 58	.....	
Do	18	J. P. Campbell	.....	871 66	.....	143 90	805 56	.....	
Do	22	William Little	.....	2,658 12	.....	4,520 00	727 76	.....	
Tennessee	5	H. L. Norvall	.....	527 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Virginia	3	William James	.....	2,458 40	.....	1,842 47	.....	.....	
West Virginia	3	J. H. Oley	.....	1,344 81	.....	1,314 50	1,143 90	802 63	

QUARANTINE STEAMER ILLINOIS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN RELATION TO

The United States transport steamer Illinois being transferred to the State of New York, by authority of law, for quarantine purposes.

MAY 11, 1870. — Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to report to the House of Representatives that the United States transport steamer Illinois was turned over to the quarantine commissioners of the State of New York, for quarantine uses, by virtue of the joint resolution of March 21, 1866, and has ever since been in their possession. The commissioners now report that to fit the vessel for continued service it will be necessary to make repairs and changes, which they are unwilling to undertake while their tenure of possession, in behalf of the State, is so uncertain. As the steamer is beyond doubt wholly unseaworthy and would return but a small sum to the national treasury if sold for the old metal and timber contained in it, there would appear to be no objection to its permanent transfer to the State of New York, by authority of law, for quarantine purposes at the port of New York.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

PIEGAN INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House, of March 3, 1870, in relation to the late expedition against the Piegan Indians, in the Territory of Montana.

MAY 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 20, 1870.*

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in further compliance with the resolution of March 3, 1870, and with reference to his partial report of March 14, 1870, all the information in his possession relative to the late expedition against the Piegan Indians, in the Territory of Montana.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., August 17, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter, dated the 16th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and accompanying copy of a communication to him from General Alfred Sully, superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Montana, in relation to Indian affairs in said Territory, and respectfully request that the recommendations of the Commissioner may receive the favorable consideration of the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., August 16, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of communication just received from General A. Sully, superintendent of Indian affairs for

Montana, which I respectfully request be submitted for the consideration and action of the War Department. I may add that, upon information received from other sources, I regard the apprehensions entertained by General Sully as well founded. A considerable number of the Sioux are still roaming and hostile, coming in only occasionally to the settlements of the located Indians on the Missouri, and almost always boasting of their continued hostility, besides committing acts of lawlessness which, because we cannot punish, we must endure. These Indians roam far into Montana, and will lose no opportunity to commit acts of hostility upon the remote and exposed settlements. There is also serious danger to be looked for from the local Indians of Montana.

The Crows have a treaty, which embodies a stipulation for feeding them specific quantities of food for a certain length of time. Congress, however, neglected to make any appropriation to carry this stipulation into effect, and the Indians are consequently disappointed and dissatisfied. They regard it as a breach of faith, and a just cause for a general war. The same may be said of the Piegans, Bloods, and Blackfeet, with some of whom the citizens have already come in conflict, even in the streets of Benton. I regard it, therefore, of great importance that every precautionary measure should be taken to guard against an outbreak; and I heartily indorse General Sully's views and recommendations, and trust that favorable action may be taken by the War Department on his letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. WILLIAM T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

HELENA, MONTANA TERRITORY,
August 3, 1869.

SIR: I feel it my duty to report to you that I fear before long we may have serious difficulties between Indians and whites in this Territory, and I would urge upon you the necessity of applying for an immediate increase of military force in Montana to prevent this. There is no section of the country that has more Indians in it than Montana, taking into consideration those who permanently reside here and those who visit the Territory peaceably or with hostile intentions. I think, taking them all together, I can safely say that about from fifty thousand to sixty thousand men, women, and children is the total of Indians frequently located here; and yet there is, if I am not mistaken, no section of the Indian country that has fewer troops stationed in it. At present there are not over four hundred men in the Territory, inclusive of the four companies of the Second cavalry, which have recently arrived, and, as I understand, are to leave and rejoin the Department of the Platte before winter. Should they do so, that would leave about two hundred men. These troops are distributed as follows: One company of infantry at Camp Cooke, which is situated on the Missouri River, seventy-five miles below Fort Benton; three companies of infantry at Fort Shaw, located on same river, sixty-five miles southwest of Benton; and three companies of infantry at Fort Ellis, near Bozeman City, one hundred miles southeast of Helena. All three companies are very weak, averaging from twenty-five to thirty men each. The cavalry battalion, under Colonel Brackett, is also stationed at Fort Ellis.

My reasons for apprehending trouble are, that war parties of Indians from the Powder River country, the British possessions, and from Idaho and Washington Territories, frequently visit this Territory and often commit depredations on the whites. The whites retaliate by killing *any* Indians they may chance to meet, sometimes in the most brutal and cowardly manner.

I cannot now give you a detailed account of these hostile meetings, which occur frequently.

There is a white element in this country which, from its rowdy and lawless character, cannot be excelled in any section, and the traffic in whisky with Indians in this Territory is carried on to an alarming extent. This frequently causes altercations between whites and Indians, resulting often in bloodshed; and as they occur in sections of the Territory where the civil authorities acknowledge themselves to be powerless to act, nothing but military force can at present put a stop to it.

The law-abiding citizens of Montana are anxious for peace and quiet with Indians, and would willingly give any assistance in their power to aid the authorities to carry out the laws, if they were backed by force.

From reliable reports, that increase daily, it is a wonder to me that open war with the Indians has not broken out already; but as yet only several skirmishes between Indians and soldiers and citizens have occurred.

General De Trobriand, commanding this district, has offered me every assistance in his power to enforce the laws; but, as you see, his force is very small to do much.

I intend to do all I can to arrest some of the citizens who, about ten days ago, committed the cowardly murder of a harmless old man, and a boy about fourteen years old, at Fort Benton. They were Piegans, (a part of the Blackfeet nation.) These Indians were shot in broad daylight, in the streets of the town. I think I can arrest the murderers, but doubt very much if I can convict them in any court.

Nothing can be done to insure peace and order till there is a military force here strong enough to clear out the roughs and whisky-sellers in the country; but I will do all I can, with the limited means in my power, to prevent a war or any serious difficulties between the whites and Indians.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
United States Army, Supt. Indians.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., August 19, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter of this date from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and accompanying copy of a telegram received from General Alfred Sully, superintendent of Indian affairs for Montana, in relation to outrages committed by the Blackfeet Indians, to which the attention of the War Department respectfully invited, as recommended by the Commissioner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., August 19, 1869.

SIR: Referring to my letter to you of 16th instant, inclosing copy of one from General A. Sully, superintendent of Indian affairs for Montana, relative to anticipated trouble with the whites in that Territory; I have now the honor to inclose a copy of a telegram just received from General Sully, relative to outrages by the Blackfeet, with the recommendation that the same be laid before the Secretary of War for such action as he may deem necessary in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

HELENA, MONTANA,
August 18, 1869.

To Commissioner Indian Affairs:

I fear we will have to consider the Blackfeet in a state of war. In addition to the late attack by these Indians on a train near Fort Benton, a large number of horses have been stolen within fifty miles of here, and early this morning a ranch, twenty-five miles from here was attacked and two men shot. The miners are very much exasperated.

ALF. SULLY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 18, 1869.

SIR: In the absence of the Secretary of War I have the honor to inform you that your communication of the 17th instant, with a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, showing a necessity for immediate increase of the military force in Montana Territory, has been referred to the General of the Army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Inspector General.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., October 12, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith for your information a copy of a letter dated the 7th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the accompanying papers, setting forth the necessity of prompt action by the military to check the depredations committed by Indians in Montana, and respectfully to request that further re-enforcements of the military force in that Territory be made, if possible, for the purpose stated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *October 12, 1869.*

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, commanding military division of the Missouri, for such action as the case calls for.

W. T. SHERMAN,
General, Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., October 7, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of communications received from General Sully, superintendent of Indian affairs for Montana Territory, giving information of extensive depredations by Indians of that Territory of the Blackfeet and Piegan tribes.

This bureau is powerless to control and prevent these depredations, and I respectfully suggest the communications above referred to be transmitted to the Secretary of War, with the request that the military take prompt measures to check them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY, MONTANA TERRITORY,
August 31, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following in regard to the feeling and condition of the Indians of this agency. The depredations committed upon the whites so far have been done by the Piegans. The Bloods and Blackfeet have had nothing to do with it whatever, and the Bloods in particular are very anxious to come to this agency and comply in all respects to the conditions of the treaty made with them last year, provided they can be fed and taken care of, according to the promises made them. In fact by what I can learn, there is so far only a small band of the Piegans that are or that have been interested in the depredations lately committed, and their moving north with their families has been caused by fear of being accused of having something to do with these depredations, and the false reports of irresponsible, mischief-making whites. They are very anxious that the agency be kept up according to the treaty, and appear to be well pleased by what they have heard of the superintendent of Indian affairs and his intentions toward them.

I have employed twelve men at the rate of fifty dollars per month. I could not get them less, and have employed one four-mule team to haul wood and to do such other work as has to be done about the agency.

I can get everything here that is required, with the exception of flour, of Mr. Hubbell, agent, and have written Mr. Hubbell about that and expect he will attend to that soon.

Any instructions you may wish to send me please direct to Fort Shaw, as that is the nearest point from here.

Your obedient servant,

F. D. PEASE,
Acting Agent for Blackfeet Indians.

General ALFRED SULLY,
Superintendent of Indians, Helena City, Montana.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY,
September 2, 1869.

DEAR SIR: Having met with Major Pease, your special agent for the Blackfoot Indians, and from whom I learned your arrival in the country, connected with Indian matters, I thought it would not be amiss for me to drop you a few lines on that subject.

I have recently arrived from the interior, where I have been since last winter with the Bloods and Blackfoot Indians. These people are perfectly friendly to the whites, and, up to the time I left there, they evinced no disposition to be otherwise. They were no little surprised to hear of the frequent raids made upon the whites by the Piegans. These people have always professed to be the friend and protector of the whites—living, as they have, in almost constant communication with Benton. I have not seen those Indians to know for what reasons they are now committing these depredations upon the whites, but really my knowledge of their character for a great many years will not permit me to think that there exists a general hostile feeling among them; on the contrary, these depredations have been committed by a portion of the young rabble, over whom the chiefs have no control, and nothing but the strong arm of the government can control.

The non-ratification of treaties made with these Indians has had anything else but a tendency to keep them quiet. Bound by no treaty stipulations, they think they have a perfect right to help themselves to any horses falling in their way.

I think, however, by keeping up this agency with a small amount of provisions, and to be given by the agent as their wants may require, will go a long way toward keeping them quiet, as the fast-decreasing herds of buffalo, their only dependence for food, will reduce them wholly dependent on the government for support.

The Bloods and Blackfeet, who are distant and live remote from each other, have no sympathy with the Piegans, and, of course, will take no part with them in any way. I expect in a short time these two tribes will visit this place, when a little straightforward talk will convince them that the government is determined on making them keep the peace.

As I intend spending the winter here, I may have the pleasure of meeting you here in person, when I can give you, in regard to these Indians, all the reliable information you may want.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. CULBERTSON.

General A. SULLY.

SUPERINTENDENCY INDIANS OF MONTANA,
Helena, Montana, September 27, 1869.

SIR: I have to report two more depredations committed by the Indians, and supposed to be Blackfeet. This occurred four days ago at a place not over seven miles from this city.

A citizen by the name of James Quait, well known to all the people here, lost some horses and mules. He started out to look for them, and, not returning, search was made for him, and his body found pierced with arrows and horribly mutilated.

Nine Indians were seen a few days before driving off the stock from that direction. The Indians have now been at this work for over two months, and as no one, neither the military nor citizens, have made any attempt to check them, they are daily becoming more bold in their operations.

I am told by those who have lost stock that they ride up boldly in daytime in the presence of citizens and take what animals they please. Of course, they all come to me with their complaints, thinking it is my duty to punish the Indians and recover their stolen property.

There are already over four hundred horses and mules known to have been stolen lately. That number, at \$150 each, will make an expensive claim against the government.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALFRED SULLY,
U. S. Army, Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Illinois, October 21, 1869.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, with accompanying reports of General Sully, Mr. Pease, and Mr. Culbertson, Indian agents in Montana, on the subject of depredations by the Piegan tribe of Indians.

We have had so few troops in Montana, on account of the expiration of enlistments, as to have been unable to do much against these Indian marauders; but the regiments are now filling up, and I think it would be the best plan to let me find out exactly where these Indians are going to spend the winter, and about the time of a good heavy snow I will send out a party and try and strike them.

About the 15th of January they will be very helpless, and if where they live is not too far from Shaw or Ellis we might be able to give them a good hard blow, which will make peace a desirable object.

To simply keep the troops on the defensive will not stop the murders. We must occasionally strike where it hurts; and if the general in-chief thinks well of this, I will try and steal a small force on this tribe from Fort Shaw or Ellis during the winter.

It numbers about fifteen hundred men, women, and children, all told.

Very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

Brevet Major General E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, November 4, 1869.

SIR: Referring to your communication of the 21st ultimo, relative to depredations by the Piegan Indians in Montana, I have the honor to inform you that your proposed action, as stated therein, for the punishment of these marauders has been approved by the General of the Army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

Lieutenant General P. H. SHERIDAN,
Com'd'g Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

[By telegraph from Chicago, Illinois, January 29, 1870.]

To General W. T. SHERMAN, *Commanding Army*:

In compliance with your permission of November 4, 1869, to punish the Piegan Indians, who have been robbing and murdering in Montana, I have the honor to report the complete success of an expedition sent against them, under the command of Colonel E. M. Baker, Second Cavalry, in which one hundred and seventy-three Indians were killed, forty-four lodges destroyed, also a large amount of winter provisions, and three hundred horses captured, &c. I think this will end Indian troubles in Montana, and will do away with the necessity of sending additional troops there in the spring as contemplated.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
 HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
 Chicago, January 29, 1870.

General W. T. SHERMAN, *Washington*:

I have the honor to transmit the following dispatch, forwarded by General Hancock from General De Trobriand, as further information on the subject of my dispatch this morning: "The expedition a complete success. Colonel Baker just returned, having killed one hundred and seventy-three Piegans, destroying forty-four lodges, with all their winter supplies, robes, &c., and captured over three hundred horses. The Bloods turned over all the horses taken from white people which were in their possession. The most of the murders and marauders of last summer are killed. Pal and Mountain Chief escaped with a few followers, leaving everything but horses they were on. Our loss—one man killed, and man accidentally wounded by falling off his horse. Report by mail without delay."

This dispatch is transmitted verbatim.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
Chicago, Illinois, January 31, 1870.

General W. T. SHERMAN:

Colonel Baker had to turn loose over one hundred squaws. Had no transportation to get them in.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 26, 1870.

Lieutenant General SHERIDAN,
Com'd'g Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.:

Have you collected all the reports in regard to Colonel Baker's fight with Piegan Indians? If so, please forward at once. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

[By telegraph from Chicago, Illinois, February 26, 1870.]

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 26, 1870.

To General SHERMAN:

GENERAL: Colonel Baker's report of Indian fight in Montana not yet received here. Is expected early; full report can be sent when that is received. General Sheridan will be back to-morrow.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Illinois, February 28, 1870.

GENERAL: I have your telegram of the 26th instant, and will make the necessary reports and furnish you with all the facts in the case as soon as Colonel Baker's report is received. Colonel Baker could not make out his report at Fort Shaw, as he was obliged to return immediately to Fort Ellis to get shelter for his horses and men. I see that Mr. Vincent Collyer is out again in a sensational letter. Why did he not mention that Colonel Baker had captured over one hundred women and children? This he suppressed in order to do injustice to that officer by deceiving the kind-hearted public, and to further the end of the old Indian ring, doubtless in whose interest he is writing.

So far as the wild Indians are concerned, the problem which the good people of the country must decide upon is, who shall be killed, the whites or the Indians; they can take their choice.

Since 1862, at least eight hundred men, women, and children have been murdered within the limits of my present command, in most fiendish manner, the men usually scalped and mutilated, their —— cut off and

placed in their mouths; women ravished sometimes fifty and sixty times in succession, then killed and scalped, sticks stuck up their persons before and after death. I have myself conversed with one woman who, while some months gone in pregnancy, was ravished over thirty times successively by different Indians, becoming insensible two or three times during this fearful ordeal; and each time on recovering consciousness, mutely appealing for mercy, if not for herself, for her unborn child. Also another woman ravished with more fearful brutality, over forty times, and the last Indian sticking the point of his saber up the person of the woman. I could give the names of these women were it not for delicacy.

It would appear that Mr. Vincent Collyer wants this work to go on. I mention these two cases especially, because they came under my own personal examination, and can give them as an example of what has occurred to hundreds of others.

The old Indian ring has again set itself to work to get possession of Indian affairs, so that the treasury can be more successfully plundered, and are printing and circulating throughout the country specimens of doggerel poetry, such as I inclose to you with this communication. These specimens have been sent to me recently, and you can from them better judge of their object.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

General W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, March 5, 1870.

General P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Military Division Missouri, Chicago :

Letters of February 28, and dispatch of March 4, are received. Your instructions to protect the Mandans are perfectly right, and should be adhered to. The commanding officer at Fort Rice cannot protect the Mandans, but he might prevent a war party going up. The troops at Stevenson should afford them protection, and if hostile Sioux are killed they deserve it.

The substance of your letter about the Piegans has been read by the Secretary of War to the Cabinet, and will be given to the press. Let us have Baker's full report as soon as possible. Meantime don't be unhappy about Indian affairs. There are two classes of people, one demanding the utter extinction of the Indians, and the other full of love for their conversion to civilization and Christianity. Unfortunately the army stands between and gets the cuffs from both sides.

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF MONTANA,
Helena, Montana Territory, February 1, 1870.

GENERAL: I have received the following telegraph from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: "Stop all trading with the Blackfeet. Grant no licenses to trade with them. Will write you by mail."

I do not understand the object of this, but I send you this copy for your information. I have seen the reports of Colonel Baker's attack on the Indians, where it states that one hundred and seventy-three were killed. How many of these killed were men? It has been reported to me that there were only twenty or thirty, the rest women and children. These reports come from citizens, half-breeds, and Indians. I have made no report of the affair to the Interior Department, waiting for some more definite information.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLEY, U. S. A.,
Superintendent Indians.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. P. R. DE TROBRIAND,
Commanding District of Montana, Fort Shaw.

A true copy:

J. T. MCGINNISS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy:

M. V. SHERIDAN,
*Acting Assistant Adjutant General,
 Military Division of the Missouri.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA,
Fort Shaw, M. T., February 3, 1870.

GENERAL: Your letter of the 1st instant, by which you communicate to me the telegram of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is duly received. The business of trade with Indians not being of my jurisdiction, I can only thank you for the information.

As to what you say in regard to the operations of Colonel Baker against the Piegan, I should be sorry to think that you could put any faith in the idle rumors and false reports spread by some whisky smugglers from Benton, whose poisonous drug was found in plenty in the Indian camps, and by other croakers to whom the peace of the Territory and the security of its residents are of little or no weight, compared with their private interests in trade. To give you an idea of the veracity of the reports mentioned by you as coming from "citizens, half-breeds and Indians," a few figures, will suffice.

The expeditionary column destroyed in all forty-four lodges with their whole contents. Out of this seven or eight formed a separate encampment by itself, where nobody was killed, as it had been abandoned in a hurry by the Indians. So the execution was made against thirty-six lodges, and there one hundred and seventy-three were killed, and about one hundred squaws and papooses were captured, and, after the action, turned loose unhurt. Some few men succeeded in escaping. This makes in the camp an aggregate of at least two hundred and eighty, which gives an average of more than seven, nearly eight to a lodge—almost double the ordinary number, which is four to five to a lodge. This proves to you mathematically that the extreme severity of the

weather during the week previous had brought back all the hunters to the camp, and that all the warriors of the band were there. So much for the report made to you.

While on the subject allow me to give you my honest opinions in reference to these matters. There is in the Territory a certain number of people whose pecuniary interest is intimately connected with the Indian trade, licit or illicit. Therefore they are averse to any Indian policy which can hurt their purse. Hence the opposition to the expedition against the Piegans, and their malignity in misrepresenting the way in which it was conducted. These people seem to have conceived an idea that they could find in you a "*point d'appui*," and are apparently using every effort to influence your judgment in favor of their opinions, by constant correspondence and reports which you mentioned to me on three different occasions. They do even more in attributing to you expressions of opinion in accordance with their ideas and their interests. To specify: It is currently reported that you stated as a *fact* the very thing that you mention in your letter as the report of half-breeds and Indians; and, to be more explicit, you are alleged to have said that we had killed only old women and children; that the warriors were all away hunting, and that when they heard from their camp they sent word to Colonel Baker that they were coming to fight him if he would wait for them, and that Colonel Baker, hearing the news, hastened away back to Fort Shaw.

This I would not mention if it were not to show you what reports of all sorts are in circulation, and how unwise it would be to give them any credence, unless ascertained by positive information.

I hope, general, you will excuse me for having entered into these details, but I thought you would prefer to be informed of what otherwise you could ignore, and what, in my judgment, it is better you should know in reference to the reports alluded to in your letter, and the forms they assume in passing from mouth to mouth.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. R. DE TROBRIAND,

Colonel Thirteenth Inf. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Comd'g.

Brevet Major General ALFRED SULLY, U. S. A.,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Helena, M. T.

A true copy:

J. T. MCGINNIS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy:

M. V. SHERIDAN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General Mil. Div. of the Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,

Chicago, March 7, 1870.

Official copy respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General of the army for the information of the General-in-Chief.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Lieutenant General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, March 9, 1870.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War for his information.

W. T. SHERMAN,

General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Illinois, March 9, 1870.

General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,

Commanding Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

I forward by to-day's mail the reports of Colonel Baker, and General James A. Hardie.

I respectfully invite special attention to these reports.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Lieutenant General United States Army, Commanding.

Official copy respectfully furnished by mail.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,

Assistant Adjutant General United States Army,

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Illinois, March 8, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the report of Brevet Colonel E. M. Baker, Second Cavalry, giving an account of his fight with Piegan Indians, on the Marias River, January 23, 1870. I also forward the report of General James A. Hardie, my inspector general, who was sent especially to Montana, so that I might be fully satisfied of the guilt of the Indians, whom you authorized me to punish in your instructions of November 4, 1869.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Lieutenant General.

General W. T. SHERMAN,

Commanding Army United States, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA,
Fort Shaw, February 18, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herein inclosed the report of Brevet Colonel Baker, Second Cavalry, on the expedition against the hostile Piegans under his command.

To this report I have but little to add, as the major general commanding the department has already been informed by me of all the dispositions made to prepare and organize the expedition at these headquarters, and to secure its success, as far as possible, with the means at my command.

It is most gratifying that my previsions were fully realized, and complete success was attained, not only in the severe punishment of the Piegans, but in the telling effect of that manifestation of our power on the whole of the Blackfeet nation, Bloods and Blackfeet proper, who henceforth will carefully avoid bringing upon themselves a similar retribution by murders of white men and depredations on the settlements. This has given the chiefs friendly disposed the power of controlling their wild young warriors much better, and inspired those ill-disposed

with a salutary fear, which will coerce them into good behavior in the future. The peace and security of the Territory may therefore be considered as restored, at least for a pretty long time, and may be forever, if judicious measures are taken to prevent occasions of new troubles, as well from lawless white men as from wild Indians.

This most desirable result has been accomplished chiefly by the activity, energy, and judgment with which Brevet Colonel Baker has conducted the operations, conforming himself in every respect to his instructions, and making the most of what was left to his discretion. I would therefore recommend that experienced and able officer to the approving commendation of superior headquarters, for a promotion by brevet as a just acknowledgment of his excellent conduct in this circumstance.

The presence of small-pox among the Piegans and Bloods, which induced Colonel Baker to turn loose the women and children captured in the hostile camp, was also the cause of his ordering everything there to be destroyed. I may add that the expeditionary column had not surplus rations enough to feed that crowd on their way back to Fort Shaw, and that it would have been extremely inconvenient in several ways to keep them at this post, as there was no provision for them at the Indian agency on the Teton River.

The number of horses captured, which was originally over three hundred, was reduced to two hundred and eighty-five, when the herd arrived at this post. The balance were either lost on the way, having gone astray in the bushes, or, perhaps, stolen during the night. Eighteen were taken by Colonel Baker as pack animals with his command. Thirty-four horses and one mule were claimed since that time and returned to known resident citizens, who proved property. Two died, which leaves two hundred and thirty horses in my keeping. They are nearly all Indian ponies, in a poor condition, and of but little value. I would respectfully request to be instructed what ultimate disposition is to be made of them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. DE TROBRIAND,

Colonel 13th Infantry,

Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A., Commanding.

Brevet Brigadier General O. D. GREEN, U. S. A.,

Assistant Adjutant General Department of Dakota,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA,

Fort Shaw, December 24, 1869.

[Special Orders No. 62.]

I. The commanding officer, Fort Ellis, Montana Territory, will detail one non-commissioned officer and ten privates from the infantry of his command, to proceed *immediately* to the camp near Diamond City, Montana Territory, to take charge of the public property at that point, until the arrival of Company G, Thirteenth Infantry. The detachment will be supplied with at least fifteen days' rations.

II. Brevet Colonel E. M. Baker, major Second Cavalry, with the entire effective strength of the four companies of his regiment stationed at Fort Ellis, Montana Territory, will proceed to Fort Shaw, Montana

Territory, *with the least possible delay*, and report in person to the district commander for further instructions.

III. Colonel Baker will detail one of the medical officers stationed at Fort Ellis, to accompany his command.

IV. The ambulance belonging to the medical department at Fort Ellis will also accompany the battalion.

V. Colonel Baker will have his command (men and horses) rationed for such a length of time as he deems necessary, and supplied with such a quantity of ammunition as he in his judgment deems sufficient. He will also direct his medical officer to be provided with a good and sufficient supply of medical and surgical stores, for use in the field.

VI. The Quartermaster's Department will supply the requisite transportation.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General R. De Trobriand :

J. T. MCGINNESS,
First Lieut. 13th Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA,
Fort Shaw, January 16, 1870.

COLONEL : In compliance with instructions from superior headquarters, you will proceed with your command, without any more delay than may be required by the present condition of the weather, to chastise that portion of the Indian tribe of Piegiens which, under Mountain Chief or his sons, committed the greater part of the murders and depredations of last summer and last month, in this district.

The band of Mountain Chief is now encamped on the Marias River, about seventy-five miles from this post, at a place called the Big Bend, and can be easily singled out from other bands of Piegiens, two of which should be left unmolested, as they have uniformly remained friendly, viz., the bands of Heavy Runner and Big Lake. Those two chiefs and Little Wolf are the three who met General Sully at the agency, a short time ago.

All the Piegiens now on the territory of the United States are encamped along the Marias River, from the trading-post near the Red Coulie down to near the mouth of the river, and this section of the country up to the frontier line of the British possessions will be the field of your operations.

Above the trading-post and at a short distance is encamped about one-half of the Bloods. This tribe is peacefully inclined, and although a number of stolen horses are reported to be in their camp, they should be left alone, and not included in your expedition for the present. The Blackfeet, proper, being far away in the British Possessions and not considered as hostile, will not come in your way.

All necessary information in regard to the location of the several Indian encampments, and the character of the roaming Indians who may fall in your hands during your operations, will be furnished to you by the guide who is ordered to report to you.

When you strike the Marias River, or at such a time when it may not any more convey a premature information, you will leave or send a

small detachment of ten, under a non-commissioned officer, to the trading post of the Northwest Fur Company, for the protection of the establishment during your operations.

Beside your command of four companies of cavalry, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Higbee is ordered to report to you with the mounted detachment at Fort Shaw, and the necessary transportation.

Captain Torry, Thirteenth Infantry, is also ordered to report to you with his company, as a guard and escort for the train of supplies that you will have to leave behind, so as to leave the whole of your cavalry disposable for action. A guide will also be furnished you to go with the train. Beyond these general instructions it is deemed unnecessary to add anything. The details as to the best way to surprise the enemy and to carry on successfully the operations is confidently left to your judgment and discretion, according to circumstances, and to your experience in such expeditions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. DE TROBRIAND,

Colonel 13th Infantry,

Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A., Commanding.

Brevet Colonel E. M. BAKER,

Major Second Cavalry, Fort Shaw, Montana Territory.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA,

Fort Shaw, January 16, 1870.

A true copy.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major general commanding the department.

R. DE TROBRIAND,

Colonel 13th Infantry,

Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A., Commanding.

FORT SHAW, MONTANA TERRITORY,

February 18, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of a scout made by me against the hostile Piegans and Blood Indians.

Pursuant to Special Orders No. 62, headquarters district of Montana, I left Fort Ellis on the 6th of January, with two squadrons of the Second Cavalry, consisting of H Company, Captain Edward Ball; L Company, Brevet Major Lewis Thompson; G Company, Captain S. H. Norton, and F Company, under the command of Lieutenant G. C. Doanes, and arrived at Fort Shaw on the 14th.

On our arrival at Fort Shaw, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Higbee was ordered to report to me with a detachment of fifty-five mounted infantry, and Captain R. A. Torry, with his company of the Thirteenth Infantry.

I left Fort Shaw on the 19th and marched to the Teton River, where we remained in camp until the evening of the 20th, when we left camp and made a night march to the mouth of Muddy Creek, a branch of the Teton. I remained in camp here until the evening of the 21st, then marched for the Marias River, expecting to be able to reach the Big Bend on the next morning, having understood from the guide that was where the Indians were encamped.

We were obliged to camp in a ravine, on the Dry Fork of the Marias, till the night of the 22d, when we broke camp and marched to the Marias River, arriving there on the morning of the 23d. We succeeded, about 8 o'clock, in surprising the camp of Bear Chief and Big Horn. We killed one hundred and seventy-three Indians, captured over one hundred women and children, and over three hundred horses. I ordered Lieutenant Doane to remain in this camp and destroy all the property, while I marched down the river after the camp of Mountain Chief, who I understood was camped four miles below. After marching sixteen miles, I found a camp of seven lodges that had been abandoned in great haste, leaving everything. The Indians had scattered in every direction, so that it was impossible to pursue them. The lodges were burned the next morning, and the command started for the Northwest Fur Company's station, arriving there on the 25th. I sent for the chiefs of the Bloods, and had a consultation with them, making them give up all their stolen stock. They promised that they would be responsible for the good behavior of their tribe. On the 25th, started for Fort Shaw, where we arrived on the 29th of January.

The cavalry command left for Fort Ellis on the 31st, arriving there on the 6th of February, having made a march of about six hundred miles in one month, and this in the coldest weather that has been known in Montana for years.

Too much credit cannot be given to the officers and men of the command for their conduct during the whole expedition.

The result of the expedition is one hundred and seventy-three Indians killed, over one hundred prisoners, women and children, (these were allowed to go free, as it was ascertained that some of them had the small-pox,) forty-four lodges with all their supplies and stores destroyed, and three hundred horses captured. Our casualties were one man killed, and one man with a broken leg from a fall of his horse.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. BAKER,

Major Second Cavalry, Brevet Colonel United States Army.

Brevet Major J. T. MCGINNISS,

Assistant Acting Adjutant General, District of Montana.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C., March 12, 1870.

In submitting to the Secretary of War the within report of Colonel Baker and of Inspector General Hardie, I will remark that they are this moment received, and will bear careful perusal on account of the unusual severity with which the matter has been treated both by Congress and the press.

General Sheridan took the precaution to send General Hardie, a most humane and considerate officer, well known here in Washington, to Montana to judge, on the spot, between the conflicting statements of parties there, and he justified the expedition against Mountain Chief's band of the Piegan tribe.

Colonel Baker followed the instructions of his immediate commander, Colonel De Trobriand, but he does not report in detail, as is proper and usual, the sex and kind of Indians actually left dead at the camp on the Marias.

I will instruct General Sheridan to call on Colonel Baker for a fuller

report on this point, to meet the public charge that of the number killed the greater part were squaws and children.

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

[Special Orders No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA,
Fort Shaw, January 14, 1870.

The commanding officer of the mounted detachment pertaining to Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, will report *immediately*, with the entire effective strength of his command, to Brevet Colonel E. M. Baker, United States Army, commanding battalion Second Cavalry.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General P. R. De Trobriand.

J. T. MCGINNISS,
First Lieut. Thirteenth Inf., Bvt. Maj. U. S. A., A. A. A. General.

[Special Orders No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA,
Fort Shaw, January 16, 1870.

I. The commanding officer Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, will detail ten privates from each of the companies F, I, and K, Thirteenth Infantry, to report at once to Captaint R. A. Torrey, Thirteenth Infantry.

II. Captain R. A. Torrey, Thirteenth Infantry, with all the available men for duty of his company, A, together with the men ordered to report to him in the foregoing paragraph, will report immediately to Brevet Colonel E. M. Baker, United States Army, commanding battalion Second Cavalry.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General P. R. De Trobriand.

J. T. MCGINNISS,
First Lieut. Thirteenth Inf., Bvt. Maj. U. S. A., A. A. A. General.

[Special Orders No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA,
Fort Shaw, February 8, 1870.

Captain N. S. Constable, assistant quartermaster, post quartermaster Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, will pay J. Cobell for twelve days' service as guide to the late expedition against the Piegan Indians, at a rate not to exceed five dollars per day.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General P. R. De Trobriand.

J. T. MCGINNISS,
First Lieut. Thirteenth Inf., Bvt. Maj. U. S. A., A. A. A. General.

[Special Orders No. 12.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA,
Fort Shaw, March 22, 1870.

I. Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from headquarters Department of Dakota, dated St. Paul, Minnesota, March 21, 1870, the horses captured by Brevet Colonel E. M. Baker in his late expedition against the Piegan Indians will be turned over by the commanding officer Fort

Shaw, Montana Territory, to the quartermaster's department at that post.

II. The post quartermaster at Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, will make arrangements for the sale at public auction of the horses ordered to be turned over to him by the foregoing paragraph of this order, after due public notice has been given of at least thirty days.

The notice of sale will be duly advertised in the official newspaper at Helena, Montana Territory.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General P. R. De Trobriand.

J. T. MCGINNIS,

First Lieut. Thirteenth Inf., Bvt. Maj. U. S. A., A. A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION MISSOURI,
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Chicago, Illinois, January 29, 1870.

GENERAL: In obedience to instructions of the Lieutenant General commanding the division of the 27th ultimo, (see papers A herewith,) directing me to proceed to Montana Territory, to make an examination of the subject presented in the correspondence accompanying the Lieutenant General's letter relating to the condition of Indian affairs in that region, I left this city on the 27th December, reached the confines of Montana on the 4th instant, and arrived at Helena on the 5th, and at Fort Shaw on the 7th instant.

The text of my instructions sets forth briefly the substance of the correspondence referred to, and the service intrusted to me. It is as follows:

It will be seen by the accompanying papers, that General De Trobriand and General Sully differ very much in their judgment in reference to the condition of Indian affairs in the district of Montana. From these papers it appears that General Sully so represented affairs in Montana as to cause the Secretary of the Interior to apply to the General-in-Chief for additional protection for the people, and on this application as a basis, the General authorized me to punish the Piegan Indians, and orders were sent accordingly to General De Trobriand. On the date of November 22, General De Trobriand makes a report on the condition of Indian affairs, from which it will be seen that the reports of Indian depredations are exaggerated; and also a second report of the date of November 26, from which it appears that the condition of Indian affairs is by no means alarming.

After a careful examination of the correspondence, I desire that you proceed without delay to Montana, and make a thorough examination of the subject, and if there is any danger of Indians being molested who are friendly, you are authorized to suspend all operations under the orders emanating from the General-in-Chief, until your report is received, or until you return to these headquarters.

The following is an abstract of the correspondence accompanying the foregoing:

No. 1. Letter of October 12, 1869, from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of War; copy of letter dated 7th October, from Commissioner of Indian Affairs; report of General Sully of murder of citizens by Indians and thefts of stock, and setting forth the necessity for prompt action by the military to check Indian depredations, and asking for re-enforcements of troops in Montana. Referred to General Sheridan from the Adjutant General's Office for the necessary action, October 16, 1869; referred to commanding general department Dakota, November 15, 1869.

No. 2. Letter of October 21, 1869, from Lieutenant General Sheridan to General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General of the Army. Lieutenant General S. acknowledges receipt of letter from Secretary of the Interior,

with accompanying reports of General Sully, Lieutenant Pease, and Mr. Culbertson; states that he has few troops in Montana, on account of the expiration of enlistments; thinks it would be best to find out where Indians are going to spend the winter, &c., and then to strike them a blow.

No. 3. Letter of November 4, 1869, from General E. D. Townsend to General Sheridan. Refers to communication of the 21st ultimo; states that his proposition as stated therein for the punishment of Indian marauders is approved by the General of the Army.

No. 4. Letter of November 15, 1869, from General Sheridan to General Hancock. Incloses correspondence described, and authorizes General Hancock to extend the authority given to punish Indians to any of the Blackfeet who have been engaged in murders, robberies, &c.; suggests that Major Baker is a suitable person to be intrusted with any party to be sent out.

No. 5. Letter of November 10, 1869, from Major R. Chandler, acting assistant adjutant general department Dakota, to General De Trobriand. Major General Hancock directs that he endeavor to ascertain where the offending Blackfeet are wintering, &c.

No. 6. Letter of November 23, 1869, from General O. D. Greene, assistant adjutant general, to General De Trobriand. Transmits correspondence with the General-in-Chief, Lieutenant General, and department commander in reference to matters in Montana; states that he (General De T.) had better send for Major Baker and have a consultation with him relative to matters of preparation for the expedition against the Piegans.

No. 7. Letter of September 9, 1869, from General De Trobriand to General O. D. Greene, assistant adjutant general. Reports relative to the Indian troubles in Montana; states that the Blackfeet, Bloods, Pen d'Oreilles, and part of the Piegans are quiet and ready to go on reservations, but that young men had committed thefts; that exaggerated reports have been made by interested parties relative to Indians to induce the governor to issue a proclamation to raise volunteers, and that the military force in the district is inadequate to the exigencies of the service should hostilities assume a serious character, &c.

No. 8. Letter of October 1, 1869, from A. J. Simmons to General De Trobriand. States that the citizens of Helena held a meeting to devise a plan by which to prevent further depredation by Indians, and that the citizens have been driven to this measure by the late murder of peaceful and inoffensive citizens in the vicinity of Diamond and Silver Cities, added to the already too long catalogue of crime, and the continued stealing of stock in nearly all counties of the Territory, and expresses their belief that unless suppressed it will culminate in a general massacre of our outlying settlements and ruin of so much of our fair Territory.

No. 9. Letter of November 22, 1869, from General De Trobriand to General O. D. Greene. Reports upon the circumstances connected with a murder committed at or near Silver City; states that the murder was committed by white men, &c.

No. 10. Letter of November 26, 1869, from General De Trobriand to General O. D. Greene. Furnishes information concerning the Blackfeet, Piegans, and Blood Indians, in compliance with instructions in letter of November 10, from General Hancock, and states:

I do not see so far an opportunity for striking a successful blow. The only Indians within reach are decidedly friendly, and nothing could be worse, I think, than to chastise them for offenses of which they are not guilty. I speak not only with a view to justice and humanity, but for the best interests of the Territory. Those who are known or suspected to be hostile are scattered along or beyond the frontier line. The arrival

of several hundred recruits in detachments is known to them, and they are all on the alert. At the first move they would disappear in the British Territory. But let everything remain quiet during three or four months, and in the spring they will come back, supposing that we will let by-gones be by-gones. Then, I think, will be the best chance to give them a lesson of good effect toward putting an end to the murders and depredations among the settlements. This, of course, with all reserve for any good occasion which may present itself in the meantime to catch any offending party venturing within reach at a proper distance inside the line.

Upon reaching Montana, I found, after proper observation, that the wide-spread alarm excited during the past summer by the depredations of the Blackfeet, and notably by the murder of two citizens (Messrs. Clarke and Quail) had yielded to a calmer and more accurate view of the situation. The correspondence between a committee of the citizens of Helena and General De Trobriand shows that the gravest apprehensions were entertained; that the continued perpetration of outrages by the Indians would, if not suppressed, "culminate in a general massacre of our (their) outlying settlements." Efforts had been made to induce the governor to call out volunteers, and the report of the superintendent of Indian affairs shows a gloomy view of the situation, as he viewed it. The reports of General De Trobriand show that at that time he did not share in the general alarm, which he deemed to be without sufficient foundation, and, in fact, to have been excited through the efforts of parties desiring to have volunteers called out from the Territory; that he believed the bulk of the Blackfeet were peaceably disposed, though he was aware of murders and depredations committed by young men, principally among the Piegans; that these, and these only, should be punished, though the present, for various reasons, was not a propitious time (November 26) to attempt it.

In times of Indian disturbances, the alarm caused by Indian raids, whether for the purpose of massacre or for plunder, naturally leads to the circulation of inaccurate and frequently wild reports, and in a period of excitement, the public danger is apt to be magnified by parties whose interests lie in the promotion of military schemes that will cause the disbursement of money or will furnish employment for the otherwise idle. Especially might this be the case where the business affairs of a community are unprosperous, as have been the trade and mining interests of Montana for the last two years. I have no doubt that there had been, in the case in question, some alarm on the part of the citizens that was unnecessary and some that was simulated. But for all that, events have actually occurred (to be described further on) which, if they did not fully justify apprehensions of an immediate "general massacre of the outlying settlements," were nevertheless of such consequence as to produce much exasperation and genuine and well-grounded solicitude among the people of the Territory.

In Montana, as in most of our other Territories where there are Indians, there are two classes of people. One is that of the citizen interested in the settlement, growth, prosperity, and civilization of the country, many having families and permanent homes there; the other class is connected with the Indians in some way, either through trade or intermarriage, &c., or belonging to the Indian service. The former class is naturally timid as respects Indian disturbances. With their experience and their knowledge of the Indian character and disposition they dread their savage neighbor. They know they are the natural objects of their enmity; they have families, homes and fortune, all exposed to their inroads; they have been witnesses of their horrible butcheries, their brutalities to women, their mad ferocity in dealing with those falling into their power. The complete subjection of the Indians is ab-

olutely essential to their sense of security. The other class have generally not so much to fear from the Indians. They do not, as do the settlers, encroach on the Indians' lands. The traders are their friends. They are not likely to exhibit their worst side toward the Indian Department, or to acknowledge the entertaining of any other than peaceful intentions in the presence of its employés. Besides, the traders whose business would be broken up by military operations (if they be personally safe) would be loth to admit a condition of things calling for such operations. This class leans toward the Indians, and would be apt to resist belief of evil disposition on their part.

Then there are unprincipled and unscrupulous men of all classes who speak and act without reference to the truth and right, in pursuit of their private ends or the gratification of their passions.

The troops do not court Indian campaigns. They are in a position to estimate more nearly the real danger. They would be naturally inclined to turn a deaf ear to clamor and to be deliberate in their judgments.

From this diversity of position, of interests, and of feeling, naturally flow differences in opinion and different views of facts, always likely to be intensified by controversy. Hence the necessity on the border of discovering the sources and channels of reports in order to ascertain the real truth in any question pertaining to Indian matters.

It is not deemed necessary to make a particular application of the foregoing to the clearing up of the discrepancies exhibited in the correspondence. The sequel will show such a concurrence of testimony upon the essential points as to leave little room for doubt as to the real facts.

Additional aggressions, reported by General Sully (December 13 and 17) in a telegram to General Hancock of the 17th December, appear to have assisted to modify the views of General De Trobriand as to the gravity of the situation, and to have so impressed General Sully, that he suggested raising three hundred volunteers, believing the cavalry force in the Territory not sufficient for the contemplated blow, and, indeed, proposed to command an expedition against the Indians himself. These aggressions had deepened the solicitude of the community, but the knowledge that military preparations were on foot for an expedition into the Indian region gave expectation of relief and produced tranquillity.

Much of the trouble that has disturbed the frontier General Sully attributes to the prevalence of drunkenness among the Indians, and he earnestly pressed the use of the troops to break up the whisky trade. There are plenty of lawless and unprincipled men upon the border who supply Indians with whisky surreptitiously, if not openly, in defiance of the law. The Indian will barter anything for drink, even his horses. General Sully thought that the need to replace horses sold for liquor frequently incited the Indians to steal. There is, no doubt, truth in this; but the facilities for running stock across the line and for trading it advantageously with bands on that side, and perhaps at the Hudson Bay posts, are so great, (see affidavits appended, also reports of superintendent Indian affairs,) and the ease and impunity with which such raids could be made so well understood, that to minds excited and reckless from drunkenness, the temptation to plunder the settlements is irresistible. It seems impracticable to prevent this by the use of troops, unless something more is done than guarding passes or occupying positions where the line of frontier to be protected is so extensive.

The prevention of the sale of whisky to Indians has not hitherto seemed a possibility. The reservation of these Indians, which covers

their habitual haunts on this side of the line as far south as the Teton, has never been confirmed. There is no certainty as to its being Indian territory within the meaning of the law prohibiting sales of whisky to Indians, and convictions under any territorial laws cannot be reached. Direct operations of the military to suppress this traffic are undertaken at the risk of infringing upon the rights of persons. But the trade is conducted so secretly (the traders being in collusion with the Indians) that it would be difficult to stop it if the power to arrest traders and destroy their liquor were unquestioned: This trade interferes very much with the traffic of authorized traders, whose interest, of course, is to keep the monopoly of the Indian trade. Besides, the sale of whisky tends to make the Indians troublesome; this leads to the necessity for military movements, to the disturbance if not the destruction of trade.

The small-pox prevailed to considerable extent among the Indians, and is thought by some to have had the effect to intensify hostility of many of the Blackfeet against the whites, to whom they attribute the introduction among them of the disease. (See affidavit of John R. Wren, who swears that the Blackfeet declared "that if any cases of small-pox occur they will kill every white man they meet on the prairie.")

On the 6th of December, General Sully telegraphed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that he proposed visiting the Blackfeet to demand the murderers and stolen property in their camps, and wished authority given to have such military assistance furnished him as he might require. The authority was given, and General De Trobriand was intrusted to provide the troops. (See report of that officer and accompanying documents.) From this paper it appears that General De Trobriand entertained no hopes of the success of General Sully's scheme.

General Sully proceeded to the Blackfeet agency on the Teton River, thirty-five miles from Fort Shaw, and there had a conference with some Indians of the Piegan and Blood tribes. I extract the following account of his visit from his report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of January 3, 1870:

I left here (Fort Shaw, Montana Territory) on the 1st instant with twenty-five men, and reached the Teton the same afternoon; there I met a very few Blackfeet; among them were Heavy Runner, Little Wolf, and Big Lake, Piegan chiefs, and Gray Eyes, a Blood chief. I was disappointed at not meeting more of the principal men of the nation; but when my messenger reached the camp he found the Indians very much intoxicated, and some of the head-men so overcome with the effects of liquor that it was impossible for them to meet me. * * * I had a talk with what Indians that were there the night of my arrival and the next morning at their agency. I told them that the government, tired out with repeated aggressions of their people, was determined to make war against them as the only way to protect the lives and property of the whites; that if we made war they need not think the northern boundary would stop our troops from pursuing them; that we intended to cross the line and pursue them in the British possessions. These Indians protested that they were not responsible for the conduct of the Blackfeet Indians; that they were innocent, and begged, if war must be made, that they might not be involved, (that is, the Bloods and South Piegans,) and finally they agreed to go to their camp, and, with their men, move north and bring back all the stock they could get; but they could not promise me to deliver up the principal men connected with late murders, for they could not take them. However, they agreed to kill them if they could and bring in their bodies. I have little faith in their carrying out this part of their promise. From what these Indians say and from what the whites and half-breeds tell me, I do not think the Bloods had anything to do with the late trouble. A portion of the Bloods, with their head chief, is still north of the line. Still, no doubt some of their young men have taken a hand in stealing stock. A portion of the Piegans, under Bull's Head, an old chief, are hostile, and are still north of the line. The camps of that portion of the Piegans who profess to be friendly, and also of the Bloods, are no doubt frequently visited by Indians known to be hostile, but these Indians do not tarry there long, nor have they in their camps any stolen stock; that is, so far as I can learn, the Blackfeet Indians living in the British possessions, and a part of the same nation who live north of the line, are the Indians

who have committed nearly all of the thefts that have been committed in the Territory for the past two years. The train of mules run off a few days ago is known to have been taken by them, and has been seen in possession of British Indians; also large numbers of animals lately stolen in the Territory have been seen by reliable citizens of Montana, sold by British Blackfeet Indians to citizens at or near Edmonton House, one of the Hudson Bay Company trading posts, on the Saskatchewan. The Indian chiefs all tell me the temptation for their young men to steal is so great that they cannot always control them, for they have a ready market for all they can drive across the frontier; and that fine American horses and large mules bring a good price. Another Hudson Bay post, west of Edmonton House, on the same stream, called the Mountain Post, is also a favorite horse market of the Indians. From all I can learn, the difficulties with the Indians are more a matter between the United States and English government than between the United States and Indians; and if the English government cannot protect their savages and half-breeds, they should at least allow our troops to cross the line into that unsettled portion of their territory, to deal with these robbers ourselves. Any war commenced against the Blackfeet will be a farce and a useless expenditure of money, without we can follow them up into their own country.

In talking to the Indians the other day, I took it upon myself to tell them we had permission from the English government to cross the line with our troops, and it had more effect upon them and the half-breeds, to bring them to terms, than anything I had said. The Blackfeet look upon the British line as a safeguard from any attack. I hope my mission to the Piegons and Bloods may be a success, yet I am not over-sanguine; two or three weeks will determine. In the meantime I would recommend the commander of the district not to retard any preparation he may contemplate, so that he may be ready to strike if necessary, should it prove that these chiefs cannot carry out their good intentions with their own people. * * * *

A copy of this report was furnished General De Trobriand by General Sully. That officer did not retard his preparations for the contemplated blow.

On my reaching Fort Shaw, January 7, I found that General De Trobriand's views, as disclosed in his report, respecting the necessity for the chastisement of the Piegons and the proper time for the blow, had apparently, as I have already stated, undergone modification. I therefore addressed him a note inquiring if such were the case; and if so, what were his present opinions; and in case these differed from those previously expressed, what were the grounds for the change. He replied that since November 26, the date of his last report, events had occurred which materially altered the condition of things. The Indians (Piegons and Bloods) had returned from the north to the Marias River in December. They had not been expected to return before the end of January or February. Thus an opportunity was afforded for striking them, which had not been afforded before; then the following outrages had been perpetrated by the Piegons:

1. An attack on a party of hunters at the head of Sun River Valley, forty-five miles from Fort Shaw, on the evening of December 13, in which one man was killed and another wounded.

2. The theft of thirty mules from the train of a government contractor, December 16.

3. The theft of provisions from a ranch near Camp Cooke on December 22, accompanied with wanton destruction of property, followed by an encounter with the ranchman, who, re-enforced by a small party of soldiers, pursued the thieves. The fight lasted several hours, when the soldiers withdrew. These events occurring simultaneously with the return of the Indians to the Marias, General De Trobriand thought exhibited a disposition on their part to continue their plundering and marauding incursions. In fact, some of the young men were said to talk openly of such designs. It became evident that these thieves were encouraged by their past impunity, and that an immediate and vigorous chastisement of them was called for. General De Trobriand stated, however, that he remained of the opinion still that the general disposi-

tion of the Blackfeet nation, including Blackfeet proper, Piegans, and Bloods, is as he before reported; that is to say—

No state of war actually exists in the Territory, and the majority of the Indians, especially among the Bloods, are peacefully disposed. He adds, however, that among them all, and principally among the Piegans, there is a certain number of ill-disposed and positively hostile young men who must be punished, as they cannot be controlled by the friendly chiefs and are even openly sustained and protected by other chiefs; the most conspicuous of whom are Mountain Chief, with his sons and their followers.

I transmit herewith also a copy of General De Trobriand's report of December 21, to headquarters department Dakota. From this is extracted the following:

Indian affairs in this Territory have assumed, quite recently, a new aspect, which is much more favorable to the execution of the plan of the Lieutenant General for a winter expedition against the Piegans than could have been expected at this season of the year. Encouraged by the quiet attitude of the military and the absence of all apparent war dispositions against them, the Piegans and Bloods have come back from the British possessions, and established their hunting camps along the Marias River, as announced in my telegram of the 18th instant from Fort Benton. There they are within easy reach, and I propose to seize the opportunity and strike as soon as we are ready, which will be about the time indicated by the Lieutenant General.

No better opportunity can present itself to punish the parties guilty of the murders and depredations committed last summer. The most of them, if not all, are with the band of Mountain Chief. This band is now within easy reach from here, if the secret of our intentions be kept, and I am very careful that nothing of it may be known or suspected. Thirty-five miles behind Benton is a band of Piegans, at a place called Sweet Grass Hill. Further up is the camp of Mountain Chief, which I intend to strike first, by a surprise, killing or capturing those who may be found there; then sweeping other bands of Piegans congregated at or near the trading post lately established by Mr. Riplinger, for the Northwest American Fur Company, and further, if necessary.

I think this will do, and if success attend the expedition, no further operation will be necessary to bring the Piegans and others to such terms as the government will think proper to impose for the restoration of peace and the security of the Territory.

General Sully's conference with the Indians at the agency took place on the 1st instant. He had allowed them two weeks for compliance with their promises. I had not expected any efficacious result from this conference; it was a failure at the start. General Sully himself, indeed, was not sanguine of any success. General De Trobriand, as I have said, thought nothing would come of it. But this much was done: the Indians were distinctly informed that "the government was tired out with repeated aggressions of their people," and had "determined to make war against them, as the only way to protect the lives and property of the whites," and warned of what would follow, if they did not furnish the guarantee of future good conduct demanded of them. They agreed to effect the restitution of all the stolen stock they could get, and to try and have the murderers killed.

To verify accounts derived from various sources pertaining to the subjects of inquiry, and to get fresh information as to what progress was being made by the Indians to carry into effect their promises as to their present dispositions and the places of encampment of the obnoxious bands, I caused a messenger to be sent to the Marias. This messenger, who knew the Indians well, whom I had heard generally well spoken of, and who had the confidence of General De Trobriand, left Fort Shaw January 8, and reached the agency on the Teton, thirty-five miles from Fort Shaw, the same day, and the Northwest Fur Company trading post, seventy-five miles from Fort Shaw, the next day; went among the Piegans that and the following day, and returned January 12. The trading post is on the Marias River, seventy-five miles from Benton, and about the same distance from Fort Shaw. It is situated above the Dry Fork,

and five miles below Medicine Creek. The messenger reported that the Bloods were near the trading post, and that the Piegans were also trading there. He saw Mr. Riplinger, agent of the Northwest Fur Company, at the post, who is well acquainted with the Blackfeet tribes. Mr. Culbertson, whom General Sully advised me to see, had left for Belly River, north of the line; but his report is on file. From what the messenger saw and heard, it was clear that the Indians did not seem to be earnestly trying to effect anything toward the fulfillment of their promises. They had talked about doing something. But though there was stolen stock (some he saw and recognized) distributed through the different bands on the Marias and south of the line, both among the Bloods and Piegans, there was no effort to get it and bring it in. Mr. Riplinger told him about the same thing. He found out that the Piegans had some stock in their possession belonging to white men—some out with a buffalo party, some also with their bands on the Marias. He saw horses among the Bloods that had been stolen, and he heard from the traders that there were some stage horses there. Among the Indians he saw there were Little Wolf and Heavy Runner, whom General Sully had met at the agency. Little Wolf told him that he had sent two lads to Bow River to try and get back some mules stolen from the train of a government contractor; and that they were among the Piegans and Blackfeet north of the line. The name of the Piegan who stole them and had them is White Man's Dog. This Indian had killed another Piegan, and had to leave camp and to go north. The contractor had got permission to send a man north, prepared to offer a reward for the recovery of the mules. The Indian boys went with him. This, properly, cannot be claimed as a mission undertaken in furtherance of the chief's promises to General Sully. Little Wolf said that General Sully demanded Pete, Star, and Crow Top, all concerned in murders. Pete is the only one there. He said he could not give them up alive, as they might kill him; yet if Pete were killed no one would care, as he is a sort of a renegade, and does not always sleep in the same lodge, from fear of being attacked at night. He was with the Bloods when the messenger was there. The messenger learned among the Bloods that they thought they were not going to be molested by the troops, but they believed the Piegans would be punished, or those of the Piegans who had committed crimes, because General Sully had told them so. The Bloods, therefore, seemed to be indifferent to the matter. They were encamped above and near the trading post. That is the reason they gave for being separated from the Piegans, who were encamped below the post. This differs from what the Indians told General Sully at the conference, where they claimed that the South Piegans were innocent as well as the Bloods, thus throwing all the blame on the Indians not so generally ranging south of the line. The Piegans were encamped on the Marias all the way down from the trading post to the Goose Bill, thirty miles from Benton. The messenger gave the localities of the particular encampments of Mountain Chief's, Bear Chief's, and other bands of Piegans, both those called friendly and the unfriendly, and, what was important, informed me that if sent with any expedition against the Piegans—and it was designed to send him—he thought he could distinguish the marauding bands it was contemplated to strike from those not intended to be punished upon seeing the Indians, and could inform the commanding officer. I obtained from this messenger other points of information of some interest, which it is not necessary to recur to here. His statements were sufficiently confirmed by other testimony to entitle them to credit. On the 10th of January I telegraphed to General Sully to direct Lieutenant Pease, agent of the Blackfeet, then

at Fort Benton, to meet me at Fort Shaw. General Sully complied with my request, and Lieutenant Pease reached Fort Shaw on the 13th. Lieutenant Pease does not reside at the agency of these Indians. Being also agent for other tribes, he generally stays at Fort Benton, a more central point. He informed me that not having been long agent of the Blackfeet—he was appointed last summer—he had no intimate knowledge of their affairs. The criminal acts which had been committed by the Indians, he thought, as he had before reported, were chargeable principally to the Piegans. He had no information as to anything being done by the Indians toward securing murderers or stolen stock. From what he said, I gathered that the condition of Indian affairs at the north was unpromising. He attributed a great deal of the trouble to an abundance of whisky among the Indians. There was evidently want of harmony between him and the commanding officer at Benton.

On the 10th of January, I telegraphed to General Sully as follows:
 * * * * * “I would be glad to know what definite period you fix as that beyond which you will wait no further for the compliance of Indians with their promises to bring in property, &c. If you have any information touching this point, please let me know.”

I received the same day the following reply: * * * * * “Two weeks is the time I thought to give the Indians. Better send messenger to Riplinger, trader on Marias, to see what the Indians are doing toward carrying out their promises.” (As reported, I had anticipated this by sending a messenger to the Marias; not directly to Mr. Riplinger, for that I did not care for, but the messenger saw him.)

On the 11th, General Sully wrote me that he had telegraphed to Mr. Eastman, in charge of the Northwest Fur Company, at Fort Benton, (at which place it is quite likely any Indian movements on the Marias would be known,) to ascertain if he knew of anything being done toward the recovery of stolen stock, &c. Mr. Eastman replied that “he had heard nothing, and that Big Lake was in Benton on the 10th.” (Big Lake was one of the chiefs who promised General Sully to get his people and go north for stock.) He added in a note to General Sully, dated the 13th of January, as follows:

It has been reported to me, and I give it to you for what it is worth, that Big Leg said while here that he was going to leave his tribe; that he had talked with them about going to war, and they would not listen. It is my opinion that the Indians will do nothing, either regarding stolen stock or capturing these men. These men who are running back and forth from the camps tell them that the whites won't fight; and Mr. Riplinger tells me that the only thing you can't make them believe is that the whites will fight. * * * * * I have seen another party who says that Big Leg told him that he was going to bring part of his band into the agency; that they had stopped making robes; that he would not fight the whites; and that his young men would not listen to him.

General Sully also said in his note “that he thought it would be a good thing to give those Piegans a scare, particularly the Mountain Chief's band;” although he feared that such was the case with which the reports of movements would be carried to the Indians, through half-breeds and whisky-sellers, that our troops would find no Indians south of the line.

On the 13th I telegraphed to General Sully as follows:

Your letter received. Messenger sent to the Marias and the agency returned last night. No serious efforts among Piegans generally to comply with promises to you. Little Wolf has sent two boys to Belly River for mules. Mountain Chief and others doing nothing. No great hope. Mountain Chief encamped separately from Bloods. Two weeks up to-morrow. What do you say to the best policy now? You know the situation. Reply by telegraph.

General Sully replied by telegram, on the same day, as follows:

Under the circumstances, as you telegraph, I would, if possible, capture Mountain Chief and some of his principal men, and hold them as hostages until the nation fulfill their promises to me.

On the 13th General Sully wrote me to the same effect, but more at length:

I am still of the same opinion in regard to a campaign against the Blackfeet. That the parties most deserving punishment will not receive their just rewards without we can cross the frontier into the camps of the Blackfeet there; and until this can be done no permanent good will result from any movements of troops. However, as some of the most active members of the late marauding parties did belong to Mountain Chief's band—although it is said these individual Indians are, at present, north of the line—it would be well to show them we are in earnest; and the seizure of old Mountain Chief, and about half dozen other principal men of his band, would, I think, cause the rest to go after stolen animals. It will be a difficult matter to make any movements without the Indians getting information through the half-breeds and whisky-sellers at Sun River and Benton. * * * But whatever is done, precaution should be taken to give Mr. Riplinger and his trading party of ten men, who are now on the Marias, military protection, for it won't do for them to remain there after any move is made; they would very likely be massacred, and all their very valuable stock of goods destroyed. * * * I also gave a wagon-master of Mr. Kirkendall's permission to go north with the Indians to see if he could not get some of the mules stolen lately. For these reasons I would recommend that, for the present, no blood should be shed, if it is possible to avoid it.

I was quite unprepared for this recommendation, in view of the opinions and recommendations of General Sully up to the 13th of January. He had left an official copy of his report of January 3 with General De Trobriand, at about its date, wherein he recommends the commander of the district (General De Trobriand) "not to retard any preparation he may contemplate, so that he may be ready to strike, if necessary, should it prove that the chiefs cannot carry out their good intentions with their own people." The papers show that through his reports to the Indian Bureau (backed by the representations of the citizens of Montana) of the bad acts and dispositions of these Indians, and of his inability to mend matters without military activity and assistance, he had, in fact, procured the issuing of an order from the War Department for military action. He had been so convinced that a campaign was called for that he thought considerable additions should be made to the troops in the Territory. He had contemplated, if authorized, to conduct the operations himself. Before final measures were taken, he had resorted to negotiation; that had failed. The chiefs could not carry out their "good intentions." The necessary inference was that the time had come for General De Trobriand to "strike" as contemplated.

The experience and character of General Sully, as well as his official position, lent to his recommendation due weight in my mind; but I could not feel that the measure he now proposed would fully meet the case.

It certainly was very desirable that blood should not be shed if it were possible to avoid it, for other considerations beside those brought forward by General Sully—those of humanity and of duty. But then there is the duty of providing security for the lives and property of the citizens of Montana, and that is imperious. To shrink from doing what the occasion called for as necessary, no matter how severe, is to incur responsibility for future massacres of men, women, and children, for the destruction of homes and the plunder and ruin of the settlements. The question then was, what did the occasion call for as necessary? To this General De Trobriand had answered, A sharp and severe blow upon some guilty bands as an example to the rest. A view of the situation seemed to me to justify his opinion. The inhabitants of Montana had, in truth, suffered much from the aggressions of these Indians. The aggressors

were perfectly uncontrollable by the Indian Department, which had especially called for the assistance of the military. Their incursions had been repeated over and over again. Things were getting worse, and in fact war parties were actually out at this time. (General Sully, in a letter of the 16th of January, received after I left Fort Shaw, informed me that he had just heard from Mr. Eastman, at Benton, who said, "There are two war parties of Piegans out, one of twelve men on the Marias; the other made an attack on Healy's party, hunting buffalo on Eagle Creek. It is also reported a very large party are on their way down the Missouri after Crows or anybody else.") It was the universal belief among the citizens and military that there was no hope of a cessation of hostile acts on the part of these Indians unless the strong arm of the government made itself felt upon them. The authorized trade among them even thought so. Warnings and negotiations had failed; they had been threatened with punishment by their superintendent; they had been required to make reparation and restitution, but they would not, although they had murderers and stolen stock in their camps. They could not be made to believe that the whites would fight them. Some of the offending bands were now within reach. No doubt the Blackfeet north of the line had done mischief, and their safety gave them impunity and therefore encouragement. But it is to be remembered that the object is to stop aggressions for the future, not to punish for the past. To bring these reckless and deluded savages to their senses, a single blow on any guilty band would be probably as efficacious as more extended operations. If so, such a plan certainly would be more sparing of blood and better on all other accounts, both for the interests of the frontier and those of the Indians themselves, than a war against the hostile Blackfeet tribes, including those north of the line, even if we had proper authority to cross the border. Beside, if the occasion called for anything at all it called for it now, and now an opportunity for success presented itself.

To attempt to surprise an Indian band and capture prisoners without bloodshed would be ordinarily to attempt an impracticability. A combat and consequent loss of life would be inevitable, or else there would be the flight of the Indians and total failure—a worse condition of things than if no operations had been undertaken at all. This form of coercion would be totally ineffectual to produce the promised reparation and restitution, if the hostages could be obtained, without some measure of punishment. These marauders were, as seen in the correspondence, indifferent and reckless, generally shuffling off their guilt upon others when accused; under no control from the older men if these attempted to exercise any good influence over them; pretending peace when they meant plunder and murder, and were satisfied of their impunity. Failure to punish them as threatened would have been badly construed and have strengthened their sense of their impunity. Had the Bloods received sharp castigation immediately after the murder of the party of immigrants (of Fisk's train) in 1867, it is believed that much of the subsequent mischief, chargeable to the Blackfeet, would have been averted.

Without reciting the Indian aggressions of the last two or three years, I now proceed to give an account of such only as have occurred since last July, and for which the Blackfeet, and principally the Piegans, are responsible. The record is not claimed to be complete, but the narrative is believed to include no fictitious incident.

On the 16th of July, 1869, two men were attacked by Indians, near Benton; both died. The Indians were Piegans. Their object was plunder of the horses. In retaliation, two Indians supposed to be guilty

were hung by the whites of Benton. Two suspected Indians were also killed. (It is doubted whether these suspicions were well founded.)

In the early part of August, a hay train, belonging to the contractor for Camp Cooke, was attacked and corralled for half a day by the Blackfeet, and four head of cattle were driven off. This occurred at Eagle Creek.

In the early part of August, a band (of Piegans, principally) attacked a government train conveying steam-engines, &c., from Camp Cooke to Fort Shaw. A fight took place between the teamsters and Indians on Eagle Creek. The train lost one man killed and twenty oxen. The Indians lost four killed and two wounded. The object was the plunder of the train.

In July and August, thirty-four horses, valuable stock, were stolen from the mail stations between Fort Shaw and Benton, and between Helena and Fort Shaw, by Piegan and other Blackfeet Indians. (See statement of Mr. Pollinger, division agent of the stage company.) These horses were some of them among the Indians on the Marias at the time of my messenger's visit there. The remainder were north of the line, some reported to be in possession of the Hudson's Bay Company's officers and others at the Edmonton House and the Mountain House.

On the 17th of August, Mr. Clarke was murdered by Piegans at his rancho, twenty miles from Helena. His son was also shot and left for dead. Mr. Clarke was killed by Peter, a Piegan Indian, a nephew of Clarke who had married an Indian woman. Bear Chief, Black Weasel, Eagle's Rib, Black Bear, and twenty other Indians of Mountain Chief's band were believed to be present on the occasion of the murder. This event is probably correctly described by General De Trobriand as traceable to family quarrels; yet it was a brutal massacre that naturally shocked and alarmed the settlers. Mr. Clarke was a well known citizen, and his daughter, an educated and estimable young lady, had many friends in Helena.

Another settler married to an Indian woman, J. Cable, has been threatened with a fate similar to Clarke's.

September 28, Mr. James Quail was murdered at Silver City, some seven miles from Helena. As is seen in the correspondence quoted, the responsibility of this event is charged by General De Trobriand upon white men, the circumstances appearing as if he had been killed for his watch and a considerable sum of money believed to be upon him. He was not scalped. An intelligent citizen, a physician, who saw the body, informed me that though it was not mutilated as, reported, there was no doubt in his mind of the murder being committed by Indians. Another citizen, well known in Helena, who went up to the agency with General Sully to try and get back some stolen mules, informed me that he learned there from the Indians that it was known among them that a member of one of their tribes committed the murder, (Little Eagle.)

December 13, a party of hunters were attacked by Piegans, one man killed and one wounded, forty-five miles from the post of Fort Shaw. The Indians were driven off; troops followed them; but the pursuit was unsuccessful.

December 16, the train of Mr. Kirkendall, government contractor for transportation, taking supplies for the Indian Department to the Gros Ventres, was raided only thirty-five miles from Fort Shaw by Piegans, who carried off thirty valuable mules. They were driven north of the line. A Piegan of one of the lower bands, but latterly run off north, named White Man's Dog, was the chief actor in this theft.

December 22, some Blackfeet Indians wantonly destroyed or carried

off the property of J. Day, at his rancho at Dauphin Rapids; they had a fight of some hours with a squad of soldiers from Camp Cooke, with no advantage to the latter.

Other attacks on persons have taken place, but they are not fairly attributable to these Indians, as far as I can learn.

The following additional losses of animals are stated by individuals (by name, see list appended) to have been occasioned by Indian thefts since last summer, as per statement with reference to indemnity, on file in the office of the superintendent of Indian affairs in Helena.

The actual losses are, it is to be observed, by no means limited to these, for much has doubtless not yet been reported to the superintendent. These claims have not been investigated:

July, August, and September, Deer Lodge Creek.....	50
September, Silver Creek.....	10
During the summer, Trinity Gulch.....	19
April, Indian Creek.....	3
During the summer, Rock Creek.....	6
During the summer, St. Peter's Mission.....	6
April to August, Diamond City.....	12
August and September, Prickly Pear Valley, near Helena.....	15
During summer, Georgetown.....	29
September and October, New York Gulch.....	11
During summer, near Fort Benton.....	5
During summer, Washington Gulch.....	12
During summer, Deep Creek Valley.....	19
Total	197

See also affidavits for other stock sold north of the line, robbed from the settlements.

The losses of stock during the last two years are variously estimated from four hundred to six hundred head.

The Blackfeet is a general name for three groups of Indians—the Bloods, the Piegiens, and those Blackfeet who are neither Bloods nor Piegiens. General Sully estimates the number of these groups as follows: Bloods, five hundred lodges; Piegiens, seven hundred lodges; other Blackfeet, two thousand lodges. I am inclined to think this estimate too large. Another source furnishes the following numbers: Bloods, five hundred lodges; Piegiens, three hundred lodges; other Blackfeet, two hundred lodges only.

The disposition of these Indians toward the whites, on the whole, is doubtful—varying from indifference to hostility. There is no general tribal organization among them with a recognized head chief. They are divided up into small bands more or less powerful. The chiefs of these bands, particularly if they are old, have no control over their young men. There are so-called friendly bands, indeed, where the chiefs and headmen are disposed to be friendly, but where the majority in numbers and influence are disposed to war; there are some bands actively hostile.

In the present condition of the tribes on this side of the line, it is, in my judgment, extremely improbable that they will adopt reservation life.

These Indians are well armed and provided with ammunition, which they readily obtain north of the line. They have some Henry and Spencer rifles among them.

The Bloods are generally peacefully disposed, though their young men will join raiding parties.

The Blackfeet north of the line are either indifferent or hostile.

The Piegans are mostly inclined to hostility. The chiefs known to be friendly are, Heavy Runner, Big Lake, (or Leg,) Little Wolf, and The Boy; the others are either doubtful or positively hostile. These are principally responsible for the recent murder and thefts described. Among the principal chiefs and noted men of the latter class are Mountain Chief and his two sons, the elder of whom shot young Clarke. Peter, (full Indian, but speaks English,) the murderer of Clarke; Star, a half Mexican and half Piegan, a noted murderer; Crow Top, a noted murderer; The Cut Hand, Eagle's Rib, (one of the party that murdered Mr. Clarke,) Bear Chief, (of the party that murdered Clarke,) Under Bull, Red Horn, Bull's Head, The White Man's Dog, and the Black Weasel, (of the party that murdered Clarke.)

The facts and considerations presented in the foregoing pages I reported in brief to the Lieutenant General by telegraph, on the 13th instant, asking for his instructions. The telegram was as follows:

Condition of Indian affairs not alarming, but depredations have been repeated, and a man killed. Public excitement not great, but military action a necessity. General De Trobriand thinks impunity encourages Indians, and recommends prompt chastisement. General Sully two weeks ago visited Piegan agency; found most chiefs too drunk to meet him. He met four chiefs, good Indians, and told them the United States meant war on marauding Indians, and would cross British line, &c., and that they must get thieves to return stolen property, and bring in principal offenders. The chiefs promised to get stock, though not to bring in men, but to have them killed. Two weeks given as time allowed for this. Time really up to-morrow. I sent messenger to Northwest Fur Company's trading post on Marias River. Indians there and not far from there. Messenger returned last night; reports feeble efforts only are made for recovery of stock. Pretence of a desire for peace and to try and get stock, but there is no great hope of success. Much stock north in British possessions. Young and hostile cannot be controlled by old and more friendly. No definite announcement of failure to General Sully yet. The Bloods do not expect punishment, but expect troops to punish bad Piegans. Bloods and Piegans encamped along Marias River now. Plenty of buffalo north. Mountain Chief's band of Piegans small, but great rascals; encamped separately. They are seventy-five (75) miles from here. General De Trobriand thinks he can strike them without molesting friends, either Piegans or Bloods. There is reasonable ground for his opinion; but he wishes to chastise. General Sully is moderate, and now advises that Mountain Chief's band be captured and held as hostages until the nation fulfills promises to him. I have not interfered with military arrangements. The cavalry will reach here to-morrow from Fort Ellis. It will not be ready for movement before Sunday or Monday. It will endeavor to surprise the camp. I fear information will reach Indians, but trial should be had. Of course, British line will not be crossed.

Question is, whether chastisement or capture for hostages should be the principal design. Practical result of movement a simple one, if there be result, would probably be killing and capturing, both.

Under all the circumstances, how far should the opinion of General Sully as to scope of operations govern the military? I think the military commander (Colonel Baker) should be allowed to proceed generally according to the circumstances under which he finds himself in his operations, having in view securing the fulfillment of promises, &c., and the best interests of the service. I propose to leave here to-morrow afternoon on return to Chicago. Hope to reach there before the end of month—possibly by 26th.

On the 15th, the Lieutenant General telegraphed me as follows:

If the lives and property of the citizens of Montana can best be protected by striking Mountain Chief's band, I want them struck. Tell Baker to strike them hard.

On the 15th of January I had an interview with Colonel Baker, who, with four companies of the Second Cavalry, had reached Fort Shaw. I communicated to that officer and to General De Trobriand the instructions contained in the Lieutenant General's telegram; I requested that the safety of Mr. Replinger and his trading post might be provided for.

I learned that it was the design of General De Trobriand to send, as

guide, with Colonel Baker the messenger whom I had dispatched to the Marias. Young Clarke had also volunteered to go as guide in order to avenge the murder of his father. Thus certainty was secured as far as possible that no friendly Indians would be molested.

The following is the text of the instructions given by General De Trobriand to Colonel Baker:

In compliance with instructions from superior headquarters you will proceed with your command, without any more delay than may be required by the present condition of the weather, to chastise that portion of the Indian tribe of Piegiens, which, under Mountain Chief or his sons, committed the greater part of the murders and depredations of last summer and last month in this district.

The band of Mountain Chief is now encamped on the Marias River, about seventy-five miles from this post, at a place called the Big Bend, and can easily be singled out from the other bands of Piegiens, two of which should be left unmolested, as they have uniformly remained friendly, viz., the bands of Heavy Runner and Big Lake—those two chiefs, with Little Wolf, are the three who met General Sully at the agency a short time ago.

All the Piegiens now on the territory of the United States are encamped along the Marias River, from the trading post near the Conlice down to near the mouth of the river, and this section of the country, up to the frontier line of the British possessions, will be the field of your operations. Above the trading post and at a short distance, is encamped about half of the Bloods; this tribe is peacefully inclined, and although a number of stolen horses are reported to be in their camp, they should be left alone and not included in your expedition for the present. The Blackfeet proper, being far away in the British possessions and not considered as hostile, will not come in your way.

All necessary information in regard to the location of the several Indian encampments, and the character of the roaming Indians who may fall in your hands, during your operations, will be furnished to you by the guide who is ordered to report to you.

When you strike the Marias River, or at such a time when it may not any more convey premature information, you will leave or send a small detachment of ten men, under a non-commissioned officer, to the trading post of the Northwest Fur Trading Company, for the protection of the establishment during your operations.

Beside your command of four companies of cavalry, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Highbee is ordered to report to you with the mounted detachment of Fort Shaw and the necessary transportation.

Captain Torrey, Thirteenth Infantry, is ordered to report to you with his company as a guard and as escort for the train of supply that will have to be left behind, so as to leave the whole of your cavalry disposable for action. A guard will also be furnished you to go with the train.

Beyond these general instructions it is deemed unnecessary to add anything. The details as to the best way to surprise the enemy and to carry on successfully the operations is confidently left to your judgment and discretion, according to circumstances and to your experience in such expeditions.

On the 17th instant I telegraphed from Helena to the headquarters of the division as follows:

Reached here last night from Fort Shaw. Lieutenant General's telegram of the 15th instant received. I think chastisement necessary. In this Colonel Baker concurs. He knows the General's wishes. He will move to-day. Some horses and mules stolen from citizens in various Indian camps on the Marias; among them camps of Indians pretending to be innocent. Also murderers there. The stock the Indians promised Sully to deliver up, the latter to have killed. I thought, well, Colonel Baker's design should be extended to include the coercion of Indians to keep this promise, if he could do so prudently. Hence my suggestion at close of long dispatch. But this is only following up of stroke directed by the Lieutenant General, and Colonel Baker may be relied on to do all that the general would wish in the way of vigorous and sufficient action. If the Indians do not get wind of movement and the weather has been opportunely severe, so as to measurably prevent that danger, I anticipate best results. In any case good, and no harm, will be done. I leave for Corinne in the morning.

I reached these headquarters on my return on the 28th instant, and reported verbally to the Lieutenant General.

I beg leave to add that, in my judgment, at least half of the cavalry at Fort Ellis should be transferred to Fort Shaw, and that an outpost consisting of a detachment drawn from Fort Shaw should be established near the head of Sun River, or the Dearborn, at some suitable place to observe the lines of Indian travel along the base of the mountains and

through Cadotte's Pass. A detachment of half a company of infantry, a part of which should be mounted, to be relieved from time to time by other detachments from Fort Shaw, would answer every purpose.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Inspector General.

Brevet Major General GEORGE L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General, Military Division of the Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Illinois, December 27, 1869.

GENERAL: It will be seen by the accompanying papers that General De Trobriand and General Sully differ very much in their judgment in reference to the condition of Indian affairs in the district of Montana. From these papers it appears that General Sully so represented affairs in Montana as to cause the Secretary of the Interior to apply to the General-in-Chief for additional protection for the people, and, on this application as a basis, the General authorized me to punish the Piegan Indians, and orders were sent accordingly to General De Trobriand, (copies inclosed for your information.)

On the date of November 22, General De Trobriand makes a report on the condition of Indian affairs, from which it will be seen that the reports of Indian depredations are exaggerated; and, also, a second report of the date of November 26, from which it appears that the condition of Indian affairs is by no means alarming.

After a careful examination of this correspondence, I desire that you proceed without delay to Montana and make a thorough examination of the subject, and if there is any danger of Indians being molested who are friendly, you are authorized to suspend all operations undertaken under the orders emanating from the General-in-Chief until your report is received, or until your return to these headquarters.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

Brevet Major General JAS. A. HARDIE,
Inspector General Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA,
December 18, 1869.

GENERAL: I have just received the following telegram from General Sully at Helena, but defer taking action until I hear from General De Trobriand, to whom I have just dispatched. In case the information proves correct, however, I shall recommend that three hundred volunteers (mounted) be immediately called into service for six months, as other cavalry cannot well get there during the winter, and that General Sully, superintendent of Indian affairs in Montana, be placed in command of the troops at least for that period—he can control the volunteers and protect the friendly Indians as well. It is singular, however, if this be true, that I have not heard from General De Trobriand.

I have also received a communication from General Morrow, at Fort

Buford, dated November 3, stating that the teamsters of a train of Durfee & Peck's, which arrived from Fort Buford from Fort Peck, report to him that fourteen men of a train from Benton were killed in camp while asleep by the Santee Sioux a few days previous. I am not confident that this report is true, but have sent the information to Montana in order that it may be investigated.

GENERAL HANCOCK,
Major General Com'g.

Brevet Major General GEORGE L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General, Military Division of the Missouri.

HELENA, MONTANA, *December 17, 1869.*

GENERAL HANCOCK: Learn by telegraph that Tuesday night Indians attacked eleven men near Shaw, killed one, wounded one, and stole thirty mules. If you are going to strike a blow you have not cavalry enough. It would be well to raise three hundred volunteers.

GENERAL SULLY.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA,
Fort Shaw, December 28, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt by mail of copies of the following documents: Telegram of General Sully to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, December 6, 1869; letter of the Commissioner, E. S. Parker, to General Sherman, December 8, 1869, with indorsement of the Adjutant General; letter of instructions of Lieutenant General Sheridan to Major General Hancock, December 10, 1869; telegram of General Hancock to me, December 12, 1869.

The result will show in a week or two whether the opinion of General Sully that "a demand made for the late murderers and stolen property" will be acceded to by the Indians. For myself, I do not believe it. General Sully arrived here on Saturday, the 25th instant. I had immediately a long talk with him in reference to his plan, and he agreed not to avail himself of the telegraphic orders of December 12, and to make his demands to the Indian chiefs without making any military demonstration. This point is very important, as the appearance of a military force at the agency would have had no other effect than to scare away the hostiles out of our reach; and even as it is, I am not sure that the result will be otherwise.

On the same day that General Sully left Helena the public papers announced that he was going to meet the Indian chiefs, and, with a strong military assistance, enforce upon them his demands for the delivery of the murderers, &c. Some Indians were at Benton when the news reached there, and at once it was communicated to the bands scattered on the Marias. I am informed this morning that they immediately began to concentrate in larger forces.

General Sully will meet the chiefs at the agency on the Teton River (thirty-five miles from Shaw) in the first days of January. If he does not succeed (and I don't think he will) I will be ready to act promptly; but the question is whether his demand will not alarm the Indians into a general skedaddle across the line—a disappointment which I tried to prevent by my telegram of December 22. My most earnest wish is that my previsions as to the result of General Sully's action be not realized;

but the major general commanding may appreciate now how our chances of success in chastising the Piegans are lessened by it. However, nothing will be neglected to accomplish this object, and to make an example which has become absolutely necessary to the peace and security of the Territory.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. R. DE TROBRIAND,

Col. Thirteenth Inf., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.

Brevet Brig. Gen. O. D. GREENE, U. S. A.,

Ass't Adj't Gen'l Dep't of Dakota, St. Paul, Minnesota.

A true copy:

J. T. MCGINNISS,

Lieut. Thirteenth Inf., Bvt. Maj. U. S. A., A. A. A. Gen.

FORT SHAW, MONTANA TERRITORY,

January 3, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to report the result of my late visit to the Teton River to meet the chiefs of the Blackfeet bands. I left here on the 1st instant, with twenty-five, and reached the Teton the same afternoon. There I met very few of the Blackfeet; among them were Heavy Runner, Little Wolf, and Big Lake, Piegan chiefs, and Grey Eyes, a Blood chief. I was disappointed in not meeting more of the principal men of the nation; but when my messenger reached the camp he found the Indians very much intoxicated, and some of the headmen so much overcome with the effects of liquor that it was impossible for them to meet me. This has been their frequent condition since they have moved within striking distance of Benton, and there appears to be no means of stopping this evil. This I have already reported to you by letter.

I had a talk with what Indians that were there the night of my arrival, and the next morning at their agency. I told them that the government, tired out with the repeated aggressions of their people, were determined to make war against them as the only way to protect the lives and property of the whites. That if we made war they need not think that the northern boundary would stop our troops from pursuing them; that we intended to cross the line and pursue them in the British possessions. These Indians protested that they were not responsible for the conduct of the Blackfeet Indians; that they were innocent, and begged if war *must* be made that they might not be involved—that is, the Bloods and South Piegans; and, finally, they agreed to go to their camp, and with their men to move north and bring back all the stolen stock they could get; but they could not promise me to deliver up the three principal men connected with late murders, for they could not take them. However, they agreed to kill them if they could, and bring in their dead bodies. I have little faith in their carrying out this part of their promise. From what these Indians say, and from what the whites and half-breeds tell me, I do not believe the Bloods have had anything to do with the late trouble. A portion of the Bloods, with their head chief, are still north of the line; still, no doubt, some of their young men have taken a hand in stealing stock. A portion of the Piegans, under Bull's Head, an old chief, are hostile, and are still north of the line. The camps of that portion of the Piegans who profess to be friendly, and also of the Bloods, are no doubt frequently visited by Indians known to be

hostile; but these Indians do not tarry there long, nor have they in their camps any stolen stock—that is, so far as I can learn. The Blackfeet Indians living in the British possessions, a part of the same nation who live north of the line, are the Indians who have committed nearly all of the thefts that have been committed in this Territory for the last few years. The train of mules run off a few days ago, while transporting government stores, is known to have been taken by them, and has been seen in possession of the British Indians; also large numbers of animals lately stolen in this Territory have been seen by reliable citizens of Montana sold by British Blackfeet Indians to citizens at or near Edmonton House, one of the Hudson's Bay trading-posts on the Saskatchewan. The Indian chiefs all tell me the temptation for their young men to steal is so great that they cannot always control them, for they have a ready market for all they can drive across the frontier, and that fine American horses and large mules bring a very good price. Another Hudson's Bay trading-post, west of Edmonton House, on the same stream, called the Mountain Post, is also a favorite horse market of the Indians.

From all I can learn the difficulties with the Indians is more a matter between the States and the English government than between the United States and the Indians, and if the English government cannot protect their savages and half-breeds, they should at least allow our troops to cross the line, into that unsettled portion of their territory, to deal with these robbers ourselves. Any war commenced against the Blackfeet will be a farce and a useless expenditure of money, without we can follow them up into their own country. In talking with the Indians the other day, I took it upon myself to tell them we had permission from the English government to cross the line with our troops, and I noticed it had more effect on them and the half-breeds, to bring them to terms, than anything I had said. These Blackfeet look upon the British line as their safeguard from any attack. I hope my mission to the Piegans and Bloods may be a success, yet I am not over-sanguine. Two or three weeks will determine. In the mean time I would recommend the commander of the district not to retard any preparations he may contemplate, so that he may be ready to strike, if necessary, should it prove that these chiefs cannot carry out their good intentions with their own people.

I have furnished the commanding general of this district with a copy of this letter.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,

United States Army, Superintendent Indians.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, D. C.

A true copy:

J. T. MCGINNISS,

First Lieut. Thirteenth Inf., Bvt. Maj. U. S. A., A. A. A. Gen.

FORT SHAW, MONTANA TERRITORY,

January 11, 1870.

GENERAL: Your reports of September 9 and November 26, 1869, to headquarters department of Dakota, set forth generally that the condition of Indian affairs on this frontier was not then alarming; that although certain depredations had been committed by small parties of neighboring tribes of Indians, their number and import had been exag-

gerated, and that the main body of the Blackfeet, the Pend d'Oreilles, and the Bloods, and a part of the Piegans, have had nothing to do with these attacks, the responsibility of which rests upon a small band of Piegans, &c. You state as follows, (report of November 26, 1869:)

In conclusion, I do not see, so far, an opportunity for striking a successful blow. The only Indians within reach are decidedly friendly, and nothing could be worse, I think, than to chastise them for offenses of which they are not guilty. I speak not only with a view to justice and humanity, but for the best interests of the Territory.

Those who are known or suspected to be hostile are scattered along or beyond the frontier line. The arrival of several hundred recruits, in three detachments, is known to them, and keeps them all on the alert. At the first move they would disappear in the British territory. But let everything remain quiet during three or four months, and in the spring they will come back supposing that we will let the bygones be bygones. Then, I think, will be the best chance to give them a lesson of good effect toward putting an end to the murders and depredations among the settlements.

If, since the dates cited, events have occurred to modify the conclusions of those reports, will you be good enough to inform me what they are, and what are your present views.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. HARDIE,

*Brevet Major General United States Army,
Inspector General Military Division of the Missouri.*

Brevet Brigadier General P. R. DE TROBRIAND, U. S. A.,
Commanding District of Montana, Fort Shaw, M. T.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA,
Fort Shaw, January 13, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 11th instant, in which, referring to my reports of September 9 and November 26, 1869, on the Indian affairs in this district, you ask me to inform you if, since the dates cited, events have occurred to modify the conclusions of these reports, what they are, and what are my present views.

In answer I have to state that events have occurred since November 26, which materially alter the condition of things. The first of these is the return of the Indians (Piegans and Bloods) on the Marias River about the middle of December, when, as seen by my previous reports, they were not expected to come there before the end of January or the month of February. This created an opportunity for striking the Piegans at once, which did not exist before. How I intended to promptly avail myself of it in accordance with instructions from superior headquarters is explained in my report of December 21, 1869, to department headquarters.

In the meantime General Sully, superintendent of Indian affairs in the Territory, proposed to make a demand on the Indians for the delivery of the murderers of Mr. Clarke and some other white men, and the recovery of animals stolen during last summer. This demand was to be backed by a military force, and the plan being approved in Washington I received the following orders by telegraph:

ST. PAUL, December 13, 1869.

Furnish General Sully what military assistance he may require to support any demand he may make for culprits for stolen horses with Indians in his jurisdiction. Place troops at such points as he may indicate during the operation. Acknowledge receipt by telegraph. (Confidential.)

By command of Major General Hancock:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

This telegram had, of course, the effect of paralyzing any independent action on my part by putting the military forces of my command virtually at the disposal of the superintendent of Indian affairs in Montana. As this was, in my opinion, calculated to defeat the success of the contemplated expedition by giving alarm to the Indians and driving them back beyond the frontier line, without, as I believed, securing the compliance by them with the demands of General Sully, I attempted by a telegram to General Hancock to obtain a prevention of the interference of General Sully, but without success, and General Sully arrived at Fort Shaw on December 25. What took place in his council with *four* Indian chiefs at the agency on the Teton River is stated in his report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a copy of which was furnished to this headquarters. I do not think it necessary to add anything as to the present condition of affairs, as your arrival at this post enabled you to ascertain it directly in all its details.

To come back to the object of your communication: the other events which took place to alter the condition of affairs during the month of December are:

1. An attack on a party of hunters at the head of Sun River Valley, forty-five miles from Fort Shaw, on the evening of December 13, in which one man was killed and another wounded by a band of Piegans.

2. The loss of a herd of thirty mules belonging to Mr. Kirkendall, government contractor, stolen during the night of December 16, near the Dearborn by the same band of Piegans, and not of Blackfeet, as erroneously reported by General Sully.

3. The breaking open of a log-house and stealing or destroying the provisions and other articles contained therein, near Camp Cooke; the pursuit of the marauders by the wood-choppers, re-enforced by a small detachment from Camp Cooke, and the fight which lasted several hours without result ascertained. This on the evening of the 22d and during the 23d of December.

These three attacks on white men, or on their properties, without any sort of provocation whatever, and occurring almost simultaneously and immediately upon the arrival of the Indians on the Marias River, show in what disposition they have returned, and how prompt they are to resume their murderous and plundering incursions, unfortunately unchecked during the past summer for want of means of repression.

It is my firm belief that they are greatly encouraged by their past impunity, and that to prevent the recurrence and increase of those depredatory raids upon the residents of the Territory, it has become necessary to inflict a punishment on the guilty parties, mostly Piegans. This not only to chastise the culprits, but also as a warning to prevent others, unconcerned so far in the past aggressions, to become accomplices and participators in new ones, which seem to be contemplated by the young red warriors, judging by their open boasts, as I am informed from various sources.

This, general, does not imply that my views are changed respecting the general disposition of the Blackfeet nation, including the three tribes, Blackfeet proper, Bloods, and Piegans. It is still my opinion that no state of war actually exists in the Territory, and that the majority of the Indians, especially among the Bloods, are peacefully disposed. But among them all, and principally among the Piegans, there is a certain number of ill-disposed and positively hostile young men which must be punished, as they cannot be controlled by the friendly chiefs, and are even openly sustained and protected by other chiefs, the most conspicuous of whom are Mountain Chief and his sons, with

their followers. These we must strike, and strike hard, so as to make an example.

So far as the striking goes, (provided the action of General Sully does not scare them away,) I can do it with the forces now at my command, as explained in my dispatch to General Hancock, of December 21, with this modification, that I will operate from the trading post down toward Benton, instead of from above Benton up toward the trading post. In that way I would cut the line of the Marias where the Indians are scattered, so as to leave out the Bloods who are encamped up the river above, and peaceably disposed, limiting the punishment to the Piegans, who are all below that point. And even among them I would be careful that two friendly bands of Heavy Runner and Big Lake be left unmolested, so as to single out Mountain Chief and his followers, who were, two days ago, still at the place known as the Big Bend. This, successfully accomplished, would not, according to all probabilities short of a certainty, bring any general war. The Blackfeet are all far away on the British Possessions and would not be touched; the Bloods would be left out; and, as they all expect it, the hostile Piegans would be punished alone, while the friendly ones would be spared. The moral and material result would, therefore, be, I am confident of it, what we may desire, and peace and security would be restored in the Territory at least for a time. Still every possible contingency must be taken into consideration, even the least probable, according to our calculations. Therefore I would respectfully submit, that in case of an extensive war, and serious hostilities in the spring, I shall need re-enforcements, principally cavalry, to carry it with vigor and effect. Until then, with my infantry stationed by detachments at different points which I can indicate to you on the map, and with the cavalry on the move, I shall be able to sufficiently protect the settlements by a strong defensive.

In conclusion, convinced that it is better to strike at once than to preserve indefinitely a passive attitude, and judging the present opportunity the best we can reasonably hope for, I have the honor to inform you that I am ready for action, and, after mature consideration, in no fear of the consequences.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. R. DE TROBRIAND,

Colonel Thirteenth Inf., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Com'd'g.

Brevet Major General J. A. HARDIE, U. S. A.,

Inspector General Military Division of the Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,

Chicago, Illinois, December 10, 1869.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a telegram from General Sully, requesting military assistance to make certain demands on the Blackfeet tribe of Indians; also a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the same effect, with an indorsement thereon from the General-in-Chief, directing me to give the necessary telegraphic orders.

I transmit the case to you, with the direction that you at once telegraph to the district commander to furnish such military assistance as the case requires.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Lieutenant General.

Major General W. S. HANCOCK,

Commanding Department of the Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT DAKOTA,
Saint Paul, Minnesota, December 12, 1869.

General ALFRED SULLY, *Superintendent Indian Affairs, Helena, Montana :*

General De Trobriand has this day been directed, by confidential telegram, to furnish you all the military assistance you may require to enforce your demands on the Indians of your jurisdiction. Also to place his troops at such points as you may indicate for the purpose. Please receipt.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major General Commanding.

Official copy :

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Original by Telegraph.]

FORT BENTON, MONTANA TERRITORY,
December 18, 1869.

General O. D. GREENE, *Assistant Adjutant General, St. Paul, Minn. :*

The two telegrams of this day received. On Monday, the 13th instant, a party of eleven men, hunting at the head of Sun River Valley, forty-five miles from Shaw, were attacked at 8 o'clock p. m. by twelve or fifteen Indians, supposed to be Piegans. The Indians were easily repulsed, one of the white men was wounded severely. No horse was captured. News reached the fort at 8 o'clock a. m. on the following day, the 14th. Two hours after, the mounted detachment was in pursuit under command of Lieutenant Guthrie, with three days' rations. They returned yesterday the 17th, after my departure from Shaw. All was reported by mail.

Second Lieutenant Bishop is assigned to Company B, stationed at Fort Benton. His services much needed.

P. R. DE TROBRIAND,
Brevet Brigadier General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA,
Fort Shaw, January 12, 1870.

A true copy. Respectfully forwarded to Brevet Major General J. A. Hardie, Inspector General Military Division of the Missouri, for his information.

P. R. DE TROBRIAND,
Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA,
Fort Shaw, December 21, 1869.

SIR: Indian affairs in this Territory have assumed quite recently a new aspect, which is much more favorable to the execution of the plan

of the Lieutenant General for a winter expedition against the Piegans than could have been expected at this season of the year. Encouraged by the quiet attitude of the military, and the absence of all apparent war dispositions against them, the Piegans and Bloods have come back from the British possessions, and established their hunting camps along the Marias River, as announced in my telegram of the 18th instant, from Fort Benton. There they are within easy reach, and I propose to seize the opportunity and strike as soon as we are ready, which will be about the time indicated by the Lieutenant General. * * *

If the cavalry was at hand I would go at it at once, and the work would be done before New Year's day. But, unfortunately for the promptitude of our movements, the communications between Fort Shaw and Fort Ellis are slow, and the distance is considerable. Between Helena and Fort Ellis there is no telegraph, and only a weekly mail, and a special messenger cannot travel the distance in less than five days from Fort Shaw. However, I will be able to avail myself of the tri-weekly express between Helena and Bozeman, to communicate more rapidly with Fort Ellis in any case of urgency. As it is, on the 6th of December I sent to Major Baker, Second Cavalry, the order to report in person, immediately after his arrival at Fort Ellis, to these headquarters "for consultation with the brevet brigadier general commanding the district, on matters affecting his command at Fort Ellis, Montana Territory, &c."

Since that time I have received a communication indorsed by him on the 3d of December, but for reasons unknown I have not yet seen him or heard of him otherwise. This delay is the more regrettable since no better opportunity can present itself to punish the parties guilty of the murders and depredations committed last summer. The most of them, if not all, are with the band of Mountain Chief. This band is now within easy reach from here, if the secret of our intention be kept, and I am very careful that nothing of it may be known or suspected.

Thirty-five miles behind Benton is a band of Piegans, at a place called Sweet Grass Hill. Further up is the camp of Mountain Chief, which I intend to strike first by a surprise, killing or capturing those who may be found there; then sweeping other bands of the Piegans congregated at or near the trading post lately established by Mr. Rieplinger for the North West American Fur Company, and further, if necessary. * *

I will send the cavalry force ahead unimpeded by wagons and baggage except ambulances, so as to enable them to strike with more rapidity; and the train will follow under a strong escort of a full company of infantry, or more if necessary, direct to the trading post, where the cavalry will find it after operating against Mountain Chief's camp.

I think this will do, and that if success attend the expedition no further operations will be necessary to bring the Piegans and others to such terms as the government will think proper to impose for the restoration of peace and the security of the Territory. But if against my hope and provisions, the Indian war on this frontier would assume a more serious aspect in the spring, then it would be undoubtedly necessary to send here re-enforcements of cavalry, to avoid the raising of companies of volunteers—a measure open to so many objections that it should be resorted to only in case of unavoidable necessity. I would mention that the weather, which was very mild up to the 18th instant, has become extremely cold, the mercury falling to 15° Fahrenheit (below zero) after a snow-storm which lasted all the day I was in Benton. This change in the weather is not without importance, as it is most likely to

keep the Indians wintering on the Marias River as long as we may wish them there for our purposes.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. R. DE TROBRIAND,

Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.

Brevet Brigadier General O. D. GREENE, U. S. A.

Assistant Adjutant General Department of Dakota,

Saint Paul, Minnesota.

P. S.—December 22.—Snowing again without interruption since yesterday evening.

A true copy :

J. T. MCGINNISS,

First Lieut. Thirteenth Infantry, Bvt. Maj. U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

FORT SHAW, *January 10, 1870.*

To General A. SULLY,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Helena :

I would like to see Lieutenant Pease, to get details of information about Indian matters. Please direct him by telegraph to come and see me here without delay. He is believed to be at Benton. I would be glad to know what definite period you fix as that beyond which you will wait no further for the compliance of Indians with their promises to bring in property, &c. If you have any information touching this point please let me know.

JAS. A. HARDIE,

Inspector General.

Official :

J. T. MCGINNISS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[By telegraph from Helena, January 10, 1870.]

To General HARDIE, *Fort Shaw :*

Pease is ordered to report to you. Two weeks is the time I thought necessary to give the Indians. Better send messenger to Replinger, trader on Marias, to see what the Indians are doing toward carrying out their promises.

ALF. SULLY,

Superintendent Indian Affairs.

FORT SHAW, *January 13, 1870.*

General SULLY, *Helena :*

Your letter received. Messenger sent to the Marias and the agency returned last night. No serious efforts among Piegans generally to comply with promise to you. Little Wolf has sent two boys to Billy River for mules. Mountain Chief and others doing nothing. No great hope. Mountain Chief camped separately from Bloods. Two weeks up

to-morrow. What do you say as to the best policy now? You know the situation. Reply by telegraph.

JAMES A. HARDIE,
Inspector General.

[By telegraph from Helena, January 13, 1870.—Received January 13, 1870.]

To General HARDIE, *Fort Shaw* :

Under the circumstances, as you telegraph, I would, if possible, capture Mountain Chief and some of his principal men and hold them as hostages till the nation fulfill their promise to me.

GENERAL ALF. SULLY.

On the 13th General Sully wrote me as follows :

SUPERINTENDENCY INDIANS,
Helena, Montana, January 13, 1870.

GENERAL: I have received your telegraph and have answered it. I am still of the same opinion in regard to a campaign against the Blackfeet: that the parties most deserving punishment will not receive their just rewards without a force can cross the frontier into the camps of the Blackfeet there; and until this can be done, no permanent good will result from any movement of troops. However, as some of the most active members of the late marauding parties did belong to Mountain Chief's band, although it is said these individual Indians are at present north of the line, it would be well to show them we are in earnest, and the seizure of old Mountain Chief and about half a dozen other principal men of his band would, I think, cause the rest to go after the stolen animals. It will be a difficult matter to make any movement without the Indians getting information through the half-breeds and whisky-sellers at Sun River and Benton. Would it not be well, therefore, to give it out when the move is made, that the troops are started to cross the line to recapture stolen stock; that permission has been given our government to do so. Then, after the troops have passed the Marias, to double on the track at night, so as to reach Mountain Chief's camp by daylight. But whatever is done, precaution should be taken to give Mr. Replinger and his trading-party of ten men, who are now on the Marias, military protection, for it won't do for them to remain there. After any move is made they will very likely be massacred, and all their very valuable stock of goods destroyed. I also gave a wagon-master of Mr. Kirkendall permission to go north with the Indians, to see if he could not get back some of the mules stolen lately. For these reasons I would recommend that for the present no blood should be shed, if it is possible to avoid it. I think it is possible that the man who has gone after Kirkendall's mules will recover a part of them, as he goes, I understand, prepared to offer the Indians a suitable reward.

I wish you could see Mr. Albertson before leaving Shaw; he is the best-informed man about the Blackfeet in this country, and when sober, can give you valuable information.

I am, with respect,

ALF. SULLY,
United States Army, Superintendent Indians.

General J. A. HARDIE,
Inspector General, Fort Shaw.

JANUARY 6, 1870.

E. M. Pollinger, agent stage company, Gilmer and Salisbury, states that he lost thirty-seven horses in all, belonging to Wells, Fargo & Co., August 1, 1869; two stolen in the summer of 1868; one from Twenty-eight Mile Station, (twenty-eight miles from Benton,) and one from Dearborn Station, 1869; fifteen horses from Twenty-eight Mile Spring; and nineteen stolen from Dearborn, a portion in July, and a portion in August. These were stolen by Blackfeet Indians. Indians were seen by men of the company. Portion stolen at picket, and remainder from herd. All tracked north. Has learned from various parties at Benton and elsewhere, and especially from S. O. Silverman, No. 694 North Franklin street, Chicago, that this stock is now in possession of persons attached to the Hudson's Bay Company. Mr. Silverman saw a pair of gray horses with W. F. & Co. branded on shoulder, in a buggy, the property of an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company; he saw a pair of horses, same mark, working in a grist-mill; some B. H., some O. M. H. H., (9 Y,) some S. horses from California—except a pair of bay horses not marked, except J. A. and T. A. on the side, brought here.

List of animals stolen by Indians during the summer of 1869, made up from descriptions received at the office of the Superintendent of Indians for Montana.

Date.	Names of owners.	No. of animals.	Total.
1869.	DEER LODGE COUNTRY.		
July	John Ronan	1	
July	John Prilon	1	
August	John Canny	2	
August	M. V. B. Wason	11	
August	——— Lahradu	9	
August	James Kennedy	5	
August	Martin Weller	1	
August	George N. Adams	1	
September	Michael Dooley	1	
September	Luse & Hunds	18	
			50
	SILVER CREEK.		
September	N. B. Thompson	1	
September	J. Johnson	1	
September	E. Bohnarath	1	
September	Amos Taylor	1	
September	J. C. Lloyd	1	
September	H. P. Brooks	1	
September	P. Flynn	1	
September	John Pool	1	
September	A. Johnson	1	
September	Charles Lee	1	
			10
	TRINITY GULCH.		
During the summer .	Samuel Ford	19	19
	INDIAN CREEK.		
April	Hugh Harper	3	3
	ROCK CREEK.		
During the summer .	Joe Cabbell	6	6

List of animals stolen by Indians, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Name of owners.	No. of animals.	Total.
ST. PETER'S MISSION.			
During the summer .	Jacob Smith.....	6	6
DIAMOND CITY.			
April.....	G. B. Smith.....	9	12
August.....	E. K. Hawley.....	1	
During the summer .	J. E. Murray.....	2	
PRICKLY PEAR VALLEY, NEAR HELENA.			
September.....	M. M. Lockwood.....	2	15
August.....	Alex. Dunning.....	4	
During the summer .	Travis & Brother.....	3	
During the summer .	R. H. Collins.....	4	
During the summer .	M. Moore.....	2	
GEORGETOWN.			
August.....	Nick Gredel.....	11	29
During the summer .	Christian Eden.....	1	
During the summer .	Robert Donohoe.....	1	
During the summer .	Robert Coburn.....	6	
During the summer .	Malcolm Morrow.....	10	
NEW YORK GULCH.			
September.....	Peter Holland.....	3	11
September.....	Spencer Brothers.....	3	
September.....	Thomas Cooney.....	2	
October.....	Frank Day.....	1	
During the summer .	Martin O'Heara.....	2	
NEAR FORT BENTON.			
During the summer .	George W. Houk.....	4	5
During the summer .	W. L. Stocking.....	1	
WASHINGTON GULCH.			
September.....	John Grey.....	1	12
September.....	Lewis Gosling.....	1	
September.....	Mike Kiley.....	2	
September.....	George Daley.....	1	
September.....	Peter Monques.....	1	
September.....	William O'Neal.....	1	
September.....	James Sterling.....	1	
September.....	L. D. Mail.....	1	
During the summer .	T. Thompson.....	3	
DEEP CREEK VALLEY.			
During the summer .	Hamilton & Whitson.....	19	19
			197

A true copy.

This does not include the thirty mules stolen lately from Kirkendall.

ALF. SULLY,
United States Army, Superintendent.

FORT SHAW, *Montana*, January 13, 1870.

Brevet Major General GEORGE L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General, Chicago, Illinois :

Condition of Indian affairs not alarming, but depredations have been repeated and a man killed. Public excitement not great, but military action a necessity. General De Trobriand thinks impunity encourages Indians, and recommends prompt chastisement. General Sully two weeks ago visited Piegan agency; found most chiefs too drunk to meet him. He met four chiefs, good Indians, and told them the United States meant war on marauding Piegans, and would cross British line, &c., and that they must get thieves to return stolen stock, and bring in principal offenders. The chiefs promised to try to get stock, though not to bring in men, but to have them killed; two weeks given for time allowed for this. Time really up to-morrow. I sent messenger north to Northwest Company's trading post on Marias River. Indians there and not far from there. Messenger returned last night. Reports feeble efforts only are made for recovery of stock. Pretense of desire for peace and to try to get stock, but there is no great hope of success. Much stock north in British possessions. Young and hostile cannot be controlled by old and more friendly. No definite announcement of failure to General Sully yet. The Bloods do not expect punishment, but expect troops to punish bad Piegans. Bloods and Piegans encamped along the Marias now. Plenty of buffalo north. Mountain Chief's band of Piegans small, but great rascals, encamped separately. They are seventy-five miles from here. General De Trobriand thinks he can strike them without molesting friends, either Piegans or Bloods. There is reasonable ground for his opinion; but he wishes to chastise. General Sully is more moderate, and now advises that Mountain Chief's band be captured and held as hostages until nation fulfills promises to him. I have not interfered with military arrangements. The cavalry will reach here to-morrow from Fort Ellis. It will not be ready for movement before Sunday or Monday. It will endeavor to surprise camp. I fear information will reach Indians, but trial should be had. Of course, British line will not be crossed.

Question is, whether chastisement or capture for hostages should be principal design. Practical result of movement, a simple one; if these be, result would probably be killing and capturing both.

Under all the circumstances, how far should the opinion of General Sully as to scope of operations govern the military?

I think the military commander (Colonel Baker) should be allowed to proceed generally according to the circumstances under which he finds himself in his operations, having in view securing the fulfillment of promises, &c., and the best interests of the frontier.

I propose to leave here to-morrow afternoon on return to Chicago. Hope to reach there before the end of month, possibly by 26th.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Inspector General.

[By telegraph from Chicago, 15th, 1870.—Received January 15, 1870.]

To General JAMES A. HARDIE :

If the lives and property of citizens of Montana can best be protected by striking Mountain Chief's band of Piegans, I want them struck. Tell Baker to strike them *hard*.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA,
Fort Shaw, January 16, 1870.

COLONEL: In compliance with instructions from superior headquarters, you will proceed with your command, without any more delay than may be required by the present condition of the weather, to chastise that portion of the Indian tribe of Piegans which, under Mountain Chief or his sons, committed the greater part of the murders and depredations of last summer and last month in this district.

The band of Mountain Chief is now encamped on the Marias River, about seventy-five miles from this post, at a place called the Big Bend, and can be easily singled out from other bands of Piegans, two of which should be left unmolested, as they have uniformly remained friendly, viz., the bands of Heavy Runner and Big Lake. Those two chiefs and Little Wolf are the three who met General Sully at the agency a short time ago.

All the Piegans now on the territory of the United States are encamped along the Marias River, from the trading-post near the Red Coulée down to near the mouth of the river, and this section of the country, up to the frontier line of the British possessions, will be the field of your operations.

Above the trading-post, and at a short distance, is encamped about one-half of the Bloods. This tribe is peacefully inclined, and, although a number of stolen horses are reported to be in their camp, they should be left alone and not included in your expedition for the present. The Blackfeet proper, being far away in the British possessions and not considered as hostile, will not come in your way.

All necessary information in regard to the location of the several Indian encampments and the character of the roaming Indians who may fall in your hands during your operations will be furnished you by the guide who is ordered to report to you.

When you strike the Marias River, or at such a time when it may not any more convey a premature information, you will leave or send a small detachment of ten men, under a non-commissioned officer, to the trading-post of the Northwest Fur Company for the protection of the establishment during your operations.

Besides your command of four companies of cavalry, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Higbee is ordered to report to you with the mounted detachment at Fort Shaw and the necessary transportation.

Captain Torrey, Thirteenth Infantry, is also ordered to report to you with his company as a guard and escort for the train of supplies that you will have to leave behind, so as to leave the whole of your cavalry disposable for action. A guide will also be furnished you to go with the train.

Beyond these general instructions it is deemed unnecessary to add anything. The details as to the best way to surprise the enemy and to carry on successfully the operations are confidently left to your judgment and discretion, according to circumstances and to your experience in such expeditions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. R. DE TROBRIAND,

Colonel Thirteenth Inf., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Com'd'g.

Brevet Colonel E. M. BAKER,

Major Second Cavalry, Fort Shaw, M. T.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA,
Fort Shaw, January 16, 1870.

A true copy.

Respectfully furnished Brevet Major General J. A. Hardie, inspector general Military Division of the Missouri, for his information.

P. R. DE TROBRIAND,
Colonel Thirteenth Inf., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Com'd'g.

HELENA, *January 17, 1870.*

Brevet Major General GEORGE L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General Military Division of Missouri, Chicago :

Reached here last night from Fort Shaw. The Lieutenant General's telegram of 15th received. I think chastisement necessary. In this Colonel Baker concurs. He knew the General's wishes. He will move to-day. Some horses and mules stolen from citizens in various Indian camps on the Marias, among them camps of Indians pretending to be innocent. Also murderers there. The stock the Indians promised Sully to deliver up; the latter to have killed. I thought it well Colonel Baker's design should be extended to include the coercion of Indians to keep this promise, if he could do so prudently. Hence my suggestion at close of long dispatch. But this is only following up of stroke directed by Lieutenant General, and Colonel Baker may be relied on to do all that the General would wish in the way of vigorous and sufficient action. If Indians do not get wind of movement, and the weather has been opportunely severe so as to prevent measureably that danger, I anticipate best results. In any case good, and no harm, will be done. I leave for Corinne in the morning.

JAMES A. HARDIE,
Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., October 12, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter dated the 7th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the accompanying papers, setting forth the necessity of prompt action by the military to check the depredations committed by Indians in Montana, and respectfully to request that further reinforcements of the military force in that Territory be made, if possible, for the purpose stated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, October 7, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of communications received from General Sully, superintendent of Indian affairs for Mon-

tana Territory, giving information of extensive depredations by Indians of that Territory, of the Blackfeet and Piegan tribes.

This bureau is powerless to control and prevent these depredations, and I respectfully suggest the communications above referred to be transmitted to the Secretary of War, with the request that the military take prompt measures to check them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. COX,
Secretary of the Interior.

SUPERINTENDENCY INDIANS OF MONTANA,
Helena, Montana, September 27, 1869.

Hon. E. S. PARKER, *Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:*

I have to report two more depredations committed by Indians, and supposed to be Blackfeet. This occurred a few days ago, at a place not over seven miles from this city.

A citizen by the name of Jarves Quait, well known to all the people here, lost some horses and mules. He started out to look for them, and not returning, search was made for him and his body found, pierced with arrows and horribly mutilated. Nine Indians were seen a few days before driving off the stock from that direction. The Indians have now been at this work for over two months, and as no one, neither the military nor the citizens, have made any attempt whatever to check them, they are daily becoming more bold in their operations. I am told, by those who have lost stock, that they ride up boldly in day time, in the presence of citizens, and take what animals they please. Of course all this comes to me with their complaint, thinking it is my duty to punish the Indians and recover their stolen property.

There are already over four hundred horses and mules known to have been stolen lately. That number, at \$150 each, will make an expensive claim against the government.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALFRED SULLY,
U. S. A., Superintendent Indian Affairs.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY, *September 2, 1869.*

DEAR SIR: Having met with Major Pease, your special agent for the Blackfoot Indians, and from whom I learned your arrival in the country, connected with Indian matters, I thought it would not be amiss for me to drop you a few lines on that subject.

I have recently arrived from the interior, where I have been since last winter with the Bloods and Blackfeet Indians. These people are perfectly friendly to the whites, and up to the time I left there they evinced no disposition to be otherwise. They were no little surprised to hear of the frequent raids made upon the whites by the Piegans. These people always professed to be the friend and protector of the whites, living, as they have, in almost constant communication with Benton. I have not

seen those Indians to know for what reasons they are now committing these depredations upon the whites, but really my knowledge of their character for a great many years will not permit me to think that there exists a general hostile feeling among them; on the contrary, these depredations have been committed by a portion of the young rabble, over whom the chiefs have no control, and nothing but the strong arm of the government can control.

The non-ratification of treaties made with these Indians has had anything else but a tendency to keep them quiet; bound by no treaty stipulations, they think they have a perfect right to help themselves to any horses falling in their way.

I think, however, by keeping up this agency with a small amount of provisions, and to be given by the agent as their wants may require, will go a long way toward keeping them quiet, as the fast decreasing herds of buffalo, their only dependence for food, will reduce them wholly dependent on the government for support.

The Bloods and Blackfeet, who are distant, and live remote from each other, have no sympathy with the Piegons, and of course will take no part with them in any way. I expect in a short time these two tribes will visit this place, when a little straightforward talk will convince them that the government is determined on making them keep the peace.

As I intend spending the winter here I may have the pleasure of meeting you here in person, when I can give you, in regard to these Indians, all the reliable information you may want.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. CULBERTSON.

General A. SULLY.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY, MONTANA TERRITORY,
August 31, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following in regard to the feeling and condition of the Indians of this agency.

The depredations committed upon the whites so far have been done by the Piegons. The Bloods and Blackfeet have had nothing to do with it whatever, and the Bloods, in particular, are very anxious to come to this agency and comply in all respects with the conditions of the treaty made with them last year, provided they can be fed and taken care of according to the promises made them. In fact, by what I can learn, there is so far only a small band of the Piegons that are or that have been interested in the depredations lately committed, and their moving north with their families has been caused by fear of being accused of having something to do with these depredations, and the false reports of irresponsible, mischief-making whites. They are very anxious to have the agency to be kept up according to the treaty, and appear to be well pleased by what they have heard of the superintendent of Indian affairs, and his intentions toward them.

I have employed twelve men, at the rate of \$50 per month. I could not get them less, and have employed one four-mule team to haul wood and to do such other work as has to be done about the agency.

I can get everything here that is required, with the exception of flour, of Mr. Hubbell, agent, and have written Mr. Hubbell about that, and expect he will attend to that soon. Any instructions you may wish to

send me please direct to Fort Shaw, as that is the nearest point from here.

Your obedient servant,

F. D. PEASE,
Acting Agent for Blackfeet Indians.

General ALFRED SULLY,
Superintendent of Indians, Helena City, Montana.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 16, 1869.

Official :

R. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy :

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 16, 1869.

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, commanding Military Division of the Missouri, for the necessary action.

By command :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION MISSOURI,
Chicago, November 15, 1869.

Respectfully referred to the commanding general, department of Dakota.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan :

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Illinois, October 21, 1869.

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, with accompanying reports of General Sully, Mr. Pease, and Mr. Culbertson, Indian agents in Montana, on the subject of depredations by the Piegan tribe of Indians.

We have had so few troops in Montana, on account of the expiration of enlistments, as to have been unable to do much against these Indian marauders, but the regiments are now filling up, and I think it would be the best plan to let me find out exactly where these Indians are going to spend the winter, and about the time of a good heavy snow I will send out a party and try and strike them. About the 15th of January they will be very helpless, and if where they live is not too far from Shaw or Ellis, we might be able to give them a good hard blow, which will make peace a desirable object.

To simply keep the troops on the defensive will not stop the murders ; we must occasionally strike where it hurts, and if the General-in-Chief

thinks well of this, I will try and steal a small force on this tribe from Fort Shaw or Ellis, during the winter.

It numbers about fifteen hundred men, women, and children, all told.

Very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

Brevet Major General E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Official copy :

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 4, 1869.

SIR: Referring to your communication of the 21st ultimo, relative to depredations by Piegan Indians in Montana, I have the honor to inform you that your proposed action as stated therein, for the punishment of these marauders, has been approved by the General of the Army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

Lieutenant General P. H. SHERIDAN,
*Commanding Military Division of the Missouri,
Chicago, Illinois.*

Official copy :

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Illinois, November 15, 1869.

GENERAL: I inclose you the correspondence which I referred to in my private note of the 5th instant. It will be seen from General Townsend's letter, that authority has been given to punish the Piegans if found within striking distance, and you are authorized by me to extend this authority to any of the Blackfeet who may have been engaged in the murders and robberies lately perpetrated in Montana.

Major Baker, who is now en route to Fort Ellis, is a most excellent man to be intrusted with any party you may see fit to send out. I spoke to him on the subject when he passed through Chicago.

It will be of no use to make the attempt unless the positions of the villages are well known. Then the greatest care should be taken to keep the Indians from gaining any information on the subject. It will be impossible to strike these murderers unless the greatest secrecy is maintained.

Very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

Major General W. S. HANCOCK,
Commanding Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.

Official copy :

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
St. Paul, Minnesota, November 10, 1869.

GENERAL: The major general commanding wishes you to make all possible endeavors to ascertain where the offending Blackfeet are wintering, and, if necessary to pay for the information, or to hire guides or scouts for such purposes, you are authorized to do so, reporting to these headquarters what action you have taken. Of course such information would be more valuable if it does not become a matter of notoriety that we are seeking it. If we can get at the Indians during the winter, by a quick, active march, we might surprise their camps.

The Blackfeet have been known to winter on Grand River, and at times on Belly River, in the British possessions. We cannot, of course, follow them there, but we can follow them to the line, and afterward, if necessary, make such demands upon the British government for the offenders as would, probably, at least prevent further hostilities on the part of the Indians.

The matter of climate should be inquired into. It is reported that the winters are not severe in the country in question, and that but little snow falls on the route there.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. CHANDLER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Brigadier General P. R. DE TROBRIAND,

Commanding District of Montana, Fort Shaw, M. T.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
St. Paul, Minnesota, November 11, 1869.

Official copy. Respectfully furnished for the information of the Lieutenant General commanding Military Division of the Missouri.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,

Major General Commanding.

Official copy:

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
 OFFICE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
St. Paul, Minnesota, November 23, 1869.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit to you, by direction of Major General Hancock, some correspondence with the General-in-Chief, the Lieutenant General, and the major general commanding the department, in reference to matters in Montana: (the Lieutenant General's letter to the Adjutant General, dated October 21; the reply of the General-in-Chief, dated November 4; and the Lieutenant General's instructions to the commander of the department, dated November 15.) A communication of October 12, from the Secretary of the Interior, was sent to you a day or so since. (These papers were received here November 18.)

The major general commanding the department has received a copy of your correspondence with the citizens of Montana, of October 6, a copy of which a delegation brought to him recently, in which you proposed similar action to that suggested by higher authority as soon as you should get your recruits and ascertain the locality of the Indians.

It appears by the papers first referred to that the General of the Army approves the proposition made to him by Lieutenant General Sheridan, of October 21, to find out exactly where the Piegan tribes of Indians are going to spend the winter; and after that information is obtained, about the time of a good heavy snow to send out a command and endeavor to strike them a blow. General Sheridan suggests about the 15th of January.

Major Baker, commanding the cavalry, would certainly be the appropriate person to command the expedition, and General Sheridan says he is competent. You had better send for him, and have a consultation as to means and other matters of preparation, so that nothing need be left unprepared or unsupplied which timely attention would enable you to provide. You might strengthen his command by some mounted infantry; and even an infantry command, with a reserve train, following the trail to a certain point, or striking it at that point, might be applied.

The major general commanding has already given you all the instructions or suggestions he deems necessary, and instructs me to inform you that he has only to say, further, that you will be governed by them and what is herein written and furnished you in reference to the object in question as being the views of the General and Lieutenant General of the army.

Employ the best guides; and generally what expense may be necessary to complete the outfit of such a command, should you get the information desired, do not hesitate to apply through your senior quartermaster, whom you might temporarily call to you, or through other officers of the various staff departments of supply within the limits of your command.

The authority herein given to punish Piegans, you will perceive, is also extended so as to permit you to chastise any of the Blackfeet Indians who may also have been engaged in the late depredations in Montana.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Brigadier General P. R. DE TROBRIAND,
Commanding District of Montana, Fort Shaw, Montana Territory.

Official copy. Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, for the information of the Lieutenant General commanding.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major General Commanding.

Official copy :

GEORGE L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA,
Fort Shaw, M. T., September 9, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I returned yesterday, after an absence of fourteen days, to visit and inspect Fort Ellis, traveling ten days, and staying two days at Ellis and two at Helena, (one each way.)

This journey was hastened by circumstances of which the major general commanding was kept informed by my previous communications either by mail or telegraph.

During my journey to and from Fort Ellis I saw many different people, had long talks with most of them, and neglected no opportunity of gathering full and reliable information about the *real* facts which gave rise to the excitement in regard to Indian hostilities; what part was to be attributed to exaggerated reports, and what part to interested speculations. What conclusions I came to is the principal object of this report.

The facts are those that I reported previously and no more, that is: The attack on two white men, who died of their wounds, at Benton; the execution of two bad Indians, and the murder of two other innocent ones at the same place; the attack on one of the government trains at Eagle Creek, between Cooke and Benton; the murder of Mr. Clarke, and attempted murder of his son by a party of Piegans, led by Peter, an Indian brother-in-law of Mr. Clarke, the sons of Mountain Chief, Bear Chief, and others not well known. This, as I mentioned previously, is the bloody denouement of a long-standing family quarrel. The party being in for two murders (as they believed they had killed the young Horace Clarke, who has since recovered) thought they might as well steal as many horses as they could in their way toward the Yellowstone, where they took refuge. Hence the depredations committed at different points in that direction, especially at or near Diamond City. The band must have divided into several parties, or some other Indians must have seized the opportunity of doing mischief, since, at the time, horses were also stolen at the Mission, fifteen miles from Shaw, and near Deer Lodge, about thirty miles from Helena. These are the only facts ascertained so far, for I cannot include in the Indian hostilities the highway robbery of the mail and express, twice repeated, for it was done by white brigands, and in the Territory of Utah.

The Blackfeet, the Pend d'Oreilles, the Bloods, and even part of the Piegans, remain still perfectly quiet, protesting that they have nothing to do with these attacks on the persons or properties of white men; that they want no war, but peace, and that they are ready to come and stay on whatever reservation may be assigned to them. These assurances come to me through the agencies, and are so far corroborated by the peaceful attitude of the tribes above named. The responsibility of the recent hostilities and depredations seems therefore to rest exclusively on a band of Piegans and some roaming vagabonds of different tribes, acting on their own hook, and independently of their own people, as is often the case in the Indian country.

This is not altogether very formidable, but was enough to spread terror between Benton and Helena and scare the greater part of the Territory, as shown by the rush upon me from all sides for military protection. Could I then have disposed of only fifty mounted men by sending them promptly, part toward Benton and part toward Helena, fears would have been allayed, some depredations prevented, and some chastisement possibly inflicted. But the information that I was utterly powerless, without soldiers left for patrols, escorts, or guards, made the people more uneasy, the Indians more impudent, and several farmers send their families to Helena for safety.

This caused some commotion and a good deal of talk at Helena. Of course there was a cry for more troops and a corresponding blame upon the government for leaving the frontier so unprotected. For it is a re-

markable fact that whenever there is no apparent danger and no cause for apprehension, people will think that there is *always too much* of military, while if a handful of red-skins appear upon the bluffs, shaking their buffalo robes, it turns out suddenly that there is *never enough* of it, according to the same people. In this case I strongly suspect that there was some interested scheme on the part of some parties to magnify the danger, exaggerate the reports, and through the general excitement to bring the governor, then just arrived, to issue a proclamation to raise a regiment of mounted volunteers. This, if successful, would have procured some fat jobs to somebody or other at the expense of the government. But when I broke the subject to Governor Ashley, I found at once that he had seen through the game, and that no proclamation would be issued, at least, without real necessity.

There was also another proposition discussed freely, not only at Helena, but along the road to Benton and the Gallatin Valley. This was simply an authorization asked by certain men to organize in companies and chase and fight the Indians wherever they might find them. They asked for no pay, no arms, no equipments, no horses, but only for whatever captures they could make from the enemy. This was, I think, still more dangerous to the white farmers than to the red Indians, and no doubt that such bands let loose through the Territory would soon make the matters worse than anything else, therefore it could not be entertained.

I don't believe much in the genuineness of the fear expressed by the people along the road from Helena to Fort Ellis, through the Missouri, the Crow Creek, and the Gallatin Valley. Everywhere I saw them attending to their usual business, traveling with their wives or children, driving isolated wagons with twelve or fourteen oxen, without arms, and without any apparent concern about the Indians. Horses were grazing as usual at rather great distances from the ranches, and I found the wife of a farmer traveling alone, on foot, with her carpet bag, from Morse's Store to Forster's bridge. Still, all considered, I am under the impression that, if any serious danger was to be apprehended, it would come more properly in that direction, from the Yellowstone River, where hostile Sioux are roaming, more than anywhere else.

I would not deem it prudent, therefore, to take away again, for the present, a force of cavalry like the one just returned from the expedition commanded by Captain Clift. Better to leave those three companies to recuperate from their campaign of eight weeks, and be ready for any emergency, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Brackett, who would strike at once any Indian force breaking in on that side. At the same time, as the major general commanding desires that the exploration of a new road between Helena and Benton, on the right bank of the Missouri, be not delayed without necessity, this new expedition may be accomplished now by company L of the Second Cavalry, the one which did not take part in the expedition of Captain Clift. It is commanded by Captain and Brevet Major Thompson, a very able and efficient officer, assisted by First Lieutenant Hamilton and Second Lieutenant Swiggert; this last one is a graduate from West Point, and therefore fully competent to be of the best service. The force is quite sufficient, amounting to fifty horses. Lieutenant Colonel Brackett, with whom I talked the matter over, freely expressed his opinion that this seemed to him the best combination, and (to use his own words) that the instructions of General Hancock would be carried on and the end of the expedition attained at least as well as if he (Colonel Brackett) was himself in com-

mand of the detachment. Still I would not take a hasty decision, not being inclined to assume more responsibility than strictly necessary, and it is only after matured consideration that I have come to the conclusion that my duty was to issue the order after my return to these headquarters. In that way I have a double result in view: To achieve the exploration ordered by General Hancock, and by the presence of a cavalry force on the right bank of the Missouri to protect the parallel line of communication between Benton and Helena on the other side of the river.

The recruits *en route* for this command proceed very slowly from Fort Bridger. The road is longer and much more difficult from there than it would have been from Corinne; but I suppose that preference was given to it as nowhere else nearer than Fort Bridger transportation could be furnished for the detachment. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Rankin was ordered to bring all the recruits to Fort Ellis, where the men would be assigned by me to the different companies; but as he forwarded by mail the descriptive rolls, I could make the assignment from here, and when I was at Fort Ellis I sent a sergeant and two men of the Second Cavalry to meet the party at Moyer's Station, where the road branches, one side toward Virginia City and Fort Ellis, the other toward Helena and Fort Shaw, with orders to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Rankin to proceed to Fort Ellis with the recruits assigned to that post, and to send direct here those destined to Fort Shaw and Camp Cook, saving thereby to this last part of the detachment a march of about ninety miles out of the way, and the corresponding delay in their arrival at destination.

As I telegraphed from Helena, I will withdraw two companies of infantry from Fort Ellis as soon as their recruits have joined them. One of those companies will be stationed at Benton, according to instructions from the major general commanding, taking possession of the old fort when it is bought by the government. The general seems fully confident that such will be the case, and I hope so in view of the advantages of the measure; but should the purchase be indefinitely postponed or not agreed upon, I would respectfully request that instructions be sent to me as to the disposition of one of the companies drawn from Fort Ellis; that is, whether I will keep it at Fort Shaw (making five companies for a post built for four) or will send it to Camp Cook, where there is no want of rooms or supplies.

This report being now complete, about my visit to Fort Ellis, I have only respectfully to submit the following conclusions:

1. The military force in the district is now scarcely sufficient for garrison duty, and entirely inadequate to the exigences of the service in case Indian hostilities would assume a serious character.

2. As far as the infantry is concerned, filling up my regiment would be quite enough, especially if the building of a new fort at the mouth of the Muscle Shell River would bring back to the district the three companies now detached at Fort Buford.

3. Could Fort Buford be garrisoned like Fort Ellis by four companies of cavalry, I have but little doubt that those eight companies could well keep in order the hostile Sioux and other Indians on the Yellowstone River, and afford efficient protection to that region, the most exposed one, while mounted detachments of infantry could drive away roving bands of marauders from the lines of communication on the Muscleshell and Missouri up to the British Possessions.

4. The land travel for recruits sent to this district is extremely slow, difficult, and expensive. All recruits for the garrisons of Montana should be sent in the early spring by steamboats to Benton, which can *always*

be done during the months of April and May, and at least part of June.

Respectfully submitted.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

P. R. DE TROBRIAND,

Col. thirteenth Inf., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.

Brevet Brigadier General O. D. GREENE, U. S. A.,

A. A. G. Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Official:

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,

Assistant Adjutant General.

HELENA, MONTANA, October 1, 1869.

DEAR SIR: At a large and influential meeting of the citizens of Helena and the Territory generally, the undersigned were appointed to take into consideration and to devise some plan by which the daily and increasing depredations of the hostile Indians might be prevented. Our citizens have been driven to this measure by the late murder of peaceable and inoffensive residents in the vicinity of Diamond and Silver Cities, added to the already too long catalogue of crime and the continued stealing of stock in nearly all counties of the Territory, and believing, as they do, that unless suppressed, and that speedily, it will culminate in a general massacre of our outlying settlements and the consequent abandonment and ruin of so much of our fair Territory.

The committee, after a full and careful examination of the premises, have concluded, as the first step in this matter, to ask you, as chief in military command, to put into the field two hundred cavalry, or as many as you have available for that purpose, and drive to their reservations and homes the squads or bands of Indians now scattered through the Territory, and that, having done this, you will station parties of troops for the time being at the principal passes through which they are wont to make their incursions.

We do this, not in a spirit of dictation or fault-finding, but feeling and believing that you are not only willing but anxious to co-operate with us in staying the ruthless band threatening our homes and firesides. The murder of a highly esteemed citizen within eight miles of the principal city of the Territory, in broad daylight, and the indignities heaped upon his lifeless corpse, added to previous outrages, have made our citizens terribly in earnest in this matter. The committee would also be much pleased to have your views on the situation of affairs, and what you now need in the way of troops and supplies to put the same in complete state of defense, and such further information as may be useful to the committee in carrying out the wishes of the people in their endeavor to save property and life.

With assurances of our highest regard and esteem, we are, with respect, yours, truly,

A. J. SIMMONS,

Chairman.

H. P. SMITH.

W. C. GILLETTE.

H. D. WASHBURN.

S. T. HAUSER.

M. MAGINNIS.

General P. R. DE TROBRIAND,

Commanding District of Montana, Fort Shaw.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA,
Fort Shaw, October 6, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 1st instant was handed to me by Mr. Cutter yesterday and perused with all the attention which the importance of the subject requires.

Without going so far as to apprehend that the depredations and isolated murders lately committed by the Indians may "culminate in a general massacre of our outlying settlements," as your honorable committee seems to fear, I agree completely with you that some steps must be taken, as soon and as efficiently as possible, to suppress the crimes against persons and property in this Territory..

Well you may believe that I am not only willing but anxious to co-operate with you in staying the ruthless band threatening your homes and firesides. It is but my duty as military commander, and my greatest desire to extend the protection of the national government to all residents of this Territory to the utmost of my power to do so. The limits of that material power will be the only limit to my efforts to attain this end.

It would be useless now to enter into explanation about the circumstances by which the military forces in the Territory were reduced last spring far below the minimum number required by contingencies which unfortunately arose during the last two months, or about the difficulties which were in the way to replenish the garrisons of Montana during the temporary suspension of the recruiting service, and after the considerable reduction of the army by a law of Congress; we have only to consider the present situation and to deal with present facts; and the fact is, since I assumed command of this district, in June last, my infantry force, as you well know, has been scarcely sufficient to garrison the posts and absolutely inadequate for other duties, such as escorts, guards, patrols, &c. As to the cavalry sent to Fort Ellis from the Department of the Platte, a detachment which did not muster the effective strength of two full companies, the most of it was on an expedition along the Mussleshell River during the months of July and August, and the balance is now in the field between Helena and Benton, on the right bank of the Missouri. A detachment of recruits arrived a few days ago at Fort Ellis, part of which is on its way now to Fort Shaw. This will enable me soon to relinquish, in a certain measure, the passive attitude I was forced to preserve until now, very much against my temper and my feelings. But it has always been a rule with me, gentlemen, never to promise more than I can fulfill. I must therefore candidly inform your honorable committee that the plan of operations suggested in their communication is utterly impracticable with the present resources at my disposal.

This leads me to answer that part of your letter where you express a desire to have my views upon the situation of affairs in the Territory, and what I now need in the way of troops and supplies to put the same in a complete state of defense, &c. I will give you my opinion very frankly, as well as I can from what I have seen and heard, and from an experience of some years in the Indian country.

Let us see the facts as they are, and without exaggeration:

The first fact, which I think must be admitted by all, is that there is actually *no Indian war* in the Territory. Depredations are committed, even murders are perpetrated, but by whom? By a handful of roaming thieves and murderous red vagabonds, belonging principally to the Piegan tribe, and doing mischief not in any concentrated force, but in small parties of few men; so much so that Mr. Kennedy, of the Prickly

Pear Cañon, was able, with the assistance of one man, to put one of those parties to flight, and to capture all their horses and equipments. Joe Cabel, a resident of the neighborhood, going *alone* after the marauders, has, without assistance of any kind, recaptured eleven horses and brought them back safely. As for the Indian tribes as such, the Pend d'Oreilles are friendly and peaceable, and the Blackfeet and the Bloods remain quiet so far on their reservations. So with the Mountain Crows, so with the Bannacks, and even so with one-half at least of the Piegans, who disclaim any complicity with the small bands of their tribe which, under the lead of the half-breed, Star, and the Indians, Peter, Bear Chief, a son of Mountain Chief, Black Bear, and Black Weasel, murdered Mr. Clarke, and are, I believe, responsible for two other murders and several depredations which took place lately.

If, therefore, nothing happens to alter the condition of things, the capture or death of these few men is the principal object to be aimed at, and would, in my opinion, suffice to restore security through the Territory. This is what I propose to do as soon as possible through a cavalry expedition; and to that effect, instructions will be sent without delay to the post commander at Fort Ellis.

It would have simplified the task if the committee had furnished me with any information respecting the whereabouts of that band of depredators, and it would be of great advantage if whatever is known of it in Helena or on the settlements be communicated at once to the nearest military post.

As for sending out cavalry without any more definite purpose than to drive generally to their reservations or homes the squads of Indians now scattered through the Territory, as suggested by the committee, it would require a far larger force than I can order for the purpose, and the uncertain result would not pay.

The station of troops at the principal passes in the mountains would be liable still more to the same objections, as the Indian marauders would avoid the guarded passes, and avail themselves of the others to come down and commit their depredations, where they would be sure not to meet any soldier. As a general principle, to keep the troops on the move is the best way to check Indian depredations, and the best chance to chastise them.

This amounts to saying that cavalry and mounted infantry are the only troops efficient in such cases, and such is my opinion. My views in that respect, and in regard to the necessity of a larger military force in the Territory, have been fully submitted to the proper authorities. I have no doubt the government will reinforce this command as soon as practicable, considering the obstacles arising from the already advanced season and the vast distance between Montana and the States. The contemplated establishment of new posts in the Territory is a strong indication in that direction. If, then, the three companies of the Thirteenth infantry now at Fort Buford are returned to me here, being replaced by a sufficient garrison of cavalry, and if my regiment be filled up to the maximum number, so as to enable me to organize good mounted detachments to co-operate with the cavalry at Fort Ellis, also reinforced to the full strength of the companies, I feel confident that I shall be able to clear, without much difficulty, the redskins away from the inhabited portions of the Territory, and restore full security to the settlements.

In the mean time, gentlemen, there is a French proverb which says that "the prettiest girl can give but what she has." So with any military commander. He cannot furnish more troops than he has under his command. Rest assured that what little I have for the present will be

put without delay to the best use, and that no efforts will be spared on my part toward restoring security to the white residents, and visiting the guilty Indians with the punishment they so richly deserve.

I shall be happy to receive whatever information the committee may deem of any importance. The opening of a telegraph office at Fort Shaw will in a short time afford a great facility for prompt communication between Helena and this post.

I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. R. DE TROBRIAND,

Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A., Commanding.

Messrs. A. J. SIMMONS, HENRY THOMPSON, H. P. A. SMITH, W. C. GILLETTE, H. D. WASHBURN, S. T. HAUSER, and M. MAGINNIS.

Official copy:

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA,

FORT SHAW, MONTANA TERRITORY,

November 22, 1869.

SIR: So many false and exaggerated reports are spread throughout the States, as I see by the newspapers, respecting the Indians in Montana, that I deem it my duty to report to the major general commanding any fact, even of minor importance, which may contribute to his appreciation of the true condition of things; such is the object of the present communication.

You will recollect that a great commotion was caused in Helena about the last days of September by a murder committed near Silver City. It was taken at once for granted that this was the work of Indians, and highly colored descriptions of the barbarous mutilation of the body were reported in every part; whereupon a meeting took place, the committee wrote to me for protection, the grand jury took the matter in hand, &c. Now it turns up that said murder was, according to all probabilities and circumstantial evidence, committed by white men, and that the Indians had nothing whatever to do with it. The murdered man was known to have on his person a gold watch and the sum of four or five hundred dollars in greenbacks, all of which were stolen when the body was found. It is not true that the body was scalped. It is not true that it was cut or mutilated in any way. It is not true that the horses of the men were stolen; they were all found grazing quietly within some three or four hundred yards where he fell, and no Indian was seen anywhere near the place all that day.

These precise details are reported to me by Major Hanna, of the Pay Department, who has them direct from one of the residents of the place where the murder was committed. Any report of Indian disturbances in this district since that date up to his present time is absolutely false, and without foundation whatever.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. R. DE TROBRIAND,

Colonel 13th Infantry, Brevet Brig. Gen., Commanding.

Brevet Brigadier General O. D. GREENE,

Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Dakota,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

Official copy:

O. D. GREENE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
St. Paul, Minnesota, December 6, 1869.

Official copy. Respectfully forwarded for the information of the
Lieutenant General commanding the Military Division of the Missouri.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major General United States Army, Commanding.

A true copy:

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA,
Fort Shaw, November 26, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication, dated November 10, by which Brevet Major Chandler informs me that the major general commanding wishes me to make all possible endeavors to ascertain where the offending Blackfeet are wintering, and authorizes me, if necessary, to pay for the information, or to hire guides or scouts for such purpose, reporting to department headquarters what action I have taken.

The matter does not present any such difficulties as the major general commanding seems to apprehend; and, having kept my eyes open about these Indians, I am happy to be able to furnish the information required, without extra expense or delay.

PIEGANS.

The Piegans are divided. The main body is now on the British territory, hunting and trading. Although they have plenty of buffaloes, as they have to fight some other tribes, and as the price they get for their robes is much inferior to that paid by Americans, it is thought that they will come back early in the spring to join the other band, if nothing frightens them away. Their dispositions are doubtful. Nothing positive can be found out about their real intentions. My belief is, that they will act according to circumstances. They are uneasy respecting the murder of Mr. Clarke, and various depredations committed during the summer by part of their young men, and fear punishment. They will keep away during the winter, and if all is quiet, and the past seems forgotten, they will come back to trade their winter furs, either at the agency, or at a new trading post Mr. Riplinger is now establishing on the Marias, above a place called the Red Coulie, (La Coulie Range.)

The other band is friendly, under the lead of Heavy Runner, their chief. It is much the smaller of the two. They have their camp on the Marias, and day before yesterday, Heavy Runner, himself, with some followers, was at the agency on appointment to meet Lieutenant Pease, the agent. Through him I will try to have Peter, the murderer of Mr. Clarke, captured or killed—more probably killed, for there is a deadly feud between them. Peter had married a niece of Heavy Runner, the daughter of his brother, Bear's Head, and this last one was killed by his son-in-law, Peter, in a family row. So Heavy Runner swore that wherever he could catch Peter he would kill him.

That Peter is the worst ruffian among the Indians. His own tribe (the Piegans) shun him; he has been abandoned by his wife and companions, and is roaming alone to and fro. The last heard of him he was with

a small band of Bloods on the Marias River. He is the one I wish the most to have, dead or alive, as his punishment would be the most telling example.

The other Piegans implicated in the murders and depredations of last summer keep away in different directions.

Mountain Chief, whose son shot the young Horace Clarke, is with a small band roaming along Milk River, on or beyond the frontier line. He is supposed to contemplate coming on the Marias later in the season, if all is quiet in that direction. Black Weasel is with him. Their last camp was at a place called the "Writing," (from some writing or pictures on some rocks there,) close to the line and about one hundred miles from here.

Eagle's Rib, one of the followers of Mountain Chief, is denounced by Heavy Runner as having had a hand in the murder of Clarke. On another side it is denied that Star, the half-breed, was present at the fight on Eagle Creek, where a teamster was murdered. The attack was made by Piegans, Blackfeet, and Bloods accidentally united. Bear Chief, with a small band, is on Bow River, in the British Possessions.

BLOODS.

The Bloods are divided into two parties or bands. The principal one in numbers or importance is on Bow River beyond the line. They do not agree as to their future conduct. Part are for peace and will probably come back to the agency in the spring; the other part distrust the whites, and are more disposed to keep away in the British Possessions than to come back either for friendly or hostile purposes, as long as they have no guarantee that they will be friendly treated, and that the government will keep faith with them in the execution of the treaties.

The smaller band, about twenty-five lodges, is on the Marias, near the Red Coulie, about seventy-five miles from here. These are decidedly quiet and friendly. Nothing is alleged against them. Their chief, Escape Man, came the other day to the agency by appointment to meet the agent, in company with Heavy Runner and some warriors.

BLACKFEET.

The Blackfeet are all in Bow River, about three hundred miles from here, in the British Possessions. They have plenty of game, and will remain there all the winter. A trader of the Northwest Fur Company, named Cobetson or Coveson, sent an invitation to them to come and trade with him on this side of the line, but up to the latest news had received no answer.

In conclusion, I do not see, so far, an opportunity for striking a successful blow. The only Indians within reach are decidedly friendly, and nothing would be worse, I think, than to chastise them for offenses of which they are not guilty. I speak not only with a view to justice and humanity, but for the best interests of the Territory.

Those who are known or suspected to be hostile are scattered along or beyond the frontier line. The arrival of several hundred recruits, in three detachments, is known to them and keeps them all on the alert. At the first move they would disappear in the British territory. But let everything remain quiet during three or four months, and in the spring they will come back, supposing that we will let the bygones be bygones. Then I think will be the best chance to give them a lesson of good effect towards putting an end to the murders and depredations among the set-

lements. This of course with all reserve for any good occasion which may present itself in the meantime to catch any offending party venturing within reach at a proper distance inside of the line. Those offending parties are either with Mountain Chief or Bear Chief, and number but a few lodges in each band.

In any case, I deem it of importance not to make any demonstration without a reasonable chance of success; for an unsuccessful attempt would only have the bad effect to alarm those we have an interest to bring peacefully to their reservations, and to encourage those who are ill-disposed and inclined to war.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. R. DE TROBRIAND,

Colonel 13th Infantry, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Com'g.

Brevet Brigadier General O. D. GREENE, U. S. A.,

Assistant Adjutant General Department of Dakota,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,

St. Paul, Minnesota, December 13, 1869.

Respectfully forwarded. This paper is not in reply to my letter of November 23, (you have a copy,) containing as inclosures letters of Generals Sherman and Sheridan, but to a previous letter, (of which you also have a copy,) urging General De Trobriand to find out where the hostile Indians were. He appears not to have received the letter of November 23 when this was written. I expect a reply to that within a few days. Until that is received it seems unnecessary to reply to this, and I have not done so.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,

Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

Official copy :

GEORGE L. HARTSUFF,

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA,

Fort Shaw, February 15, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your communication of January 29, 1870, I have the honor to transmit herewith the original depositions of John P. Marshall and four others, copies of which were forwarded to department headquarters January 11, 1870.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. R. DE TROBRIAND,

Colonel 13th Infantry, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Com'g.

Brevet Brigadier General O. D. GREENE, U. S. A.,

Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Dakota,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,

St. Paul, Minnesota, March 3, 1870.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Military Division of the Mis-

H. Ex. Doc. 269—5

souri, as promised in my indorsement of the 27th of January, forwarding copies.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major General United States Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSOURI,
Chicago, March 9, 1870.

Respectfully forwarded, inviting attention of General-in-Chief.
P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., March 11, 1870.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

Deposition of John R. Wren.

UNITED STATES, TERRITORY OF MONTANA, *Fort Benton :*

JOHN R. WREN, duly sworn, deposes and says :

Question 1. What is your name ?—Answer. John R. Wren.

Q. 2. Have you ever lived in British possessions ?—A. Yes ; I lived in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountain House about three weeks. I met some half-breeds as I was going to said house, who said there were eight Blackfeet going to the Mountain House to trade with the Hudson's Bay Company, Mr. Hackland, chief trader.

Q. 3. At any time you was at the Mountain House, did you see any trading between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Blackfeet Indians ?—A. I did. I saw two horses of the United States, and other horses with N. W. and W. F. & Co., and 96 brands, and others, altogether about one hundred head of horses, in possession of these Blackfeet Indians, which horses they traded to the Hudson's Bay Company ; and the Indians boasted of having stolen these horses from citizens of the United States on the United States side of the line. The names of these Indians are Acre-skin, Natoos, or Sun, Big Swan, The Boy Chief, and others of the Blackfeet tribes, whose names I don't remember, but all of whom I can identify ; that they steal horses and trade them to the Hudson's Bay Company, I know ; and also know it is widely known in British America ; and I also know that the Blackfeet Indians stole Kirkendall's mules, from an admission of one of their tribe to my wife, who asked him. Further, that the Blackfeet declare that if any cases of small-pox occur they will kill every white man they meet on the prairie, or words to that effect. Further, that the Hudson's Bay Company traded powder and ball to these Indians, which was about what they did trade.

JOHN R. WREN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Fort Benton, Montana Territory, this 8th day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

S. V. CLEVENGER,
United States Court Commissioner.

[Internal revenue 5-cent stamp.]

Deposition of Charles Thomas.

UNITED STATES, TERRITORY OF MONTANA, *Fort Benton* :

CHARLES THOMAS, being duly sworn, deposes and says :

Question 1. What is your name?—Answer. Charles Thomas.

Q. 2. State what you saw in regard to Blackfeet Indians trading with the Hudson's Bay Company in British America, if you were ever there and saw anything.—A. I saw the Blackfeet trading horses branded 96, and U. S., and W. F. & Co., which I believe were stolen by these Indians from United States citizens. I also saw a horse which I knew belonged to one Smith, of Diamond City, which these Indians had, and which, with the other horses mentioned, I saw these Indians trade to the Hudson's Bay Company, and with the knowledge of that company, Hackland, chief trader, that they were stolen horses from United States citizens.

Q. 3. Do you know of any Indian outrages and the names of the perpetrators?—A. I know of a murder having been committed on about nine or ten whites, men, women, and children, emigrants from the United States, and, as nearly as I could learn, they were killed in the night-time. The head of the party who killed these persons is named Na-toosooms-tah, or White Buffalo, a Blood Indian chief of about twenty-five or thirty lodges. These emigrants who were murdered came to Montana with Captain Fisk's party from Minnesota in the year 1867, and settled on Sun River, broke up and then went north to the place in the British lines where the Blackfeet killed them. I saw a memoranda book in the possession of the Stone Indians, found on this spot, which gave the name of John Horse as one of the persons who was in the party killed.

CHARLES THOMAS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of January, A. D. 1870.

[SEAL.]

S. V. CLEVINGER,
United States Court Commissioner.

[Internal revenue 5-cent stamp.]

Deposition of William Teasdale, alias Spike.

UNITED STATES, TERRITORY OF MONTANA, *Fort Benton*, ss:

WILLIAM TEASDALE, *alias* Spike, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says, (he being of lawful age:)

Question 1. What is your name?—Answer. William Teasdale, *alias* Spike.

Q. 2. What is your occupation?—A. Chopping wood.

Q. 3. Where do you now reside?—A. Fort Benton town, Montana Territory.

Q. 5. Have you resided in Benton during the last two years; if elsewhere, at what place?—A. I have not lived here during that time. I left this place May 12, 1868, for British America.

Q. 6. When did you reach British America?—A. September 10, 1868.

Q. 7. When did you leave British America?—A. September 16, 1869.

Q. 8. At what places were you in British America between September 18, 1868, and September 16, 1869?—A. Between Mountain House and Fort Edmonton, and over that section of country.

Q. 9. How long were you at any one time at Edmonton?—A. Not over three or four hours at one time.

Q. 10. Did you ever see any Blackfeet Indians at the places you mention while you were there?—A. No; except one old blind man of that tribe.

Q. 11. What other tribe of Indians, if any, did you see there?—A. Crees, Assinaboines, Stones, and Kootenais.

Q. 12. Did you ever see any trading between these tribes and the Hudson's Bay Company?—A. No; but John Wren and John Newbert, of Fort Benton, as near as I know, have seen these tribes trading with said company.

Q. 13. Have you seen any trading between those tribes and any other parties beside the company mentioned, in British America?—A. No; I have heard it said that trading for horses to the Hudson's Bay Company by the Blackfeet Indians had been done to some extent.

WM. TEASDALE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Fort Benton, Montana Territory, this 8th day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

S. V. CLEVINGER,
United States Court Commissioner.

[Internal revenue 5-cent stamp.]

Deposition of John P. Marshall.

UNITED STATES, TERRITORY OF MONTANA, *Fort Benton* :

JOHN P. MARSHALL, of lawful age, first being duly sworn, deposes and says :

Question 1. What is your name?—Answer. John P. Marshall.

Q. 2. What is your occupation?—A. Chopping wood.

Q. 3. Were you in British America at any time within two years?—A. Yes.

Q. 4. Did you see any trading between Blackfeet and the Hudson's Bay or any other company or individual?—A. No; nor with any other tribe.

JOHN P. MARSHALL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Fort Benton, Montana Territory, this 8th day of January, A. D. 1870.

[SEAL.]

S. V. CLEVINGER,
United States Court Commissioner.

[Internal revenue 5-cent stamp.]

Deposition of John Newbert.

UNITED STATES, TERRITORY OF MONTANA, *Fort Benton*, ss:

JOHN NEWBERT, of lawful age, being duly sworn, deposes and says :

Question 1. What is your name?—Answer. John Newbert.

Q. 2. Your occupation?—A. A tailor.

Q. 3. Where do you reside?—A. In Fort Benton, since 1857, occasionally.

Q. 4. Have you ever lived in British America?—A. Yes. I started

from here July 21, 1868, and arrived at Fort Edmonton, British America, in September, 1868; wintered in that vicinity and remained until July, 1869, then went prospecting for gold and visited the Mountain House, one hundred and eighty miles above Fort Edmonton, and remained there about three weeks, owing to some five lodges of Blackfeet being there, and I was asked to interpret for the owner of the Mountain House, one Hackland, an agent of, or chief trader for, the Hudson's Bay Company.

Q. 5. Did any other parties of the Blackfeet or any other tribes arrive while you were there?—A. About twenty-two Piegan men arrived, and almost all the chiefs and principal men of the Blackfeet tribes came, on a trading expedition.

Q. 6. Did you see these tribes trading with the Hudson's Bay Company?—A. Yes.

Q. 7. What did they trade to the Indians?—A. Principally ammunition.

Q. 8. What did the Indians trade to the Hudson's Bay Company?—A. I saw them trading horses to the Hudson's Bay Company that had Wells, Fargo & Co.'s brand, one or two; and ninety-six horses branded "96," which I have learned and know belong to a person in Diamond City, Montana; and I also saw two horses, or about that number, also traded, branded U. S.; which horses I identified as horses I had seen in charge at one time of United States soldiers riding express and carrying mail between Fort Benton, Fort Shaw, Helena, and Camp Cooke. I also saw five horses that the Blackfeet acknowledged they had stolen from United States citizens between Sun River and Dearborn. The Indian that had the horses and traded them to the Hudson's Bay Company was named Big Crow Foot, a head chief of the Blackfeet. The one that had and traded the ninety-six horses branded "96" was called Low Horn, a Blackfeet. I also saw an Indian, a Blackfeet, who bragged that he had killed twelve white men. The name of this Indian, in their own language, is Na-tose-un-is-tah-y. The whites he bragged of having killed were emigrants from Minnesota by Captain Fisk's train of 1867, who had left that and gone north toward the British line. These persons were killed on the English side of the line. The Indians invariably stated and bragged to me that they had stolen them from United States citizens, and this chief trader was fully aware of the facts and encouraged them, telling them what kind of horses to bring. It was a notorious fact that the Indians did these things, and it was made no secret at these places in British America. I saw the Hudson's Bay Company's agent trade large quantities of powder and lead: twenty-six kegs of ninety pounds each of powder, and bullets in proportion, to these Indians. I can identify these Indians. Their names are Big Swan, a notorious scoundrel; Three Sun, The Boy Chief, Big Rain, Big Snake, Old Bull Head, and many other chiefs whose names I do not remember, but who belong to the various tribes of the Blackfeet nation.

JOHN NEWBERT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of January, A. D. 1870.

[SEAL.]

S. V. CLEVINGER,
United States Court Commissioner.

[Internal revenue 5-cent stamp.]

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
March 12, 1870.

General P. H. SHERIDAN,

Com'g Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Illinois:

The reports of Colonel Baker and of Inspector General Hardie are received, and I have read them carefully, as also the letters of General Hancock and yourself transmitting them. I think Colonel Baker should have reported more exactly the number, sex, and kind of Indians killed; and in view of the severe strictures in Congress on this act as one of horrible cruelty to women and children, I wish you would require, by telegraph, Colonel Baker to report specifically on this point.

W. T. SHERMAN,
*General.*HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Illinois, March 18, 1870.

GENERAL: The further report of Colonel Baker in reference to the punishment of the Piegan Indians has not yet been received. It seems strange that there should be such a want of knowledge of the position which army officers have to maintain in reference to Indian affairs. I have in my command at least five thousand miles of frontier settlements, my chief and only duty being to give protection to the families residing on these long lines against the outrages of Indians. The government has invited these settlers by opening the lands to them for pre-emption and improvement. The number of men, women, and children on this extended frontier is very great, and there is not a day from one year's end to the other that these families are exempt from the fearful thought of being murdered in the most fiendish manner—the men scalped, the women ravished, and the brains of the children dashed out. When I said in a previous letter that eight hundred had met that fate since 1862, I was below the figure, and should have said twelve hundred. My duties are to protect these people. I have nothing to do with Indians but in this connection. There is scarcely a day in which I do not receive the most heart-rending appeals to save settlers from the cruel fate which may come upon them, and I am forced to the alternative of choosing whether I shall regard their appeals or allow them to be butchered in order to save myself from the hue and cry of the people who know not the Indian, and whose families have not the fear, morning, noon, and night, of being ravished and scalped by them. The wife of the man at the center of wealth, civilization, and refinement is not more dear to him than is the wife of the pioneer of the frontier. I have no hesitation in making my choice. I am going to stand by the people over whom I am placed and give them what protection I can. We have not the troops to place at each man's house to defend it, and have sometimes to take the offensive to punish for crimes already committed, in order to prevent the perpetration of others.

In taking the offensive, I have to select that season when I can catch the fiends; and if a village is attacked, and women and children killed, the responsibility is not with the soldier, but with the people whose crimes necessitate the attack. During the war, did any one hesitate to attack a village or town occupied by the enemy because women or children were within its limits? Did we cease to throw shells into Vicksburg or Atlanta because women or children were there? If the

women and children were saved in these places, it was because they had cellars to go into; and should any of the women and children of the Piegans have lost their lives, I sincerely regret that they had not similar places of refuge, though I doubt if they would have availed themselves of them, for they fight with more fury than the men. The soldiers do not want to kill Indians. After long years of Indian frontier service, I am satisfied that they are the only good, practical friends the Indians have. We cannot avoid being abused by one side or the other. If we allow the defenseless people on the frontier to be scalped and ravished, we are burnt in effigy and execrated as soulless monsters, insensible to the sufferings of humanity. If the Indian is punished to give security to these people, we are the same soulless monsters from the other side. This is a bad predicament to be in; but, as I have said, I have made my choice, and I am going to stand by the people the government has placed me here to protect.

The reservation is the last ditch to the wild Indian, but to get him there he must be forced on by the troops. Those who think he can be induced to go there by other means are mistaken. When on the reservation he will have to be kept there by the presence of the troops, and thus become tangible for the good work of civilization, and he can only be protected in his rights while there by the troops keeping off the emigrants who encroach on his land. All these points are practically exhibited each year. The Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches have just been forced on by the troops. During the last year, as soon as I withdrew the troops from the Sac and Fox reservation, the emigrants took possession. A flood of immigration, almost ten thousand strong, moved in solid mass and occupied the Osage reservation, because there were no troops to keep them off. All the other reservations on which the Indians may yet be placed will be lost in the same manner, unless guarded by the military.

Yours truly,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

General W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding United States Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Illinois, March 18, 1870.

SIR: The following communications are respectfully furnished for the information of General Sherman:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Chicago, Illinois, March 18, 1870.

The following copy of a telegram, in reply to one to General De Trobriand, commanding district of Montana, of the 16th instant, desiring information for the files of this office, is respectfully submitted to the Lieutenant General commanding the division.

JAMES A. HARDIE,
Inspector General.

FORT SHAW, MONTANA TERRITORY,
March 17, 1870.

To General JAMES A. HARDIE, *Inspector General*:

Your telegram of March 16 received. The band of Piegans struck by Baker was guilty. Lots of murderers and thieves among them. They boasted of it themselves, and announced that in the early spring they would be down on the settlements, murdering and plundering. Baker never knew the state, age, sex, or condition of the

Indians killed. How could he? Quarter was given to all known in time as women and children. Peace and security restored to the Territory. All residents grateful, and will show it.

R. DE TROBRIAND,
Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General Commanding.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington D.C., March 24, 1870.

GENERAL: Your letter of March 18 is received. I have shown it to the Secretary of War, who says he has no objection to its publication, and he will send it to the press.

It is, of course, to be deplored that some of our people prefer to believe the story of the Piegan massacre, as trumped up by interested parties at Benton, more than a hundred miles off, rather than the official report of Colonel Baker, who was on the spot, and is the responsible party. I prefer to believe that the majority of the killed at Mountain Chief's camp were warriors; that the firing ceased the moment resistance was at an end; that quarter was given to all who asked for it; and that a hundred women and children were allowed to go free to join the other bands of the same tribe known to be camped near by, rather than the absurd report that there were only thirteen warriors killed, and that all the balance were women and children, more or less afflicted with small-pox.

The Indians on the reservations are exclusively under the protection of the Indian Bureau, but the bureau officers had officially notified you of their inability to restrain these very Piegans, and had called on you to punish them for their repeated and increasing robberies and murders, and you had, as early as last October, laid down the plan for a winter surprise and attack, which plan was immediately sent to the Indian Bureau, eliciting no remonstrance. So that there is no question at all of responsibility, save and except only as to whether Colonel Baker wantonly and cruelly killed women and children unresistingly, and this I never believed.

The army cannot resist the tide of emigration that is following toward these Indian lands, nor is it our province to determine the question of boundaries. When called on, we must, to the extent of our power, protect the settlers, and, on proper demand, we have to protect the Indian lands against the intrusion of the settlers. Thus we are placed between two fires, a most unpleasant dilemma, from which we cannot escape, and we must sustain the officers on the spot who fulfill their orders.

I repeat, therefore, that you must do the best you can in each instance, and trust to the sound judgment of the country after all the truth is revealed.

I am truly yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

General P. H. SHERIDAN,
*Commanding Military Division of the Missouri,
Chicago, Illinois.*

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
Chicago, Illinois, March 27, 1870.

To General W. T. SHERMAN:

I have the honor to transmit the following dispatch, just received from Colonel Baker:

FORT ELLIS, M. T., March 23, 1870.

In answer to your telegram received on the 22d instant, I report that after having made every effort to get the judgment of the officers of the command, I am satisfied that the following numbers approximate as nearly to the exact truth as any estimate can possibly be made; that the number killed was one hundred and seventy-three. Of those there were one hundred and twenty able men, fifty-three women and children; that of captives, (afterward released,) there were of women and children one hundred and forty.

I believe that every effort was made by officers and men to save the non-combatants, and that such women and children as were killed were killed accidentally. The reports published in the Eastern papers, purporting to come from General Alfred Sully, are wholly and maliciously false, and if he has authorized them he knew them to be false; if he has given authority to these slanders, I can only suppose it is that attention may be drawn away from the manifest irregularities and inefficiency that mark the conduct of Indian affairs under his direction in this Territory. It seems incredible that the false assertions of two officers, Generally Sully and Lieutenant Pease, neither of whom have made any effort to inform themselves in the matter, should outweigh the reports of those who were engaged in the fight, and who feel that they have nothing to palliate or concede in their conduct. All the officers of this command ask at the hands of the authorities is a full and complete investigation of the campaign, and less than this cannot, in justice, be conceded to them.

C. L. BAKER,
Brevet Colonel United States Army, Major Second Cavalry.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General United States Army.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 28, 1870.

Official copy:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., March 28, 1870.

This copy of the report of Colonel Baker of the killed and captured in his attack on Mountain Chief's Piegan camp is submitted to the Secretary of War, with the remark that the officers engaged in that expedition desire a thorough investigation, if you deem the good of the service requires it.

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., March 28, 1870.

General P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Division Missouri, Chicago, Illinois:

Your dispatches, embracing Colonel Baker's report, are received, and have been shown to the Secretary of War and the President, and full copies filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

H. Ex. Doc. 269—6

You may assure Colonel Baker that no amount of clamor has shaken our confidence in him and his officers, and that if any responsible parties will father the reports that have been so extensively published, we will give him the benefit of an official investigation.

An abstract will be given the press, (omitting the names of Sully and Pease.)

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 19, 1870.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

TROOPS IN KANSAS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of Representatives of 21st March last, relative to the movement of troops to Kansas, at the request of the governor, to preserve the peace.

MAY 4, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

In answer to your resolution of the 21st ultimo, requesting to be informed "whether any portion of the military forces of the United States have been sent into the counties of Bourbon, Crawford, and Cherokee, in the State of Kansas; and, if so, when, what number, for what purpose, and on whose procurement; and also whether they have been required to erect there any winter quarters, forts, fortifications, or earthworks, and, if so, what, for what purpose, and at whose expense; and at what probable expense to the government have all said acts been done," I transmit herewith a report, dated 18th instant, from the Secretary of War, to whom the resolution was referred.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 20, 1870.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 18, 1870.*

The Secretary of War has the honor to return to the President the resolution of the House of Representatives dated March 21, 1870, and to report, in reply thereto, that on the tenth day of June, 1869, a company of infantry was sent into the counties of Bourbon, Crawford, and Cherokee, in the State of Kansas; that on the fifth day of August following, three additional companies of infantry, and a detachment of artillery, equipped as cavalry, were sent into the same counties; and that on the ninth day of the succeeding October the detachment of artillery was replaced by a company of cavalry. These troops were dispatched to the southeastern portion of that State by order of the President, in compliance with the requisition of the governor of Kansas, to enable the civil officers of the State to preserve the peace and execute the laws of the State, and

TROOPS IN KANSAS.

the desired object has been fully accomplished. No winter quarters, forts, fortifications, or earthworks have been erected by the troops, who occupied quarters prepared for them by the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company, without expense to the United States. All these said acts have been done at no greater expense to the government than if the troops had remained in their usual quarters at the regular posts from which they were withdrawn. One of the four companies of infantry has already been withdrawn, and two others will withdraw as soon as the season is sufficiently advanced to warrant their employment elsewhere; leaving but one company each of infantry and cavalry in the southeastern counties of Kansas.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

SEA-COAST DEFENSES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING

A report of the board of engineers upon their experiments in connection with an efficient system of sea-coast defenses for the United States.

MAY 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 7, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, with a recommendation that the same be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs for consideration, the accompanying report of the board of engineers upon their experiments in connection with an efficient system of sea-coast defenses for the United States, and to state that further reports, based upon experiments now progressing, will be submitted to Congress at its next ensuing session. In the consideration of the subject attention is respectfully invited to the recent annual report of the Chief of Engineers already before Congress for its information.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., May 6, 1870.

SIR: On the 5th of April last, I had the honor to transmit some information concerning certain of our sea-coast defenses for the use of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, which information related to the cost of the works for which estimates of appropriation had been made for the coming fiscal year. These estimates were based upon plans submitted by the board of engineers for fortifications under certain instructions from this office, and in conformity with the conclusions drawn from the experiments of the board and those of foreign nations, and the experiences of the recent war.

The report of the board upon its experiments looking to the invention of a shield for guns in casemate embrasure, together with its conclusions and recommendations respecting a system of sea-coast defense

adequate to maintain the security of our harbors against attack, will be found in the accompanying paper marked A.

The views of the board were submitted by me to the Secretary of War, expressing concurrence with them as eminently proper and timely, and proposing to instruct the board as follows:

1. To continue examinations into the question of iron shields, scarps, &c.
2. To present specific projects for such additional barbette batteries for heaviest ordnance as they may find important for the greater security of our most important harbors against armored ships.
3. To present specific projects for mortar batteries with the same object in view.
4. To present specific projects for the application of torpedoes with the same object, and in connection therewith to make trials in their use with the aid of the engineer battalion.
5. To prepare projects for floating obstructions and entanglements in connection with the other means of defense.

These recommendations were approved by the General of the Army and by the Secretary of War, and the board of engineers has been instructed accordingly from time to time. For the views of the General of the Army, and the first instructions from this office, see the accompanying paper marked B.

The board has already presented specific projects for strengthening the defenses of some of the most important harbors, and are engaged upon plans for others, the chief of which may be expected to be completed before the next annual report is submitted.

I beg leave here to refer to pages 3 and 4 of the printed copy of the last annual report from this office explanatory of the plans and estimates for defenses.

As this communication appears to me to form an essential part of that transmitted on the 5th of April last, and to be necessary for the proper consideration of the appropriations for our coast defenses by Congress, I would respectfully recommend that it be communicated for the information of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

Hon. WM. W. BELKNAP,

Secretary of War.

A.

NEW YORK, *April 10, 1869.*

GENERAL: The board of engineers for fortifications have the honor to present the following report upon the experimental firings at Fort Monroe in November, and those at Fort Delaware in December last.

* * * * *

EXPERIMENTAL CASEMATE SHIELD AT FORT MONROE.

This target represented a casemate of masonry in which the entire scarp end of the casemate was closed by an iron shield, through which

the embrasure opening was made. The prominent objects kept in view in this design were twofold:

1. To determine by experiment whether masonry in masses of considerable depth and thickness might not yet be used in connection with iron for new constructions, so as thereby to reduce the iron work to a mere shield in front of the gun.

2. To test a particular form of shield designed by special reference to the arrangement in question.

The excessive cost of even a single casemate, in which the whole scarp front shall be of iron, will sufficiently explain the motive which influenced the desire to combine, if practicable, a less costly material with iron.

The iron shield itself was simple in design, consisting mainly of two cheek-plates twelve feet long, four feet wide, and one foot thick, each resting against two iron posts fourteen feet long, one foot wide, and fifteen inches thick, inserted into the arch above and the masonry floor below.

The granite pier was struck by four fifteen-inch iron or steel shots of four hundred and fifty to four hundred and eighty-five pounds each, fired at a simulated range of five hundred yards, which did not seriously impair the stability of the pier, though its front was much damaged. This was doubtless in part owing to its projection from the general face of the scarp, and to its being without load, and having, therefore, little support from the continuity of structure or superincumbent weight. The left pier, built, for economy, of concrete faced with brick, failed to give satisfactory resistance. Only one of the four shots—that aimed obliquely at the junction of the iron with the pier—produced injurious or even visible effects on the interior surfaces. That one threw off dangerous fragments from the granite immediately behind the point of impact of the shot.

The shield was struck by six shots, generally hitting about the middle of the width of the plates, five of them being the most powerful in energy that can be delivered by modern artillery at ranges of one hundred and fifty and five hundred yards, one of which, indeed, fired by the fifteen-inch gun, with one hundred pounds of powder and a *steel* shot weighing four hundred and eighty pounds, at one hundred and fifty yards, was probably the maximum blow, estimated in foot pounds, ever delivered upon a target. Though the shield was fractured and its supporting posts broken by these powerful shocks, every shot was stopped by it.

The posts of forged iron, though very massive, broke so readily as to indicate that such supports are inadmissible. Had the same amount of iron been applied in the form of built beams or backing plates, it is probable that the vertical supports would have afforded better results. The bearing surface of these posts was also insufficient, and the lack of some more elastic material to receive the shock upon them was very apparent; besides, they had but nine feet, instead of the whole length of the casemate arch, for their support. This small piece of arch was finally thrown down by the tenth and eleventh shots, the fifth and sixth upon the iron. The fractures and broken surfaces of the posts and plates seemed to indicate undue brittleness, and it is probable that a softer and more ductile iron would have given better results.

In conclusion, it may be stated, in reference to the main object of the experiment, which was to test the practicability of combining iron and granite, that the results show that the objections to such a combination and the difficulties in the way of overcoming them are very great. It is to be regretted that a means of supporting the shield proved by the results to be so inadmissible—the forged standards or posts—should have made

the experiment less decisive of the question to be solved than it otherwise would have been. The granite, *as a mass*, stood very well, and the Fort Delaware firings were even more satisfactory in that respect. No fragments were thrown *through* the embrasures from the external surface, but the experiment affords no conclusions on this point for the case of oblique fire on the same pier from the other direction. It seems likely that some preventive of this would be necessary, and it is pretty certain that the same would be required for the arch over the front of the embrasure. The junction of the shield and pier is another weak and dangerous point of the combination, imperatively demanding correction. These faults are serious, and the means of overcoming them not exactly obvious. Economy is the motive for resorting to such a construction, and, considering the enormous cost of iron for these structures, it is a very powerful motive. If it should appear that the cost of remedying the palpable defects of a combination carries the total expense to an equality with that of a pure iron structure, the motive of economy would of course no longer exist. Yet, after the protracted experiments in Europe in iron alone, no construction has yet been arrived at which the board could recommend for adoption, and the combination of iron with granite, or with some substitute for granite, seems yet a legitimate path of experiment. In another place it will be seen that the board recommends experiments with cast-iron and cast-iron concrete as a substitute in the front portions of the piers.

CASEMATE SHIELD AT FORT DELAWARE.

These experiments were undertaken to test by actual trial a proposed modification of the casemates of the best of our sea-coast works. This modification consisted in the removal of the masonry surrounding the present embrasure, so as to afford an opening through which the gun could fire with the usual lateral traverse and elevation and depression, and placing an iron shield *behind* this opening which should cover the entire scarp ends of the casement, and be so supported in rear as to have no point of attachment to either scarp or piers. The casemate, so modified, admitted the use of a ten-inch rifled or thirteen-inch smooth-bore gun, the largest which could be introduced without a material sacrifice of horizontal traverse.

The more important results of the firings may be stated as follows:

1. That the masonry afforded a resistance sufficient to show that, so far as it was concerned, the proposed arrangement was not inadmissible as a means of modifying existing casemate works. This resistance exceeded that in the experiments at Fort Monroe, the difference being probably due in part to the fact that the masonry in Fort Delaware was an integral part, instead of a fraction of a massive structure, and in part to the stones being *small* and the mortar thoroughly indurated.
2. That the various parts of the shield were generally too light to withstand the destructive effect of the powerful projectiles to which it was subjected.
3. That the horizontal joint in the rear plates, at the middle of the cheeks of the embrasure, presented a weakness in the combination which rendered it incapable of withstanding the powerful blows to which it was exposed, particularly when the impact was directly over the joint and near the edge of the embrasure opening. This joint cannot be avoided in a shield of only two thicknesses, owing to the impossibility of rolling plates of adequate width, but the weakness consequent upon

it may be remedied by using another thickness, otherwise required, to give the requisite strength to the shield.

4. That the bracing supporting the shield must not only be stronger, but must be better secured to the shield and bed plates. This, it is believed, may be done, or the character of the supports may be altered, if thought best.

5. The thin skin of iron lining the sides and top of the opening through the scarp served fully the purposes for which it was introduced; but it may well be thought that it will be worth while, in case it should be determined to introduce this modification into our works, to incur the further cost of increasing the thickness of this lining, in order to give greater stability to the surrounding masonry and to guard against fragments being carried by oblique shots through the embrasure into the gun room.

6. The iron of the plates was noticeably hard and brittle, and the laminæ indicated imperfect welding. In these respects the plates seemed inferior to those in the Fort Monroe shield, instead of better, as had been expected. A softer and tougher iron would undoubtedly have given better results.

On the whole the results of the experiments upon this target were so far favorable as to justify, in the opinion of the board, further development and test of the plan. Any preliminary tests may be made of the shield and its supports distinct from its masonry connections, thereby avoiding the cost of fitting it to the casemate.

It may be remarked, in connection with this project for modifying our existing works, that the adoption of heavier guns will render a less number necessary for the defense of any given point, and that it would be sufficient, probably, to use every other casemate; in which event the intermediate ones would be available for various purposes—the scarps of these being strengthened to any desired extent by adding to the interior, which would also give greater mass to the piers adjacent to the scarp, which are weak points of our present casemated structures. These intermediate casemates would also afford convenient *wells* for the counterweights of depressing barbette carriages, should any device of the kind be found by experiment to meet our wants.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The results exhibited by these experiments do not enable the board to recommend any plan of construction for casemates or shields for sea-coast or harbor defense batteries. The inadequacy of methods of construction hitherto used is fully proved, but the proper or best substitute for them is not clearly indicated. It has been hitherto assumed rather than demonstrated that iron is the true substitute for masonry. A resort to it may be compulsory in some cases, but it will not do to embark upon extensive construction in that material upon assumption, nor to ignore the probability, in this era of change in the instruments of warfare, of wasting the treasures of the nation upon structures which may be as unfit to resist the means of attack of a future year as those works, completed on the highest principles of art then known, in 1859, are of resisting the artillery of the present day. One of the very highest authorities, the veteran field marshal, Sir John Burgoyne, until quite recently at the head of the English Royal Engineers, remarks, in commenting upon the Gibraltar shields, “how rapidly the increasing power of the new artillery creates the necessity for additional resisting power both on shore and afloat. That which may afford adequate protection

one day may be insufficient to resist the powers of the artillery that may be in existence when the shield is produced on completion of the contract." Still more recent experiments in England upon the "Plymouth" shield, upon the "Millwall," the "Chalmers," and other experimental constructions, only add to the force of these words, and show that thus far the destructive power of guns, both by increase of caliber and improvement in projectiles, more than keeps pace with protective invention.

Nor, if we look to the experience of yet other nations, do we find anything more satisfactory. The Russians appear to have gone *practically* into iron construction more extensively than any other nation, but this board has no ground to believe that the constructions employed are superior to the English designs just alluded to.

Of what has been done or is being done in other European nations we have but meager information. When it is borne in mind that an European war has been a probable contingency at any moment in the last two or three years; that equally with Russia and England, France, Austria and Italy have, in the shape of great commercial ports and naval depots, objects of vital interest to hold against naval attack, we cannot infer, because we find no published facts to the contrary, that these nations have been inert or have neglected any practicable and well-founded measure of precaution and safety. If, therefore, it shall appear that little has been done or established with them concerning iron construction, it will be a confirmation of the opinion advanced by the board that no satisfactory results have been arrived at upon which it could be based.

We have stated that the results thus far attained "do not enable the board to recommend any plan of construction for casemates or shields for sea-coast or harbor-defense batteries;" yet if the problem is limited to resist such guns as were used in the experiments, or such as were used by the English against the Plymouth and Millwall shields, it is not to be inferred that such a construction, though necessarily costly, is considered unattainable. It is almost beyond the range of possibility that, in a real engagement with a fleet, the shields or casemates of the fort should be so severely tested as were the casemate shield at Fort Monroe and the casemate at Fort Delaware, or the English "Plymouth" and "Millwall" shields; and, indeed, it is quite probable that guns protected by those constructions might have done good service. However that may be, none of them can be considered as fulfilling all conditions, or as being the best forms for such structures, to arrive at which we need further experiments and investigation on many points:

1. Improvement in the quality and manufacture of iron plates, and determining what qualities and combinations of metal are best adapted to the purpose. Some foreign plates should be procured for comparison, and test plates from American manufacturers be called for. Incidental to this is the analysis of the irons used in the shields just tried, and perhaps other irons.

2. Experiments upon cast iron or cast-iron concrete, or both, as a material for piers or parts of fronts remote from the embrasures. It is understood that the latter material is being manufactured by Krupp for Prussian fortifications.

3. It is desirable to ascertain by experiment whether a concrete of lead may not be applied to the face of a shield in order to take up the greater part of the living force of the projectile; whether the same material or simple bars of lead may not advantageously be inserted *between* front plates to the same end.

4. It is important to know the exact state of iron construction in

Europe at the present date, not only with regard to experimental results, (of which we are pretty well informed,) but as to its actual application to sea-coast batteries. This kind of information can hardly be obtained without personal investigation by one or more engineer officers.

In the foregoing no reference has been made to the possibility or probability that a much more powerful ordnance than any yet used may be arrayed against shore batteries. We know that some of our own turreted iron-clads—the Kalamazoo, for instance—are designed to carry twenty-inch guns. The fifty-ton steel rifled gun of Krupp is rated as yet more powerful, its power charge being, as stated, from one hundred and ten to one hundred and thirty pounds, and its solid steel shot weighing one thousand two hundred and twelve pounds. In the experiments and investigations suggested the problem to make constructions capable of facing such ordnance must be kept in view.

In thus postponing the application of iron construction upon our works of harbor defense, the board feels called upon to point out in what direction progress should be made in providing for the defense of our harbors:

First. By the arranging, whenever the site will permit, of cheaply constructed barbette batteries, without breast-height walls and with wooden platforms for the guns. Such a battery may readily be modified hereafter so as to adapt it to the use of a depressing (or counterpoise) carriage, and should, unless on a very elevated site, be planned with this view.

Second. The substitution for the barbette carriage of one which will admit of the depression of the gun below the crest of the parapet for loading. Earth is the cheapest and best of all materials to stop shot. But the common system of barbette mounting—that is, so as to fire over an earthen parapet, which was pretty sure to fail under the old system of things whenever the batteries were low and could be closely approached—is, under the same or even much more favorable circumstances, almost inadmissible for the enormous guns of the present day, in consequence of the unavoidable exposure of the cannonier during the laborious process of loading. The English are understood to have adopted the Moncrieff carriage, a device of great merit. A working model of a carriage on identically the same principles, invented by the late Brevet Brigadier General DeRussy many years ago, is now in possession of the Engineer Bureau. Under this and other forms this subject is being now studied, and in the achieving of a practicable result we see a way opened most clearly to attaining an efficient service of modern sea-coast artillery where the proper sites present themselves.

Third. The development of a system of defense by mortars of large caliber. To prevent the occupation *as an anchorage* of a roadstead, there is nothing more effectual than the mortar. It is believed, though never yet extensively introduced for that purpose, that it may be made an efficient agent of defense, against iron-clads, of the channels of approach to our cities and ports, and, if so, its emplacement involves none of the embarrassing questions of iron construction. It is well known that there are no projectiles of which sailors have greater dread than those from mortars, and that the invulnerability of *side* of an armored vessel can be but very imperfectly extended to her deck. On the other hand, the difficulty of hitting by vertical fire an object of as small an area as the deck of a vessel is conceded. But when it is understood that considerable accuracy of mortar fire can be attained against stationary objects, such as vessels in position or arrested temporarily by obstructions, at distances not exceeding the width of most ship channels, and that the in-

creased *effect* of successful shot will in some degree compensate for inferior accuracy, as compared with the gun, the mortar will readily be accepted as one of the most efficient means of defense against the modern means of attack.

Fourth. Defense by torpedoes. Although devices to be classified with what are now called, generically, "torpedoes," have been long known, it cannot be said that their use took any practical shape until the Crimean war, when the Russians, with no very noticeable results, introduced them into the defense of several of their ports on the Baltic. It was the sharp spur of necessity which drove the South, in our civil war, to every imaginable expedient to neutralize the maritime superiority of the United States which so greatly developed their use and showed the importance of the new defensive agent.

The Secretary of the Navy uses in regard to them the following significant language:

"The only vessels lost by the United States government in both these attacks," (*i. e.*, in the defenses of Mobile Bay, Alabama, and at Fort Fisher, North Carolina,) "and the shore batteries of the confederates were splendidly served, were destroyed by *electric torpedoes*, which, always formidable in harbors and internal waters, have proved *more destructive* to our naval vessels than *all other means combined*."

The destruction of two ocean and two river monitors, (the Tecumseh, the Patapsco, the Milwaukie, the Osage,) the iron-clads Cairo and Cincinnati, the tin-clad Rodolph, the sloop of war Housatonic, besides several gunboats and transports,* are the striking facts which authorize the Secretary's strong expressions, as also the moral effect which their real or supposed existence uniformly had upon our attacking squadrons. We are now thoroughly acquainted with the confederate inventions; but European nations have taken up the matter where they left off. Colonel Jervais (royal engineers) says in a lecture on "coast defense," before the Royal United Service Institution:

The labors of a committee lately appointed have been crowned with perfect success, and both naval officers and engineers are passing through courses of *torpedo instruction*. * * * *

And again:

We are now in a position to apply this system of defense to any extent that may be required for the protection of our harbors and other points upon our coasts.

We find it stated also in the Army and Navy Gazette:

Further experiments have been made at Toulon with torpedoes, and it has been decided, in case of war, that that port shall be strongly defended with these submarine monsters. The government, however, thinks that the torpedo subject is one which should be confided to a special corps, and hence a school is to be established at the Isle of Aix, where the mysteries of these engines of destruction will be taught.

The Austrian government we know employed torpedoes in 1866 for the defense of Venice, Pola, and other maritime and naval depots in the Adriatic, and has made important advances in their construction and use.

Far less expensive than any other accessory to harbor defense, none can be so promptly improvised, provided an expert body of men is available to apply and manage them; and though but an accessory to shore batteries, which protect them, they are perhaps quite as formidable an opponent to a hostile fleet as even the battery itself. The board suggests that the engineer battalion is the most fit agent for experimentally develop-

* Twenty-four United States vessels in all were *destroyed*, and nine others badly damaged. In the beginning the use of torpedoes was a novelty little understood, but the rapidity with which its formidable character developed itself is shown by the statement that while during the year 1862 the confederates destroyed but a single United States vessel, they destroyed no less than *eleven* the last four months of the war.

ing the system, and to furnish the "personnel" to apply it to actual defense, and it recommends that this duty be, under the direction of the board, assigned to it, its commanding officer becoming *ex officio* a member whenever this subject is on hand.

Fifth. Obstructions. The first board of engineers, by which our existing system of sea-coast and harbor defense was originally devised, admitted even at that early day, (1816,) when wooden sailing ships were agents of naval attack, the necessity in certain cases of "obstructions." In a report of the board of 1840, just subsequent to the earliest successful applications of steam to ocean navigation, the following language is used with regard to them:

If, after having occupied the shores in the narrow places in the best manner with batteries, we are of opinion that the temptation may induce the enemy, notwithstanding, to run the gauntlet, the obstruction of the channel must be resorted to. By this is not meant the permanent obstruction of the passage; such a resort, besides the great expense, might entail the ruin of the channel. The obstruction is meant to be the temporary closing by heavy floating masses.

The temptation to run the gauntlet, which a particularly fair wind and tide might offer to a fleet of sailing vessels, would be very slight, indeed, to that offered by the possession of a motor independent of wind and tide. It was the recent application of steam to vessels of war which thus brought up the subject so prominently before the board of 1840. But in this connection the change from wind to steam as a motor was scarcely more important than that from wood to iron as a material of construction. Though steam would carry with equal speed the unarmored and the armored vessel past shore batteries, the latter, comparatively *invulnerable*, need pay little heed to missiles which would cripple or destroy a wooden ship. Accordingly we find the necessity of some means of preventing this "running the gauntlet," whether by obstructions or torpedoes, or both, to be now universally admitted.

When during the civil war there was apprehension of foreign interference, the greatest solicitude was felt for the security of our great sea-ports under such a contingency. A commission of eminent civil engineers and others was appointed by the governor of the State of New York, in 1862, "to devise and report a plan for obstructing the passage of an enemy's ships of war into the harbor of New York through the Narrows." The plan thus devised would doubtless be an effectual barrier, but it was one which, very costly, would require many months to construct. The tendency of modern warfare is to become sudden, sharp, and brief, and an obstruction, to fulfill its intention, must, like guns and forts, be prepared beforehand for application at the moment of emergency, or it must be susceptible of *improvisation* from materials everywhere accessible.

The engineer officer in charge of the defenses of Washington in 1863, fully impressed with the importance of devising a channel obstruction which should fulfill the conditions, as well as of having a means of closing the approaches to Washington, by the Potomac, against iron-clads, obtained, through the recommendation of the Secretary of War, an appropriation of \$300,000 for "floating obstructions" for the Potomac. Before attempting an application of this fund to actual construction, a new and thorough study of the subject was undertaken. The suggestions of former boards of engineers, and the plans of the New York commission, and many others, (particularly a very meritorious and original one of Mr. W. P. Trowbridge, formerly of the Corps of Engineers,) were consulted, and the subject was finally committed to Lieutenant Colonel (now Brevet Brigadier General) B. S. Alexander, of the Engineers. The result of his studies, prolonged through nearly two years was the

development of a plan which was recommended by a board of engineers for experimental trial, and a section has accordingly been constructed, under the directions of the Chief of Engineers, to be submitted to trial in the Potomac River. In this plan, which has many peculiar features, a very minimum of timber necessary for flotation is employed, which, as, also, the iron-work, can be prepared and stored ready for emergency.

Sixth. Floating batteries or harbor defense vessels. The issue raised as to the employment of shore batteries or floating batteries has been so ably met in reports of former boards of engineers, that nothing further would need be said if that issue remained unchanged. In that case the proposition that floating batteries, of all defensive arrangements the most costly to prepare, the most expensive to maintain, and, withal, exceedingly perishable, are *not* needed where the waters to be defended can be thoroughly swept by shore batteries, would be as true now as it was twenty-five years ago. But we cannot assert that the issue remains unchanged. All now admit that shore batteries cannot alone certainly prevent the passage of hostile vessels which accept the risks of "running the gauntlet," and all equally admit that a well-devised armored "floating battery," combining the powers of the battery and the "ram," may be a very valuable accessory. A half dozen light draught "rams," invulnerable to artillery fire, stationed on the shoals of the east and west banks, would be in themselves exceedingly formidable to the hostile fleet which, to approach New York, must extend itself in single or double file to make its way up from Sandy Hook through the Narrows. They would be equally or more formidable to the same fleet assembled in the lower bay, while making preparations for an attack. The arguments for the relative claims of shore and floating batteries cannot, therefore, be considered the same as they were a few years ago, and it may be necessary to a good defense to have their aid in all our important harbors. What is the best form of such structures and the extent to which they should be employed are subjects which, though old in themselves, have become new, inasmuch as all the conditions are new. It does not seem to be within the sphere of the board to take up the questions involved in all their extent, but they have thought it proper to present the subject in its proper aspects.

Seventh. It need scarcely be added that shore batteries, however perfectly constructed, are of no avail against their iron-clad antagonists, unless armed with the most powerful artillery. The Corps of Engineers has ever insisted upon the paramount importance of large calibers for its batteries. The fifteen-inch smooth bore, the first successful step toward the modern increase of calibers, may be claimed as the result of the zealous labors of the Ordnance Department to meet the demands of the engineers; and the twenty-inch gun was but another step taken expressly to provide an almost irresistible weapon for harbor defense. It is stated that the Prussians are employing the fifty-ton gun of Krupp (an equivalent to our twenty-inch gun) for the defense of the port of Kiel, and the desirableness of guns of such power for the defense of the great ports and harbors is indisputable. It is not the province of the board to indicate what particular kind of gun is to be preferred, but it feels called upon to note the necessity for their provision as the first and most indispensable element of harbor defense.

In presenting its report on the recent experimental firings, the board has thought it necessary to give in the foregoing a review of the means and requirements for coast defense as they now exist or as they may be developed, and to indicate the path in which progress may most rapidly be made.

While recommending a continued study and renewed experiments in iron construction, the board indulges a hope that through the defensive means just enumerated, fully developed, the construction of forts or batteries in a material so excessively expensive, and as yet so unsatisfactory, may be in a great degree avoided.

Respectfully submitted.

J. G. BARNARD,

Colonel of Engineers and Brevet Major General.

GEO. W. CULLUM,

Colonel of Engineers and Brevet Major General.

Z. B. TOWER,

Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers and Brevet Major General.

H. G. WRIGHT,

Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers and Brevet Major General.

Brevet Major General A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

B.

[Indorsements.]

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,

Washington, D. C., May 7, 1869.

Respectfully submitted to the honorable Secretary of War.

The general conclusions drawn by the board from these experiments appear to me to be sound and prudent, and I think the propositions they have based upon them as to the course to be pursued respecting our permanent coast defenses eminently proper and timely.

It is proposed to instruct the board, in accordance with the several propositions made by them :

1. To continue examinations into the question of iron shields, scarps, &c.

2. To present specific projects for such additional barbette batteries for heaviest ordnance as they may find important for the greater security of our most important harbors against armored ships.

3. To present specific projects for mortar batteries, with the same object in view.

4. To present specific projects for the application of torpedoes, with the same object, and in connection therewith to make trials in their use, with the aid of the engineer battalion.

5. To prepare projects for floating obstructions and entanglements, in connection with the other means of defense.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

[Confidential.]

Respectfully referred to the General of the Army for remark.

By order of the Secretary of War.

ED. SCHRIVER,

Inspector General.

MAY 11, 1869.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
May 20, 1869.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

While the size of heavy guns is being daily increased, I do not deem it advisable to depend for protection against them on iron shields that, strong enough to-day, may be useless to-morrow.

For the defense of a channel or harbor against naval attempts, our guns should be of the largest caliber, and scattered in earthen barbette batteries, with heavy intervening traverses, so as to avoid concentration of fire on them, and to protect the gunners.

These batteries should be protected against land attacks by one or more central works, affording cover for all the necessary material and supplies, having masonry scarps or counterscarps, these scarps being entirely covered from exterior fire by a glacis.

We should make as much use of torpedoes as the rebels did during the late war, and mortars should be freely used for moral as well as real effect, wherever an attack from iron-clads is to be feared.

As there will be some points needing defense, but without room enough for earthen barbette batteries, the board should continue its studies of iron, proposing projects for further experiments whenever it deems them necessary.

The recommendations of the Chief Engineer are approved.

W. T. SHERMAN, *General*.

Approved by the Secretary of War, May 22, 1869.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Inspector General.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, May 11, 1869.

GENERAL: I have carefully considered the views and suggestions by the board in its general report of the 10th April, 1869, upon the experimental firings at Fort Monroe and Fort Delaware. The conclusions reached are, generally, in accordance with my own views, and, I suppose, with those of most intelligent officers who have studied the questions involved.

The first conclusion of the board, viz: postponing the application of iron constructions upon our harbor defenses, seems to be unavoidable. We have not yet the means nor the knowledge, in this country, for the successful and economical application of this material; and we can make important progress on our defenses independently of the use of iron, without further prolonged delay, and with moderate expenditure.

The board will therefore enter at once upon the consideration of the several branches of defense proposed in the report, and devise projects for their application to the great harbors of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

1. Sites should be designated and plans matured for barbette batteries of such character and extent as may be considered important for a better defense of the three places named.

2. The introduction into the batteries of barbette carriages admitting the lowering of the gun behind the parapet for loading. Such information as has been collected here on this subject will be sent to the board as soon as possible, in order to aid in an early and practical solution of this question.

3. The introduction of mortars as a special element in coast defense,

the importance of which has been materially increased by the application of heavy iron armor to the sides of ships.

The determination of positions and preparation of projects for mortar defenses for the three great harbors named, and their approaches, should receive the early attention of the board. Designs for mortar platforms for sea-coast use have lately been prepared at Fort Monroe by the engineer and ordnance officers jointly. Drawings of the models adopted will be supplied to the board without delay.

4. Torpedo defense. Projects for the application of this accessory to the defenses of the three harbors named will be prepared by the board. It is believed that sufficient information on the subject has been accumulated to admit of the presentation, in a practical working form, of this means of defense, at least so far as the material is concerned. The suggestion of the board that the engineer battalion be instructed in the method of using a torpedo system is regarded as appropriate; and upon your call, the officer commanding the battalion will be associated with the board in its consideration of the maneuver and drill of torpedoes, as well as in the preparation of projects for the material.

5. Obstructions. A trial of the experimental section of timber obstructions now stored near Washington is contemplated whenever the requisite arrangements with the Navy Department can be made.

6. Floating batteries. When the board shall have made such progress with the several projects herein referred to as to be ready to say in what cases they regard floating batteries or rams as important auxiliaries to the defense, and to specify the particulars of position, size, quantity and character of ordnance and offensive power, &c., for the floating batteries, it will become proper to advise with the navy respecting the provision of such vessels as will fulfill the condition of the required service.

7. Ordnance. A formal statement of such ordnance as is required for a satisfactory defense of the harbors now under consideration, its kinds, calibers, and numbers, beyond what is now present in them, should be supplied by the board as soon as its determinations will admit of the requisite specifications. A partial statement, also, in anticipation of the final one is desirable.

In view of the difficulties which have manifested themselves respecting the adaptation of iron to land defenses, its great cost, the unsatisfactory results of trials in other countries as well as in this, the want of establishments competent to its preparation for our use, and the undeveloped condition, commercially and mechanically, of the iron industry with us, it does not seem expedient to enter for the present into examinations and experiments on a large scale respecting this material, though inexpensive researches and trials should be undertaken.

A project for a modification of the Fort Delaware shield should be prepared as proposed by the board.

Cast iron, iron conglomerate, (the Ellahaussen patent,) and lead concrete are materials the use of which should be considered by the board. Such information as has been obtained here respecting the two last will be supplied as soon as practicable, so that if any of these promise to be valuable for our purposes, their availability may continue under consideration while approved materials and methods are being applied without further delay.

Of course, the order in which the several ports specified herein, and also the order in which the several defensive elements discussed are named, have no reference to the treatment, in point of time, of the parts of the subject by the board. That will be determined by the facility and

promptness with which the various particulars can be disposed of in their deliberations.

Each matured project presented by the board should be accompanied by a detailed estimate of the cost of its execution.

Materials on hand not needed for further use should be sold with the view of reducing expenditures as much as possible.

As the defenses of each position come before the board, the engineer officer in immediate charge will be notified by you to be present as a member for the time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

Brevet Major General J. G. BARNARD, U. S. A.,

President Board of Engineers for Fortifications, New York City.

TICE METERS.

LETTER

FROM THE

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

RELATIVE TO

The Tice Meter.

APRIL 20, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, April 2, 1870.

SIR: In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated March 21, 1870, calling upon you for certain information relative to "the spirit meters manufactured and supplied by Isaac P. Tice, under an order or contract made by Mr. Commissioner Rollins, September 16, 1868," and by you referred to me for report, I have the honor herewith to inclose—

1. A statement of the *results* obtained in a trial of seventeen Tice meters, made at certain distilleries in the second district of Ohio, in the months of December and January last, to test the value of this device for measuring the flow of spirits from the worm of a still, and indicating automatically the amount thereof, in practical use under ordinary circumstances, as reported by Mr. W. D. Gallagher, of this office, under whose immediate direction the tests were made.

2. Copies of several special reports made by Mr. Gallagher during the continuance of these tests, relative to the condition of the meters at the time of their beginning, and the handling of the same afterward.

3. A series of tabular statements accompanying Mr. Gallagher's report, which exhibit at a glance, in detail and in the aggregate, the quantity of spirits passing through each and all of the meters, the difference in gallons and the difference in per cents. between the meter indications and the gaugement returns, and the length of time each meter was continued on trial.

4. Copy of certain testimony taken in November, 1869, as to the attachment of the meters subsequently under trial in the district aforesaid, the construction and working qualities of the same, and their probable usefulness, by a committee consisting of Mr. Edgar Needham, assessor for the fifth district of Kentucky, Professor J. Lawrence Smith,

an eminent chemist of Louisville, and Mr. J. M. Atherton, an experienced practical distiller of the interior of Kentucky; together with several special reports from the same committee, giving the results of certain test experiments made by them with three meters in the fifth district aforesaid, and remarks by the committee on the general subject of the construction, use, and value of the spirit meter as an instrument for determining the amount of the production of a distillery. And,

5. A complete *list of meters* delivered to distillers by Mr. Isaac P. Tice, under regulations prescribed in accordance with section 3 of the act of July 20, 1868, by the late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, dated September 16, 1868; the designation, size, and cost of each, together with the amount of money paid to Mr. Tice for the meters so delivered and the amount still due to him for the same, with explanatory remarks; the list and explanations being a copy of a report made by me in answer to a resolution of the Senate dated March 11, 1870; all which I regard as information that, in the language of the resolution of the House, ought to be in possession of the body that authorized the adoption and use of a spirit meter.

Before referring more specifically to any "facts" or presenting any "views" which may "tend to indicate to Congress what further legislation, if any, may be necessary for the purpose of providing the best method, by any mechanical device, for ascertaining the actual aggregate production of distilled spirits liable to taxation throughout the United States," it may be well to recur to the legislation already had upon the subject, and to certain experiments with meters, made at the instance of the late Secretary of the Treasury and the late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at a date prior to the earliest of that legislation, and contemporaneously with it.

February 15, 1866, Mr. Secretary McCulloch requested the appointment of a committee of the National Academy of Sciences on proving and gauging spirits, with a view to the establishment of uniformity of inspection throughout the United States, in accordance with which request Messrs. Henry, Hilgard, and Meigs were appointed such committee, and immediately entered upon the discharge of the duties thus committed to them.

July 9, 1866, this committee reported the results of their onerous and protracted labors on that branch of the subject which related "to the best mode of proving and gauging distilled spirits subject to duty."

July 21, 1866, the committee made a supplemental report in three divisions, viz: "On proving the *strength* of spirits," "on gauging the *quantity* of spirits," and on the "means of preventing fraud." In the last division they said: "The committee confidently believe that a *spirit meter* can be constructed which will register the quantity of spirits passing from a still, and afford a reliable check on the distiller and inspector." In this belief, they recommended the construction and trial of an instrument based upon the principle of Worthington's water meter. Of various inventions submitted, the committee stated that the only one which commended itself for simplicity and certainty of action was that of Cox & Murphy, of Montreal, which they proposed should be submitted to actual trial in a distillery, for several months, under the supervision of an officer of the revenue.

July 13, 1866. By the act of Congress of this date, section 33, after the declaration that "the duties on all spirits shall be levied according to their equivalent in proof spirit," the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized "to adopt, procure, and prescribe for use," among instruments and other means "for ascertaining the strength and quantity of spirits subject to tax," such *meters* as he might deem necessary to insure

a uniform and correct system of inspection, weighing and gauging of spirits, subject to tax throughout the United States.

March 2, 1867. By the act of this date, section 15, the authority to adopt meters among the instruments to be prescribed for use in ascertaining the strength and quantity of spirits subject to tax, and for the prevention or detection of frauds by distillers of spirits, was again conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury; and it was made obligatory upon distillers, by the law, after the Secretary should have adopted a meter or meters and prescribed its or their use, to apply for, purchase, and attach the same in their distilleries, at their own expense, in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

March 7, 1867, Professor Henry, as vice-president of the National Academy, communicated to the President of the United States Senate, "in obedience to law, a report of the proceedings of the Academy during the year 1866," which was referred to the Committee on Printing March 9, and one thousand additional copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Academy March 19. This is the report heretofore alluded to, as expressing confidence in a spirit meter as a means of preventing fraud by collusion between distillers and inspectors.

April 3, 1867, the committee of the National Academy, to which had been referred the subject of frauds in the collection of the revenue on spirits subject to duty, having carefully examined the drawings, specifications, and models of no fewer than thirteen devices for ascertaining the quantity of spirits passing from the worm of a still through a meter to the regular cisterns, reported that, "after consideration of all the requirements necessary to attain the desired objects, and a critical examination of all the inventions and suggestions" to that time presented, "the system of records, isolations, and checks proposed by Mr. Isaac P. Tice, of New York," offered "the most probable prospect of success;" the various parts of which system, the committee stated, had been "elaborated with great care, and the difficulties apparently met with much ingenuity." Finally, the committee said: "In conclusion, the committee recommend the adoption of the meter and system of Mr. Tice, as above detailed, subject to such improvements as experience may suggest, and the condition that the mechanical execution of the apparatus shall be satisfactory to the department, and that the indications of the instrument shall be correct, within two per cent. for high wines and four per cent. for low wines."

April 17, 1867, the Secretary of the Treasury having, in accordance with the tenor of this recommendation, decided to adopt the device preferred by them and prescribe it for use, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary, prescribed regulations under which Mr. Tice proceeded to manufacture a specified number of meters.

April 19, 1867, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue (Special No. 54) gave notice that the Tice meter had been adopted, and that regulations for its use would be issued in a few days; and the collectors of internal revenue were directed in the same circular to notify every distiller who applied to make payment of the special tax for the year ending May 1, 1868, that he would not be allowed to continue in operation after the 15th day of May, unless before that time he should have made application for a meter, and accompanied his application with adequate security for the payment of the necessary expense, which it was stated would probably vary, according to the size of the distillery, from \$600 to \$1,500.

April 26, 1867, (Circular No. 63,) the Commissioner issued "regulations for supplying distillers with meters and securing their proper attachment," which regulations required each distiller, on making his application for a meter, "to deposit with the collector a sum in money or in United States bonds," equal to the price named for the size of meter required, with an addition of twenty-five per centum thereto, as a guarantee of the good faith with which the application was made, and to secure the contractor prompt payment upon the completion of the work.

July 1, 1867, Professor Henry and Mr. Hilgard, members of the committee, having visited New York with the view of witnessing the progress made in the construction of the meters ordered, reported that great diligence had been exercised in the work, and that on a careful examination of what had been done, they felt increased confidence in the plans of Mr. Tice, and were convinced that those plans were much in advance of any others that had been proposed.

July 11 and 31, and August 8, 1867, the committee reported on the Brauer and Hutchinson devices, which, for reasons stated, were not satisfactory.

September 25, 1867, the committee reported on a series of practical experiments conducted with the Tice device in New York, from a critical examination of the whole of which they stated, they "think that the department will agree with them in believing that it is fully warranted in adopting the recommendation which they have previously given as to the immediate introduction of the Tice meter."

December 16 and 17, 1867, Mr. Hilgard, of the committee, reported on the Allen and the Brauer meters, which, though possessing good qualities, were decided to be unsatisfactory.

December 31, 1867, nineteen Tice meters were reported as attached in distilleries in New York.

January 11, 1868, Messrs. Henry and Hilgard, of the committee, reported on the Augenstein meter unfavorably, for reasons assigned.

February 3, 1868, by joint resolution, Congress made provision for the appointment by the Secretary of the Treasury of a commission of five persons, to act in connection with the then existing commission of the Academy of Science, whose duty it was made "to carefully examine all meters and mechanical contrivances or inventions that may be presented to them, intended to measure, test, and ascertain the productiveness of grain, or other articles prepared for distillation, or the actual quantity and strength of distilled spirits subject to tax, produced therefrom," results to be reported by the 1st of March ensuing. Pending the action of this commission, and until the making of their report and *the adoption of a meter by law*, the resolution directed the suspension of "all work on the construction of meters under the direction of the Treasury Department," and prohibited the making of any "further contract" for meters under the 15th section of the act of March 2, 1867.

March 17, 1868, the Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives "a report from Joseph Henry, J. E. Hilgard, O. M. Poe, Wm. Gurley, John White, D. M. Greene, and D. L. Bartlett, constituting the commission appointed under the joint resolution of Congress, approved February 3, 1868."

No fewer than twenty devices were presented and before the committee. These were, for convenience and accuracy, divided into two classes; the first consisting of "those which register the quantity and reserve samples for inspection to determine the strength;" the second of "those which register both quantity and strength, or the data requisite for ascertaining them." Of the former there were eight before the commis-

sion, of the latter twelve. Several of them, though only working models, were large enough for attachment and practical tests at a distillery, while others could only dispose of liquids poured gently and slowly through them. The specific object of the tests instituted was, to determine the working of the larger machines when subjected to the conditions of actual practice, and to judge what the operations of the others would be if constructed upon a sufficiently large scale to take and dispose of the run of the distillery. With this object in view, the former meters were connected directly with the tail of the worm at the distillery where the experiments were conducted, while the others were simply placed upon suitable supports and the liquid poured through them as rapidly as they could be made to receive it.

The report made by the commission contains the most ample evidence of the patience of its individual members, of the fairness of each, and the desire of all to arrive at conclusions which, without doing injustice to any of the devices before them for examination and trial, should indicate to the government that system or combination of mechanical principles, from the use of which, in the form of a spirit meter, it might reasonably be supposed the largest amount of protection to the revenues would be derived. After a clear and minute statement of the results obtained in the various experiments, the commission say: "Having concluded that no single device is sufficient to insure the assessment of the tax upon the product of the distillery, it remains to be indicated what system or combination of modes will, in the opinion of the commission, probably result most favorably to the government." And the system which the commission then indicated was a beer register and spirit meter in combination. And the commission deemed it important to state that all their "conclusions and decisions were arrived at after full deliberation, and, with the exception of a difference as to the importance of the beer meter, were unanimously adopted as the independent judgment of each member."

And the ultimate conclusion of all was: "That the commission, from the results of the whole investigation, have come to the conclusion that the Tice meter more nearly fulfills the requirements of such an instrument than any other submitted to their examination, and deem it safe to recommend that the government proceed with its use; but that provision be also made for allowing distillers to use any other meter approved by the Treasury Department which shall produce equally accurate results under the varying conditions of actual practice."

July 20, 1868. By the act of Congress of this date, section 2, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was authorized to adopt and prescribe for use a meter, among instruments availed of, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of spirits produced in the United States subject to tax; and by section 3 of the same act it was provided that whenever the Commissioner should so adopt and prescribe a meter, "every owner, agent, or superintendent of a distillery" should, at his own expense, furnish and attach such meter at his distillery for use.

September 16, 1868, Mr. Commissioner Rollins gave notice (Circular No. 69) that he had adopted and prescribed for use in distilleries the spirit-meter invented by Mr. Isaac P. Tice, of New York, "being the same that was adopted and prescribed by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury on the 19th of April, 1867, under section 15 of the act of March 2, 1867." At the same time the Commissioner issued regulations under which Mr. Tice proceeded to manufacture and supply five hundred meters of different sizes, one hundred and seventeen of which were then finished, and thirty-two others under way. After completing the number

specified, Mr. Tice was, under these regulations, at no time to have a larger number than twenty sets in process of manufacture at once, and the regulations were subject to be revoked at any time. The prices at which the different sizes of meters were to be supplied to distillers were determined by a committee consisting of William T. Duvall, of Georgetown, D. C.; William P. Trowbridge, of New York; and S. J. Knowles, of Massachusetts; "all practical and skillful machinists, two of whom were designated by the government, and one by Mr. Tice." In Circular 69 above referred to, the Commissioner gave directions for obtaining and attaching the meters, and declared the penalty for non-compliance with the law and the regulations.

February 5, 1869, (Special No. 65,) the Commissioner called the special attention of collectors of internal revenue and distillers to the provisions of the law and the regulations in relation to the procurement and attachment of meters, and gave particular directions concerning the same.

March 30, 1869. Having assumed the discharge of the duties of the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the 11th, I issued the regulations and instructions relative to meters known as "Series 4, No. 5," under the circumstances set forth in my report of 25th March, 1870, in response to a resolution of the United States Senate, page 13, a copy of which report is appended hereto, marked "Senate." These regulations contained particular instructions for procuring and attaching meters, and as to computing from the meter indications the quantity of proof spirits produced, with forms for meter reports, and directions for testing the device when attached at a distillery.

Such is a brief summary of the congressional and departmental history of the spirit meter in its connection with the efforts that have been made under the internal revenue laws of the United States to prevent fraudulent practices at distilleries, and collect on spirits manufactured the entire amount of the tax to which the government is by law entitled. My confidence in the integrity and ability of the joint scientific and practical commission which was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of Congress, to examine and test meters and report the results of their labors, with such recommendation as they might deem expedient and most to the interest of the government, is so great that I have not now, and have not at any time had, a doubt that the device which they unanimously agreed to recommend was the best of all those presented for trial. In that confidence I have acted from the first, and when in October last I suspended the attachment of meters, and made arrangements for new tests with the device adopted, it was not that I had become convinced of the inutility of the meter as an aid in ascertaining the amount of the product of a distillery, and in detecting fraudulent practices, but that, for reasons quite apparent, the distillers, as a class, had become so dissatisfied with the meter as to render advisable a series of careful tests of its practical value under the conditions of use at distilleries where the feeling was one of opposition to it, and where a vindication of its capacity to measure and indicate quantity with reasonable accuracy would tend to gradually do away with the prejudice that exists against it. The strength and activity of that prejudice, also, had manifested itself in so many ways, and proofs of its existence were so continually coming forward, that doubts had been forced upon my mind as to the usefulness of the instrument under ordinary circumstances, by which it must at all times be more or less affected, unless, by means of such tests, carefully carried on to a successful issue, those prejudices could be removed, and a more tolerant spirit be made to take their place.

During the trial provided for under these circumstances seventeen meters were in use in the second district Ohio, and they were operated for periods varying from twenty to forty-one days. The results, as given in general and in detail in the report of Mr. Gallagher herewith submitted, certainly vindicate the usefulness of the meter as an aid in the work of ascertaining the quantity of spirit produced liable to taxation. And still stronger evidence in behalf of the usefulness of the instrument has been afforded since the tests thus referred to were closed in the returns of the revenue officers for regular periods, varying in the aggregates from twenty-eight to eighty-seven days each. These results are shown in detail in an appendix to Mr. Gallagher's report. Experiments with three meters, conducted in the fifth district Kentucky, in November, December, January, and February last, were not by any means so satisfactory as those made in the Ohio district; and as they were made by careful and competent men, the explanation is probably to be sought in faulty adjustment of the instruments under trial.

The appendix to Mr. Gallagher's report shows the following results, which are certainly very encouraging in the direction of ultimately obtaining a mechanical device for the measurement of spirit as it comes from the still with so much regularity and accuracy as absolutely to forbid collusion and fraud. Running the returns made for the second Ohio district by the regular internal revenue officers, since the close of the special tests conducted as already explained, in with the results obtained through those tests, we have the following showing of seventeen meters regularly in operation in that district:

Distillery.	Number of days run.	Total gaugement.	Variation of meter.
No. 2	56	37,412.57	.29 per cent.
No. 3	87	84,120.37	.66 per cent.
No. 4	51	51,600.20	1.69 per cent.
No. 5	85	105,813.48	2.13 per cent.
No. 6	28	118,850.30	1.70 per cent.
No. 7	57	103,173.21	2.52 per cent.
No. 8	72	121,303.40	.83 per cent.
No. 9	85	126,612.10	.46 per cent.
No. 10	39	4,368.76	1.71 per cent.

The mean of the differences between the meter indications and the gaugement returns here shown is 1.33 per cent. The total product reported by the gaugers is 753,254.39 gallons of proof spirits. The total product indicated by the meters was 754,556.35. Meter indications in excess of gaugement returns upon the entire product, 1,301.96 gallons; or, .17 of 1 per cent. with the equations made.

These results commend themselves to my judgment with a great deal of favor. It is incumbent upon me to say, however, that while they were being tabulated, amended returns came in from the assessor of the fifth Kentucky district, giving the results of the three meters in operation there for the joint period made of the months of February and March. The total product measured at one of the distilleries was 54,704 gallons proof spirits by the meter, and 46,376 gallons by the gauger; difference, 8,328 gallons, or 17.95 per cent. The product measured at the second distillery was 11,856 gallons by the meter, and 9,695 gallons by the gauger; difference, 2,161 gallons, or 21.25 per cent. At the third distillery the total product measured by the meter was 98,427 gallons, and by the gauger 93,943 gallons; difference, 4,484 gallons, or 4.77 per cent. It is my intention to have these extraordinary results looked into with promptness.

The conclusions at which my mind has arrived upon the meter question are these:

1. That in the present condition of the instruments with which spirits.

are gauged, and under the existing system of gauging, a device of this kind is very desirable, if not indispensable.

2. That so far as regards the meters that have been presented and tested, either by the commission appointed under the resolution of Congress, or by officers of internal revenue and other parties acting with them, not one of them can be relied upon for determining, without other aid, the amount of the product of a still assessable for tax.

3. That as an *aid* in ascertaining the taxable product of a distillery, and as a *detective* of collusion between dishonest distillers and corrupt officers upon their premises, a meter properly performing its duties would render valuable service to the government.

4. That Mr. Tice's *meter system*, described by the committee of the National Academy, in the language quoted from them on the seventh page of this report, as a "system of records, isolations, and checks," has not answered the entire purpose for which it was designed and adopted; that the "credit" meter, or meter at the *doubler*, was a needless expense in the beginning, is useless now, and ought promptly to be dispensed with, and its sale by the distillers be permitted, for their own benefit; and that the automatic feature of this system, in so far as it undertakes to register the *strength* of the spirit passing through the meter, has been shown in practice to be totally unreliable, and been abandoned by the inventor himself. But that Mr. Tice's "sample meter," which is at once the simplest and cheapest device yet tested, has answered the purpose for which it was adopted in an important degree, and, somewhat improved, and made in part of better metal, should be continued in use, under new regulations and proper supervision, until time and experience shall have demonstrated whether a better instrument may not be attainable, or until a new method shall be found for determining the actual production of a distillery.

5. That the tests of new meters from time to time offered for trial, now conducted in accordance with my directions by officers of the bureau, should be continued; and that one or more of these devices, as they may demonstrate useful characteristics, if superior or equal to the Tice sample meter, should be prescribed for use side by side with that instrument, as additional meters may be called for; and

6. That when a meter shall be found which, in the varying conditions of ordinary practice, manifests its superiority to any and all others, it should be thoroughly examined and tested by a scientific commission acting in conjunction with the officers of this bureau who are familiar with spirit meters and their use, and if found of unquestionable value in actual practice, under the conditions to which every such device is necessarily exposed, *it should be owned by the government*, and its use should supersede the use of all other devices for ascertaining quantity in weight or volume by means of a mechanical contrivance.

With very few exceptions, all the devices now in use for measuring the flow of spirits at distilleries are either sample meters proper, or automatic meters adapted for use as sample meters. The modified meters, to render them equal to the regular sample meters, require a few slight changes yet, which, it appears to me, ought to be made by or at the expense of the contractor. This work done, and the Tice meter narrowed down to the simple functions of weighing for quantity and reserving a sample for strength and temperature, I should entertain great confidence in the usefulness of this instrument as a detective. But upon that point, with the unfavorable returns from the fifth district Kentucky before me, I am not willing to commit myself fully, notwithstanding the favorable results obtained in the second district Ohio,

until those meters are more generally in use, and reports shall have been received from the regular internal revenue officers, made out in conformity with the new regulations which I propose soon to issue, a copy of which regulations I will communicate to Congress, if desired.

It does not occur to me that any additional legislation is at this time necessary, so far as the use of meters is concerned, for the purpose of enabling the officers of internal revenue in the several collection districts to ascertain currently the amount of spirits produced which is liable to taxation. The spirit meter, however, as shown by the preceding history of its inception and adoption in connection with the internal revenue laws of the United States, is to so great an extent a creation of Congress, and in so limited a sense anything but a heritage of the present Secretary of the Treasury and the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that, with the aid of the information now reported, individual members of the House of Representatives may be able to make other and wiser suggestions, relative to its present status and its continued use, than any that have presented themselves to my mind.

I respectfully suggest, however, that section 2, act of July 20, 1868, be so amended as to authorize the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to purchase, at the expense of the government, such number of saccharometers and gaugers' instruments, other than meters, that he may declare to be standard instruments under said section, as may be necessary to provide each United States internal revenue storekeeper and gauger therewith, under such regulations as he may prescribe; and that the necessary expense incurred under the direction of the Commissioner in testing saccharometers and gauging instruments, with a view of adopting standards, shall be paid out of such fund as Congress may direct.

It is believed that the use of a standard saccharometer and manual, in the hands of storekeepers, will prove a cheap and useful preventive of frauds. The necessity of uniformity in the gauging of spirits is obvious. This can be obtained only by the uniform use of standard instruments, and such instruments can be secured only through this office.

I have before me a large number of papers relating to the adoption, manufacture, price, delivery, attachment, use, and abuse of the Tice meters, which it was my intention to communicate with this report, but which I withhold to prevent it from extending to an inordinate length. Some of these papers are in the form of depositions taken before notaries; others are letters from the contractor explaining why meters were not more promptly and generally attached, and laying the blame at the doors of distillers and internal revenue officers; while a third class consists of letters from attorneys-at-law, who have either been retained or asked to be retained in cases of meter litigation, now possible or probable.

I am persuaded that, while the communication of these voluminous papers would throw no additional light upon the subject of inquiry, many of them would tend to overload and obscure it, and hence I withhold them all. If requested, however, any or all of them shall be promptly reported.

All which is respectfully submitted.

C. DELANO,
Commissioner.

HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, January 27, 1870.

SIR: In pursuance of your directions, I proceeded West on the 15th of November, 1869, for the purpose of representing the department directly in certain experimental tests with the Tice spirit meter, which you had previously authorized a committee of three gentlemen to conduct at Cincinnati. This committee consisted of Mr. Edgar Needham, assessor of internal revenue for the fifth district of Kentucky; Professor J. Lawrence Smith, a distinguished chemist, of Louisville; and Mr. J. W. Atherton, a practical distiller of the interior of the State; gentlemen well qualified for the discharge of the duties devolved upon them, and altogether acceptable to the distillers and to Mr. Tice.

Upon reaching Cincinnati I found that the committee had spent several days in that city, visiting the distilleries in which meters were attached and working, and taking testimony as to the periods of their adjustment, their capacity for performing the work for which they had been provided, their condition, and their merits generally as instruments for determining the amount of the product of a still; and as agents standing between the government and frauds upon its revenues. The testimony thus taken, together with facts otherwise obtained and observations made by the committee, is before you in their report dated Louisville, November 23, 1869.

The committee state that the information given by distillers was "meager and indefinite as to the actual worth of the meter as an instrument to measure the production of spirits, but its attachment and readjustment seems to have been attended with little delay or inconvenience, and the distillers appear to have paid but little attention to its actual operations. In no case did they regard the adjustment as complete."

The committee further say, in the closing part of their report, that they "would have given more time to a personal examination of the notations and operations of the meters in Cincinnati but for the fact that there were no arrangements and attachments at the distilleries to enable them to accomplish this object satisfactorily;" and they conclude by saying that Mr. Tice was then "attaching No. 3 meters to two of the largest distilleries in the city of Louisville, and any further tests or examinations required by the department can be readily and less expensively made at the distilleries in this city."

Ascertaining that the committee had left Cincinnati, I proceeded to Louisville the next day, for the purpose of communicating with them; and upon learning their views, after visiting with Mr. Assessor Needham and subsequently by myself the several distilleries at which meters were attached, I left with them the duty of conducting experiments in the latter city, and returned to the former, as I advised you at the time, for the purpose of prosecuting by myself those directed to be made there. After visiting all the distilleries in the second district Ohio, but one, and making provision for the test experiments ordered in ten-day periods, as detailed in my special report of December 1, from Cincinnati, I proceeded to the third district Ohio, and thence to the first and fifth districts Illinois; my operations in the two former of which are reported in my communications of December 8, from Chicago, and December 10, from Peoria.

Returning from Chicago, December 13, I was surprised to find that Mr. Tice and his agents, during my absence, had continued their visits

to the distilleries at which meters were on trial, in the second district, Ohio, under the arrangements I had made in that behalf to go into operation on the first of the month, and that they had been copying the indications, which was not particularly objectionable, and obtaining transcripts from the books of the gaugers, which was. This, in my judgment, without attributing to Mr. Tice any marked impropriety, so far vitiated the experiments to that date, that I determined to extend the first period to twenty days, and report its results by themselves. These results are presented in tabular statement appended, marked No. 1. This statement is so arranged as to show not only the difference between the meter indications and the gaugement returns in the case of each distillery, but also the entire product of each and of all, and any disarrangement of any of the meters, and of what nature such disarrangement was. Following this period of twenty days, in the same tabular statement are given in like manner the results of a second period, extending from the 21st to the 31st December, both days inclusive, and those of a third period, extending from the 1st to the 10th January, 1870, both days inclusive. From the commencement of the second period to the conclusion of the third, neither Mr. Tice nor his agents had any access to the meters or to the books of the gaugers; and justice to the apparatus as well as to its inventor requires the statement that at the outset, viz., December 1, it was taken out of his hands in every instance, without having been specially adjusted or otherwise prepared for the tests to which it was to be subjected, and that during the forty-one days through which the tests were continued no readjustments were permitted or repairs of moment made. Whenever a meter failed *mechanically* to perform its work, it was dropped from the experiments, as the tables show. But when a meter simply failed to indicate *accurately*, as was supposed, the amount of spirit passing through it for registration, that was not considered a mechanical defect, but a defect simply in the *adjustment*, and consequently its work was continued, and its errors, whatever they were, enter into the aggregate results of the tabular statements appended.

These aggregate results show for the first period (twenty days) a production by the meter indications of 232,657.60 gallons proof spirits against a production according to the gauger's returns of 219,779.58 gallons, which is a difference of 12,878.02; or, taking as the *standard* the gaugement returns as made to the department by the assessor of the district, a variation of 5.54 per cent. in an aggregate of 219,779.58 gallons. For the second period (eleven days) the results show a production by the meter of 111,165.81 gallons, against a production as shown by the gauger of 120,072.41 gallons. The difference here is 8,906.60 gallons; or, the gaugement again being the standard, 7.42 per cent. in an aggregate of 120,072.41 gallons. For the third period (ten days) the results show a production by the meter of 48,016.13 gallons, against a production by the gauger of 48,486 gallons—the difference being 469.87 gallons; or .97 (ninety-seven hundredths) of one per cent. Uniting the third and second periods, the meter reports 159,181.94 gallons, while gauger returns 168,558.41. The difference shown is 9,376.47, or 5.56 per cent. Now, bringing the experimental tests all together, by summing up the results in one period of forty-one days, extending from the first December to the tenth January, we have the following showing: Meter indications, 391,039.54 gallons; gaugement returns, 388,337.49; difference, 2,702.05 gallons, or .69 of one per cent.

This last result is shown at the bottom of tabular statement No. 2, in which each of the nine distilleries at which the test experiments

were made may be found computed by itself for the period of forty-one days, the differences between meter reports and gaugement returns being severally as follows:

Distillery No. 2, (No. 1 not on trial,) .82 of one per cent. in a product of 7,336.36 gallons; No. 3, .05 of one per cent. in a product of 39,703.08 gallons; No. 4, 2.19 per cent. in a product of 39,550.29 gallons; No. 5, 2.62 per cent. in a product of 59,829.72 gallons; No. 6, 2.90 per cent. in a product of 75,811.89 gallons; No. 7, 5.04 per cent. in a product of 53,857.82 gallons; No. 8, 2.74 per cent. in a product of 47,922.82 gallons; No. 9, .82 of one per cent. in a product of 62,033 gallons; and No. 10, 2.09 per cent. in a product of 2,292.51 gallons.

The mean of these nine differences is 2.14 per cent.; but the real variation between the meter and the gaugement returns for the period of forty-one days, as already stated, is .69 of one per cent. in a production of 388,337.49 gallons.

So much for the experiments made in the second district Ohio, under my immediate supervision, for the several periods extending from December 1, 1869, to January 10, 1870.

The committee, when they left for Louisville, November 16, requested Mr. Tice to forward them such reports as he could, of indications copied from the meters in the district by himself and his agents, for comparison with gaugement returns. Mr. T. complied with this request, and I have several of his reports now before me, communicated by the committee. One of them embraces an aggregate of 110,333.33 gallons by the meter, and 110,325.84 by the gauger. The difference is 6.49 gallons, or .006 of one per cent. Another of them embraces an aggregate of 343,767 gallons by the meter, and 343,268 by the gauger, the difference being 499 gallons, or .15 of one per cent. A third embraces an aggregate of 114,195.88 by the meter, and 114,569.35 by the gauger; difference 373.47 gallons, or .33 of one per cent.; and a fourth embraces 9,154 gallons by the meter and 9,198 by the gauger, which is a difference of 44 gallons, or .48 of one per cent.

These reports are mentioned here, simply because Mr. Tice was requested by the committee to furnish them, but they cannot properly be considered as any part of the results of the experiments conducted at Cincinnati, the more especially as they preceded those experiments in point of time. Their accuracy, however, is vouched for by Mr. Tice and his agents, and it will be observed that they line very well with the results shown by the third period of the experiments, (ten days,) as also with those shown by the entire period of forty-one days; the two being respectively .97 and .69 of one per cent.

The results of the experiments conducted at Louisville by the committee are before you in the several reports of those gentlemen. Those experiments were carefully made, and in the main under favorable circumstances. The meters on trial were, first, an improved automatic, working as such and showing temperature, strength, and quantity; second, one of the original automatics, not giving temperature or strength, but working with sampler attachment; and, third, a sample meter B, the simplest and cheapest of all. The improved automatic was put on trial December 8, and ran to January 4, both days inclusive. The product was 17,073 gallons by the meter, and 14,530 by the gauger, the difference being 2,543 gallons, or within a very small fraction of fifteen per cent. The time of the automatic, running as a sample meter, extended through the month of December. The product registered in that time by the meter was 22,862 gallons. The gauger returned for the same period, 23,797 gallons. Difference, 935 gallons,

or 3.93 per cent. The sample meter B, in four unequal periods extending through the month of November, registered a total of 4,158 gallons, against gauger's returns amounting to 4,249 gallons; showing a difference of 91 gallons, or 2.14 per cent. The same meter, in an unbroken trial running through the month of December, registered 4,878 gallons, against 4,966 returned by the gauger, which is a difference of 88 gallons, or 1.77 per cent. The mean of these two variations is $1.95\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The entire product for the months of November and December united, was by the meter 9,036 gallons, and by the gauger, 9,215. Difference of this entire period, 179 gallons, or 1.94 per cent. The product of the automatic meter working as a sample meter may, with fairness in this exposition, be run in with the product of the sample meter proper. The aggregate quantity registered by these two meters for the time they were respectively on trial, was 31,898 gallons. The gaugers at the two distilleries returned for the same period an aggregate of 33,012 gallons. The difference is 1,114 gallons, or 3.37 per cent.

The tabular statement of the results of the experiments at Cincinnati requires some explanation. It will be observed that the meter at distillery No. 4, in the first period of trial, differed in its indications about twenty-three per cent. from the gauger's returns. Such a difference could not possibly exist if the meter had ever been adjusted, and the spirit produced was all gauged. The cause of the difference must therefore have been, either that the meter had *not* been adjusted, or that the cisterns were not drawn dry at the end of the period, and that in consequence the gauger's return did not cover the quantity of spirit actually passed through the meter and registered against the distiller. I suppose the latter to have been the case; and that this supposition is correct, and fully explains the matter, will hardly admit of a doubt in view of the following facts, viz: In the first period, as tabulated, the difference was no less than 3,117.86 gallons (about twenty-three per cent.) *in favor of the meter*. In the second period, (no readjustment having in the meantime been made,) it was 2,474.19 gallons (nearly fourteen and a half per cent.) *in favor of the gauger*. The equation is found by deducting the latter excess from the former, when the real difference appears, in an unbroken trial of thirty-one days, to be only 643.67 gallons in an aggregate production of 28,326.96, and this variation (which is one of but 2.27 per cent. instead of 23, or $14\frac{1}{2}$) is in favor of the meter.

Again, running the third period in with the second and first periods, and working the results out of an unbroken trial of forty-one days, the case appears thus: Total production indicated by the meter, 40,434.70 gallons; gauger's returns, 39,550.29; difference, 884.41 gallons, or 2.19 per cent.; which is just about the probable variation between the gauger and the meter in this case, and comes within five-hundredths of one per cent. of the mean of the differences at the nine distilleries under trial for the unbroken period of forty-one days. As a further illustration of the correctness of the view here presented, take the case of the meter at distillery No. 5, which appears in the same table. In the broken trials represented in that statement, the first period shows a variation between gauger and meter of 8.13 per cent., the second period a variation of 15.31 per cent., and the third a variation of 6.94 per cent.; the difference for the continuous period of forty-one days being thus an apparent mean of 10.13 per cent.; while a proper equation, made as in the case of the meter at distillery No. 4, shows that it is really a variation of only 2.62 per cent. And in connection with this exposition, it should be borne in mind, first, that the meters were taken possession of

by my direction without any special adjustment or other preparation for the experiments; and, second, that no *readjustments* of them or either of them were permitted to be made during the entire period of forty-one days through which they were on trial. Under all the circumstances, from anything that I can see, the results in both of these cases may be considered great triumphs of mechanical skill. It may very safely be said, indeed, that had the machinery generally of the distilleries been left without supervision or repairs for the same length of time, the production of spirits would have ceased entirely at both of them, before the end of the period, even if the establishments themselves had escaped destruction.

For conspicuousness, the details of the preceding statements are presented in the following form:

Distillery No. 2, variation of meter and gauger...	0.82 of one per cent.
3, variation of meter and gauger...	0.05 of one per cent.
4, variation of meter and gauger...	2.19 of one per cent.
5, variation of meter and gauger...	2.62 of one per cent.
6, variation of meter and gauger...	2.90 of one per cent.
7, variation of meter and gauger...	5.04 of one per cent.
8, variation of meter and gauger...	2.74 of one per cent.
9, variation of meter and gauger...	0.82 of one per cent.
10, variation of meter and gauger...	2.09 of one per cent.
Mean of the variations of these nine distilleries..	2.14 of one per cent.
<i>Actual variation</i> in the product of forty-one days,	
viz: 388,338 gallons	0.89 of one per cent.
Mean of the four reports made by Mr. Tice.....	0.97 of one per cent.
First thirty-one days' trial of meters at distillery	
No. 4	2.27 of one per cent.
First thirty-one days' trial of meters at distillery	
No. 5.....	1.53 of one per cent.
Mean of all the above variations.....	1.93 of one per cent.
Variation of sample meter B, at Louisville, Ken-	
tucky, in November	2.14 of one per cent.
Variation of same in December, (an unbroken trial).	1.77 of one per cent.
Mean of the two variations of sample B.....	1.95 of one per cent.
Variation of the automatic, working as a sample	
meter, at Louisville	3.93 of one per cent.
Mean of the three variations at Louisville.....	2.61 of one per cent.
Mean of the entire sixteen variations noted above.	2.05 of one per cent.

These general equations are interesting matters, in considering the results of a series of practical experiments made with an invention of so much probable value as the Tice meter. After all, however, *the instrument is to be judged by its work at a single distillery*. Its aberrations from a particular line in a distillery, cannot be compensated for by what may be called its counter-aberrations from the same line in another distillery. Taking six per cent. as an allowable deviation from actual production, the meter at distillery No. 1 in any collection district which makes an error of eight per cent., cannot be permitted to form an equation with distillery No. 2, which makes an error of only four per cent. The tax is collectible in the bonded warehouse of *each* distillery; and to be of practical value, the meter must come within the allowable error, whatever that may be, *at each*. How the Tice meters at Cincinnati, all running as sample meters, stood the test upon this basis, the preceding statement shows. Admitting the returns of the gaugers to be the correct measure of the amount of proof spirits produced at each

of the nine distilleries during the trial running through forty-one days, and hence regarding those returns as forming the *standard*, in no case was the error of the meter as great as six per cent.; in only one case did it rise as high as three per cent.; at five of the nine distilleries it was only two per cent. and a fraction, while at three of the remaining four it was less than one per cent. And similar to this is the showing, by the same statement, of the two sample meters on trial at Louisville; neither of them exhibiting an error as high as four per cent., the gauger being the *standard*, while the error of one of them is less than two and one-fourth per cent. in November, and only one and three-fourths in December.

But is the gauger *really* a more reliable agent than the meter for determining the actual production of a distillery within a given period, and hence the safer *standard* of the two? Nothing is more common, I understand, than for two gaugers to differ from each other at the rate of at least a gallon per barrel. A marks the cask at forty gallons; B cuts it down to thirty-nine, and the difference is two and a half per cent. Which of the two is the *standard*?

Of course this reference confines itself to instruments of measurement as they are and have been. With the use of the improved instruments contemplated by the department for early introduction, an almost constant uniformity of gauging is anticipated. From instruments mathematically correct, intelligently and honestly used, of course there can be no appeal. Such instruments, so used, supply the *standard*, by which the meter *must* be judged.

That spirit meters will supplant United States gaugers as agents for measuring the production of distilleries in this country, I do not suppose; but that they have all the qualities necessary to constitute them important *aids* in that business, I do not entertain a doubt; and that the government can afford to dispense with their use, I have not the slightest idea. On the contrary, defective as the meters so far in use confessedly have been, and loosely as most matters in connection with them appear to have been conducted, it is my opinion that they have already paid to the government (indirectly, of course) the full amount of their cost; and I cannot but think that sound policy calls for their continuance, and for an improved method of introducing and supervising their use.

Honest as men may be, all have their weaknesses and are liable to be tempted by the greed of gain; and I do not suppose that either distillers or officers of internal revenue seriously claim exemption from the common lot. But, however that may be, it is perfectly safe and just to assume that no manufacturer of spirits will be *less* honest, and no public officer less watchful and diligent in the performance of his duties, if he understands and feels that a mechanical agent, whose internal workings are hidden from his view, and whose external indications are protected from the interference of his hands, watches him continually, writing up the record of what he does. And certain is it that the government, however unpleasant soever the duty may be, and how hard soever the discharge of that duty may appear to bear upon a special class or a particular interest, stands justified by its experience in calling to its aid, and in insisting upon the use of whatever agencies may be necessary to protect its legitimate revenues alike against incompetency, accidents, collusions, and frauds.

And in this connection I think it may very safely be affirmed that, but for the application of meters, the enormous frauds committed prior to the autumn of 1868 would not have been checked when they were, if

ever. The records of the department contain in numerous instances and various forms the positive declarations of distillers in different parts of the country, that two and a half to three gallons of spirit to the bushel of grain was all that could be obtained by their utmost skill; and not a few stated that two gallons per bushel was the greatest yield. Soon after the adoption and use of the meter, however, crude as the instrument was, and imperfectly as it was applied, these figures were corrected, and distillers were educated up to a "higher arithmetic;" and now the records of the department show the very general admission that the wealth of good grain convertible into spirit rises to three, three and a half, and even four gallons per bushel, according to the degree of perfection of the fermentation, the character of the process of distillation, and the skill of the distiller.

I am not prepared to say that the principles applied to practical uses in the meter adopted by the department are superior to those applied in the construction of other meters designed to accomplish the same purpose. The facts evolved in the course of the experimental tests conducted by your direction in the second district Ohio, and the fifth district Kentucky, appear to me to supply sufficient evidence of the utility of the instrument now in use. "Judged in the light of experience," to use the appropriate language of your instructions to the committee, this instrument has shown qualities so useful as to vindicate the policy of its adoption. The facts concerning its bad mechanism, however—facts very frequently brought to your notice by the committee at Louisville, and by myself from Cincinnati and elsewhere,* and dwelt upon by both—cannot be overlooked. Nor must the fact be lost sight of that that feature of the instrument which originally most strongly recommended it to scientific minds, viz., the combination of principles by which it was supposed to be capable of accurately registering quantity and indicating strength automatically, has been entirely abandoned by the inventor; abandoned in consequence, as he states the case, of the extreme variations of temperature, which are not compensated for in the automatic mechanism of his meter for determining the strength of the spirit; the ranges of temperature being, in his opinion, so excessive (changing the volume about two and one-half per cent. for every 5° of heat) as to render it quite impossible that any mechanism for *actual service* in such a field as that which is necessarily occupied by spirit meters can be found which will prove sufficiently simple, accurate, and durable to be of real value to the government.

The instrument now in use, therefore, is only but distinctively a *sample meter*, the functions of which are simply to weigh and register the quantity of the wines passing through it, and at every tip of the weighing cans to deposit in a sample receiver a small quantity from which temperature and strength are to be obtained by the officer in charge, for averages, at such specified times as regulations may determine. Given these three elements, *weight, temperature, strength*, with a correct unit, and the computation of the product in proof spirits is accurate and easy. The intelligence of the average officer about a distillery is up to this work, while it was notoriously not equal to the computations made necessary by the automatic meters, "debit" and "credit."

And here is the place in this report to bring to your notice the important fact that experience has demonstrated, to the entire satisfaction of the inventor of the instrument in use, the inutility of the second or "credit" meter in a distillery, whether automatic or sample. The com-

* See my special reports of December 8, 10, 17, 23, 27, 30, and January 2.

mittee at Louisville entertain the same view, and this was the conclusion at which my own mind arrived, as communicated to you at the time, while getting ready for the experiments at Cincinnati. I therefore recommend that in new regulations, should the Tice meters be continued in use, directions be given under which any distiller may remove and dispose of his "credit" meter by sale or otherwise;* and that such meters, if not damaged by use or abuse, and thus rendered unfit for service, and if purchased by other distillers wanting them, may be placed in position in the distilleries of the latter, under the same system of attachment, adjustment, &c., that relates to other meters in the same service.

In the arrangement that your predecessor made with Mr. Tice, September 16, 1868, for the manufacture and supply of meters, he reserved "to himself or his successor in office the right at any time to adopt any improvement of the meter or system, or to revoke the order adopting the meter, and to direct on the part of the government a discontinuance of its manufacture."

Touching these three points in their reverse order, I have to say with reference to the last, that in my judgment the time has come when at least the suspension of the manufacture of the Tice meter should be directed. The records of the office show that no fewer than seven hundred and forty-four of these meters have been shipped by the Tice Manufacturing Company, to this date, upon regular orders. This number embraces all of the several classes manufactured; the prices varying in amount from \$1,000 to \$200 each, and the aggregate of the whole being \$442,130. Recent correspondence with the collectors of internal revenue in all the collection districts of the United States within which distilleries exist, indicates that less than one-quarter of those delivered have been attached.

Therefore, until such as are now lying idle at railroad stations, under woodsheds and in distilleries shall be attached, adjusted, and put into operation, it appears to me to be but proper that the manufacture of this instrument should cease. I do not think, however, that the revocation of the order by which it was adopted is called for, especially at this time. Certain is it that no better meter has as yet been deposited in the department for examination and adoption. When such a meter shall have been presented, the time will have arrived for considering the question of revoking the order of September 16, 1868. An improvement of both the meter and the system I consider to have been already attained and adopted, from necessity and in the practical operation of the instrument. The reference here is to the abandonment of the automatic meter, and the substitution of the sample meter for it as an improvement of the meter, and to the proposed disuse of the second or credit meter as an improvement of the system.

A fourth question has forced itself upon my mind, while considering this subject; that is, the propriety of authorizing the use, side by side, as it were, with the Tice meter, of other meters of equal practical value. Five instruments, each claiming to be the equal or the superior of the one now in use, have been represented at the department by working models within the past six months; and two others have been announced as on their way to Washington. Of the former, two were, after particular examinations, considered of such value as to authorize their attachment at distilleries for the purpose of experimental tests—the one in

* For some observations upon this subject, see closing part of special report of December 1, 1869.

Illinois, the other in Massachusetts—and two were rejected after like examinations. The fifth, which presents points of decided interest, will receive its examination soon, and the results be duly reported to you.

A special report will also be made in a short time of the results of the tests applied to the one undergoing practical trial in Illinois.

This is a beautiful instrument, possesses very fine working qualities, and, according to the returns made, which, however, are not regarded as altogether reliable, has registered the flow of spirits from the worm with remarkable accuracy for the past four months, requiring during that time not the slightest supervision, and receiving no repairs.

In view of these facts, I would respectfully recommend that whenever any meter presented for approval shall be accompanied by satisfactory evidence, accumulated in the field of actual trial, that it can accomplish with equal accuracy and certainty, and at no greater cost, what is now accomplished by the sample meter in use, such meter shall be permitted to share the field with the present instrument. Such a course in reference to the matter under view appears to me to be dictated by sound policy, for I cannot but believe that it would be promotive of the good of the service; and in this connection your attention is respectfully called to the views of the committee at Louisville upon the same subject, which are not exactly in accordance with mine, but are highly deserving of attention.

A very large part of the field, however, is occupied by the meter now in use, manufactured, delivered, and, in the main, paid for. Simple justice to the distillers, therefore, would seem to require that they should be subjected to no additional expense, beyond what may be found necessary to attach these instruments and keep them in repair. The manufacturer of them, however, before being permitted to avail himself of the scattered sums still due to him on meters delivered, standing now for the most part in the hands of internal revenue collectors in the form of certificates of deposit, should be required to give a satisfactory guarantee that he will, by himself and his assistants, attach or reattach and adjust with care every meter now delivered and not attached, or which for any reason has become detached, with all reasonable promptness on being notified so to do; that, to provide against leaks in the meter-cases, new and sufficient packing shall be given these and all other meters now or hereafter supplied by him; and that he will generally, in good faith and with reasonable dispatch, at all times, and in every district, observe himself, and aid in enforcing upon others, such rules and regulations concerning spirit meters and their use, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by authority of Congress.

And I am so strongly impressed with the belief that the sample meter proper is superior to the automatic meter adapted to work as a sample meter, that I most earnestly recommend that in case Mr. Tice shall fill any orders subsequent to this time, he be directed to deliver none but the former, of whatever size. And so well convinced am I of the importance, if not necessity, of a reservoir between the tail of the worm and the tipping cans of the meter, from which an even flow of the wines into the cans can be secured, and all danger of flooding the instrument be thus removed, as well as an additional guarantee of accurate registering be obtained, that I would recommend the rejection hereafter of any meters the upper part of which shall not contain or consist of such a reservoir.

Indeed, if all the meters now in use could be detached long enough to have the tipping cans rehung, and a reservoir placed above them in the meter case, it is my opinion that there would then be no necessity

for copying the registers oftener than once in ten days, and that the meters would need little more supervision beyond that of the officer in charge, then is required to keep in order a large Fairbanks scale. That this is not an extravagant view, evidence is afforded in the fact that some of them, notwithstanding the imperfections incident to their rough and hasty manufacture, have almost wholly taken care of themselves for periods ranging from three to six months, and in all that time registered within two to two and a half per cent. of the gaugement returns.

And in conclusion I have to say, as the result of my best reflections upon the subject, after closely watching the operation of this instrument upon many occasions, and carefully examining its structure, that while in its present condition I am not without doubts as to its entire efficiency and reliability, and can see wherein trouble may be made with it and detection of the offender not follow, yet my convictions are strong that, made of unexceptionable metals, with good workmanship throughout, and supplied with reservoirs as I have suggested, it would be an almost invaluable aid in determining the amount of the production of spirit for taxation, a detective at once reliable and constant, and a cause of increased revenue from a source which must for many years be looked to for the supply of a very large proportion of the expenditures of the government.

Very respectfully,

W. D. GALLAGHER,
In charge of Spirit Meters.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

APPENDIX.

I.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office Internal Revenue, April 10, 1870.

SIR: The office is in receipt of meter reports and gaugement returns from the second district Ohio, dating from the 11th January, to the 18th March, so interesting in their results, as affecting the question of the utility of a spirit meter in long and continuous use under ordinary circumstances, that I have deemed it worth while to tabulate them in a comparative form for submission as an appendix to my report of January 27, run in with the results at that time presented. The test experiments with seventeen meters, as reported at that date, closed on the 10th of January; the additional results are for the period extending from that date to the 18th of March, the meters in use being the same that were used in the experiments.

Distilleries.	Meter indications.	Gaugers' returns.	Meter in excess.	Gauger in excess.	Per cent. variation.	Days on trial.
No. 2.....	37,520.65	37,412.57	108.08	.....	0.29 of 1	56
No. 3.....	83,563.10	84,120.37	.....	557.27	0.66 of 1	87
No. 4.....	52,484.70	51,600.20	884.50	.....	1.69 of 1	51
No. 5.....	163,559.59	105,813.48	.....	2,253.89	2.13 of 1	85
No. 6.....	120,804.47	118,850.30	1,954.17	.....	1.70 of 1	28
No. 7.....	105,844.87	103,173.21	2,671.66	.....	2.52 of 1	57
No. 8.....	120,302.79	121,303.40	.....	1,000.61	0.83 of 1	72
No. 9.....	126,031.23	126,612.10	.....	580.87	0.46 of 1	85
No. 10.....	4,444.95	4,368.76	76.19	.....	1.71 of 1	39
Total run.....	754,556.35	753,254.39	5,694.61	4,392.64		

Entire product of the nine distilleries, according to the returns of gaugers to the assessor, 753,254.39 gallons; entire product indicated by the meters on trial, 754,556.35 gallons; meter indications in excess of gaugement returns, 1,301.96 gallons; mean error of the meter, treating gaugers as the standard, 1.33 per cent.; net error of the meter, with the above equations, 0.17 per cent.

II.

METERS ON TRIAL IN FIFTH DISTRICT KENTUCKY.

The regular returns made by the assessor of the fifth district Kentucky, since the closing of my report, are of so extraordinary a nature that I deem it advisable to present them also in this appendix, in connection with the reports made of the regular trial. The meters experimented with in that district were: First, an improved automatic, proposing to indicate temperature and register strength and weight; second, one of the original automatic meters adapted for use as a sample meter; and, third, a sample meter B.

The improved automatic.—Error of the meter in the first period, the gauger being received as the standard, 15 per cent.; in the second period, 17.96 per cent.

The automatic No. 3.—Error of the meter in the first period, 3.93 per cent.; in the second period, 4.77.

The sample meter B.—Error of the meter in the first period, 2.14 per cent.; in the second period, 1.77; in a third period, February and March, 21.25.

III.

NEW DEVICES UNDER EXAMINATION.

Since my report was closed three additional spirit meters have been presented at the department for examination, one of which has been permitted attachment at a distillery for experimental tests.

The fifth one spoken of on page 30 of the report as “possessing points of decided interest,” has also been permitted for attachment.

The former of the two meters here referred to differs in its entire idea from any other device submitted for examination, either recently or before the committee of the National Academy, and has, in a trial of a couple of weeks, supplied very encouraging results.

Altogether, there seems to be a reasonable hope that ultimately a spirit meter may be produced which will fully answer the ends of the government, and be unquestionably useful as an aid in collecting all the tax properly derivable from this source.

W. D. GALLAGHER.

CINCINNATI, December 1, 1869.

SIR: In continuation of the test experiments with the Tice spirit meter, conducted under your authority, I have within the past three days visited all the distilleries in the second district Ohio, but one, which, being far out of the business portions of the city, is, in the present condition of the weather and roads, quite inaccessible.

At each of seven of the distilleries visited I found two of the Tice meters attached and working, viz., Nos. 3 and 4. At one of them I found two No. 2 attached and working. At one I found one No. 5 attached and working. At one I found one No. 4 and one No. 5 delivered and paid for, but not attached. The cost of each set of Nos. 3 and 4 was \$1,800; the cost of the set of No. 2 was \$1,200; the cost of the single No. 5 was \$1,000; and the cost of the set of Nos 4 and 5 was \$2,000. The expense of attaching the sets of Nos. 3 and 4 was, respectively, \$450, \$500, \$500, \$526 79, \$535, \$680, and \$707. Attachment and cost together, aggregating, respectively, \$2,250, \$2,300, \$2,300, \$2,326 79, \$2,335, \$2,516, (this one including an extra of \$36,) and \$2,507. The expense of attaching the set of No. 2, including an extra of \$60, was \$1,360, with the cost of the meters. The expense of attaching the No. 5 was \$187 41, making, with the cost of the meter, \$1,187 41. These various meters were all found in good working condition, and making their notations with regularity—with what accuracy, however, could not be ascertained, as no officer had them in charge, and no notations were being taken off, except by Mr. Tice and his assistants at irregular intervals. No animosity to the meters was evinced by any of the distillers, nor, with one exception, was any special complaint made of unreasonable delay or hindrance or loss of time on account of making the attachments and adjustments. Whether any accurate and final adjustments had been made or not, none of the distillers knew; nor did any of them appear to understand the theory of the meters; nor had any of them mastered the art of reading the notations. They all knew that they had paid for the meters; that at their expense the instruments had been attached to pipes in their distilleries; and that the spirits distilled by them passed through the same on the way from the tail of the worm to the high-wine tubs and the cisterns; and they knew nothing more. Their written statements, in answer to questions which I presented to them all alike, are herewith submitted, marked A.

Mr. Tice, under what authority I do not know, appears to have claimed and exercised control over the various meters referred to from the periods of their attachment; and the several internal revenue officers here, with what propriety I cannot say, seem to have submitted with an easy grace to what I am compelled to regard as his assumptions. And not only has Mr. Tice claimed and exercised this control, but he has retained in his own possession and in the possession of his assistants, exclusively, the keys or seals that secured it! And all this not only without any apparent consciousness of impropriety, but with the air of an authority conferred by law, or regulations, or special trust.

Knowing that no examinations and test experiments, such as you had provided for, could be carried on while these assumptions were submitted to, I yesterday required of Mr. Tice that he should turn over, as finally adjusted, all the meters attached in the district to the assessor thereof, Mr. Shaw. And to-day, finding that Mr. Tice had in his possession the keys or seals of those meters, I directed him to deliver them to the assessor, that that officer might have and exercise entire and unobstructed control during the period that the examinations and experiments might be under way, or until such time as you should order otherwise. It affords me pleasure to state that, in reference to both particulars, Mr. Tice acquiesced readily—though not without expressing his fears that without his personal superintendence the meters will get out of order, and his doubts whether the officers that will be placed in charge of them will be able, without much schooling by himself or his assistants, to read and make use of their indications.

By my direction Mr. Assessor Shaw, this morning, served upon each storekeeper at a distillery where there is a meter at work a written notice to prepare for and make the "daily report" required of such officers by the regulations and instructions (Series 4, No. 5) relating to the Tice meters, issued under the act of 20th July, 1868, on the 30th day of March, 1869. He will promptly serve similar notices upon the assistant assessors in his district, and will, himself, carefully comply with those instructions. During the time in which the test experiments to be made here shall be under way the assessor will report to you at the close of each period of ten days, giving meter notations, gaugers' returns, and the differences between the two. These reports, however, will be in addition to, not in lieu of, the regular monthly computations and reports required by the regulations.

On the second page of this communication I have referred to certain meter reports as having been made at irregular intervals by Mr. Tice and some of his assistants. Some of these reports are made on regular forms, (111,) others are not; but none of them are presented as official, though many of them are certified to as being correct. At my request Mr. Tice has supplied them, accompanied by a brief letter to the committee appointed by you to examine and test his meters. These reports I transmit to you herewith, in the first place, because they are not without present interest and value; in the second, because they serve, in part, to illustrate the loose manner in which this Tice-meter business has been viewed and attended to (or rather *not* attended to) by all concerned. (See inclosure marked B.)

Inclosure marked C is a certificate affirmed before Mr. Assessor Shaw, by Mr. George Martin, his chief clerk, embracing what may be called an official list of gaugement reports made from the distilleries named and upon the dates stated.

Inclosure marked D is a comparative statement, giving, in the right-hand column, the aggregates of those several gaugement reports, viz: 343,267.98 gallons, and, in the left-hand column, the aggregates of the various meter reports made by Mr. Tice and his assistants, viz: 343,966.65 gallons; the several periods covered being the same, and the spirits gauged being, as appears, and as positively represented, the identical spirits weighed by the meter and regularly and correctly computed. The difference is 498.67 gallons, a very small per cent. certainly, and that in favor of the meters.

I present these statements as interesting, nothing more. To be of use in determining the value of the Tice meter, data must be differently and more systematically and reliably collected. The test experiments now under way here, and in the fifth and sixth districts, Kentucky, will be made to an extent and with a care and precision that will leave nothing in doubt. And the results of these experiments, it is my present belief—a belief that is strengthening day by day—will enable you promptly and satisfactorily to dispose of the "vexed question" before you.

December 2.—Having written thus far yesterday, I determined to prolong my stay in Cincinnati another day, for the purpose of seeing the inside of one of the largest of the Tice meters now in operation here, while the still was running off a heavy charge, and also of inspecting the internal construction of a sample meter B, (also Tice's,) which I had learned was to be seen at the foundry of Miles Greenwood. Seeking Mr. Tice, therefore, and also taking with me Mr. Collector Pullan and Mr. Collector Weitzel, I went to the large distillery of John Gerke in Mill Creek Bottom, and had the two side casings unsealed and entirely removed from

a No. 5 meter. This meter notes automatically strength and quantity, and also deposits a small proof-sample of each fifty pounds weighed and tipped. It is an exceedingly ingenious piece of mechanism, and were it made wholly of copper and gun-metal, as it is in part, and placed in charge of an intelligent, faithful, and vigilant officer, I am persuaded that it would do all that Mr. Tice claims for it, and all that the scientific commission expected of it when they recommended its adoption. But constructed in part of metal that corrodes in spirits, and placed in charge, as it must be, of the average internal revenue officer found on duty at distilleries, I am of opinion that it cannot be recommended for continued use, how accurate soever may be its notations under altogether favorable circumstances. For the hour during which we examined it in all its parts, it operated beautifully and without the slightest trouble, although at times the spirits flowed from the worm in a gentle stream, and a minute or two afterward gushed out in a torrent.

The simple meter at Greenwood's foundry was laid bare, so that all of its parts could be carefully inspected. It was thus, while still kept open, attached to the nozzle of a regulating hose, from which the water by turns trickled into it, ran into it as a gentle stream, then rushed into it with great violence. To these changeable and severe trials it was subjected half a dozen times, acquitting itself unexceptionably well on each occasion.

The weighing and other pans of this meter are made of copper, and all the bearings of gun-metal. Its whole mechanical structure is simple, and its perfect adjustment easy and certain. It is absolutely impossible for any one to tamper with it without exposure, and such exposure is almost instantaneous. Left to itself, I can see no reason why it should not run for thirty, sixty, or ninety days without being looked after. Both its adjustments and its notations are as simple as those of the Fairbanks scales. The average intelligence of the storekeeper at the distilleries can with ease master its registerings and make all necessary computations. Should this meter, as attached and adjusted at two distilleries in Kentucky, (one in the fifth and the other in the sixth district,) stand the experimental tests to which it is now being subjected, I see quite clearly a way out of the wilderness of doubt and perplexity in which I, and I suppose you, have been groping for the past two or three months.

Mr. Tice informs me that this simple instrument was his original meter, and he expresses deep regret that he ever permitted scientific friends to persuade him to waste his time and means over so complicated and costly a system as his automatic registering meters, the Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 now in use; not that these are imperfect philosophically, but that they are above the average intelligence of the distillery storekeeper, and not calculated for the "rough-and-tumble" handling to which they are necessarily subjected. He says that, at very little expense, which he is himself willing to bear, he can adapt the automatic meters to use as sample meters; and he has requested permission to make the change in two or three of those now attached and in operation at distilleries in this district, that they may be tested, as modified, while the test experiments are under way with unchanged meters, and in the same manner that is pursued for the latter. Of course I have not consented, but I can see no reason why you should not do so, while I see many why you should. And I, even without his knowledge, take the liberty of recommending that the permission asked be granted.

Nearly all of the distillers in this district have two meters each. For every instrument modified as Mr. Tice proposes, and dispensing with the

credit meter, each of them will possess one for sale. Those thus for sale he is willing to take off their hands as fast as new orders for meters may come in, and, filling those orders with them as modified, to pay over to the original owners the price obtained for them. And hereafter he proposes to manufacture sample meters only, of large and small sizes, should he manufacture any. In my judgment, a fifth wheel is as necessary to a wood wagon as a second ("or credit") meter to a distillery, and the most ignorant teamster could learn how to make the fifth wheel useful more easily than the most intelligent storekeeper can learn to read the indications and make the computations at a distillery wherein two meters are used in combination.

From the best thought which I am able to give the general subject at this time, I am forced upon the conclusions: First, that the continuance of a meter system will be found necessary; second, that a system which weighs, temperature being a constant yet varying quality of all spirits passing from the worm through a meter, is necessarily more reliable than a system which measures; third, that the automatic proof-register will have to be discarded, as impracticable in the average distillery with the average officer in charge; and fourth, that a sample weighing meter, simple in its construction and made of the proper metals, will be found to answer the requirements of the service.

And in conclusion, I think I may venture the assertion, which is not hazarded without carefully looking at my figures, that the disuse of the credit meter will lessen the cost of meters to distillers fully fifty per cent.; and that the adoption by the department, exclusively, of a system of sample meters, such as I have spoken of above, will save to distillers more than fifty per cent. of the residue. These latter considerations are so very important, in my view, that I respectfully ask for them your special attention.

The test experiments, now under way by your authority, embrace nine distilleries in the second Ohio district, three in the fifth Kentucky district, and two in the sixth Kentucky district. All of the meters used but two are Tice's Nos. 3, 4, and 5, having his automatic proof-register. The two exceptions are Tice's sample meters A and B; the former having a capacity for 240 gallons per hour, the latter for 480 per hour.

Very respectfully,

W. D. GALLAGHER.

Hon. C. DELANO,

Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington City.

A.

Interrogatories propounded to the distillers in the second collection district of Ohio.

No. 1.—What was the cost of the meter attached to your distillery? What is its number as affixed in the schedule of prices, series 4, No. 5?

Distillery No. 6. Paid R. B. Pullan, June 25, 1869, for one Tice meter No. 5, \$1,000.

O. L. PERIN,

Superintendent J. W. Gaff & Co., Distillery No. 6.

Distillery No. 8.—Paid for raising flagstone, July 20, 1869.....	\$100
Bickerstaff & Coppin, attaching Tice meter.....	500
Plumber and coppersmith work.....	57
Covering meter.....	50
Tice meters Nos. 3 and 4, deposited with the collector.....	1,800

Total amount	2,507
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W. V. MARX,

Superintendent H. Jaspers & Co.

Distillery No. 7. Paid R. B. Pullan, collector second district Ohio, on account of two Tice meters, Nos. 3 and 4: May 31, \$500; June 15, 1869, \$1,000.

JOHN PFEFFER,
Distiller.

No. 9. Paid R. B. Pullan, collector, May 19, 1869, \$1,800 for two meters, Nos. 3 and 4.

JOHN GERKE,
Per KAYSER, Attorney.

No. 5. Paid for two meters No. 3 and 4, \$1,800.

C. KINSINGER.

No. 4. Paid R. B. Pullan, collector, \$1,800 for meters Nos. 3 and 4.

CHARLES O'HARA,
Superintendent White Mills Distillery No. 4.

Paid R. B. Pullan, collector, \$1,800 for two meters, Nos. 3 and 4.

E. ORLETH.

Have two No. 2 meters, for which I paid \$1,200.

AUGUST DROESCHER.

Paid R. B. Pullan, collector, \$1,800 for two meters, No. 3 and 4.

J. A. EBERHARDT,
Distillery No. 2.

No. 2.—When was the meter first attached, what was the cost of attachment, and what were the items of cost?

Distillery No. 6. Meter attached July 14, 1869.

Paid A. Berg & Co., coppersmiths, for copper work done in attaching meter..	\$147 41
Paid Bickerstaff & Coppin for superintending attachment.....	40 00
	187 41

O. L. PERIN,
Superintendent J. W. Gaff & Co., Distillery No. 6.

No. 8. Answered interrogatory No. 1.

W. V. MARX,
Superintendent H. Jaspers & Co.

No. 7. Attachment completed, July 29, 1869.

F. C. Deckebach's bill for attachments.....	\$348 79
Bickerstaff & Coppin's bill.....	178 00
	526 79

JOHN PFEFFER,
Distiller.

No. 9. Attached about May 30, 1869, at a cost of \$450.

JOHN GERKE,
Per KAYSER, Attorney.

No. 5. Attached about the 15th of August, at a cost of \$535.

C. KINSINGER.

Distillery No. 4. Attachment was made in July, 1869.

Paid freight on meter.....	\$36 00
Bickerstaff & Coppin, for attaching.....	680 00
	716 00

CHARLES O'HARA,
Superintendent White Mills Distillery, No. 4.

Attachment was made in July by Messrs. Bickerstaff & Coppin, at a cost of \$500.

E. ORLETH.

Attachment was made about the 1st October, at an expense of \$160, to wit: Sundries \$60; paid Bickerstaff & Coppin, or agents of Mr. Tice, for merely superintending, \$40, (they wanted \$60,) and \$60 was paid for freight on the meter.

AUGUST DROESCHER.

Attached about second Sunday in June, 1869; paid Bickerstaff & Coppin \$500.

J. A. EBERHARDT,
Distillery No. 2.

No. 3.—How long was your distillery delayed in its operations by the first attachment of the meter, and how long has it been delayed since by the adjustment or readjustment of the same?

Distillery No. 6. We were delayed about twenty-four hours by the first attachment. Never have been delayed since on account of meter.

O. L. PERIN,
Superintendent J. W. Gaff & Co., Distillery No. 6.

No. 8. No detention.

WILLIAM MARX,
Superintendent H. Jaspers & Co., No. 8.

No. 7. Was not running at the time the attachment was made.

JOHN PFEFFER,
Distiller.

No. 9. No delay, as the attachment was made on Sunday.

JOHN GERKE,
By KAYSER, *Attorney.*

No. 5. No delay occasioned by the attachment.

C. KINSINGER.

Distillery No. 4. Were detained about twelve hours from the first attachment; have been detained an hour at various times by adjustments and readjustments, and in one instance fully three hours.

CHARLES O'HARA,
Superintendent White Mills, No. 4.

No delay in attaching, as it was done on Sunday, and there has been no delay since.

E. ORLETH.

Was not running when the attachment was made; there has been no adjustment or readjustment since the attachment was made.

AUGUST DROESCHER.

No delay. Attachment made on Sunday.

J. A. EBERHARDT,
Distillery No. 2.

No. 4.—State the time between the first attachment of your meter and its perfect adjustment, if a perfect adjustment has been made.

Don't know that any perfect adjustment has been made, as we have never received any such report.

O. L. PERIN,
Superintendent J. W. Gaff & Co., Distillery No. 6.

Don't know that any perfect adjustment has been made.

W. V. MARX,
Superintendent H. Jaspers & Co.

Don't know that any perfect adjustment has been made.

JOHN PFEFFER,
Distiller.

Don't know that a perfect adjustment has been made.

JOHN GERKE,
Per KAYSER, *Attorney.*

Don't know that a perfect adjustment has been made.

C. KINSINGER.

No perfect adjustment has been made November 30, 1869.

CHARLES O'HARA,
Superintendent White Mills Distillery, No. 4.

Don't know a perfect adjustment has been made.

E. ORLETH.

No adjustment has been made, and the working is not perfect.

AUGUST DROESCHER.

No perfect adjustment has been made.

J. A. EBERHARDT.

No. 5.—State the nature of the difficulties (if any) that attended and delayed the adjustment of your meter, and by whom and how were the adjustments made.

We were obliged to dispense with five turns of our worm (about one hundred and fifty feet) on account of Messrs. Bickerstaff & Coppin's misrepresentations in the attachment of same.

Don't know the nature of the difficulties in adjusting meter, as the work was done by Mr. Tice's workmen, and I paid no attention to same.

O. L. PERIN,

Superintendent J. W. Gaff & Co., Distillery No. 6.

There was no difficulty, and whatever adjustments were made, were made by agents of Mr. Tice.

W. V. MARX,

Superintendent H. Jaspers & Co.

Know of no difficulties; adjustment, so far as I know, was made by agents of Mr. Tice.

JOHN PFEFFER,

Distiller.

There was no difficulties attending the attachment, which was made by the agents of Mr. Tice.

JOHN GERKE,

Per KAYSER, Attorney.

Don't know of any difficulties; attachments were made by Mr. Tice's agents.

As the meter has been entirely under the control of Mr. Tice and his agents since the attachment was made, while there was seemingly difficulties, I cannot say what they were.

CHARLES O'HARA,

Superintendent White Mills Distillery, No. 4.

Am not aware of any difficulties; adjustment and readjustments have been made by Mr. Tice and his agents.

E. ORLETH.

No difficulties.

AUGUST DROESCHER.

Had worm blown up about six feet and damaged, undoubtedly owing to inefficient attachment of meter by Messrs. Bickerstaff & Coppin. Were delayed about twelve hours. Adjustments were made by Mr. Tice's agents.

J. A. EBERHARDT,

Distillery No. 2.

No. 6.—State what you know of the regularity or irregularity of the workings of your meter and the accuracy of its notations.

Have no knowledge of the meter, and have never been instructed how to take the notations.

O. L. PERIN,

Superintendent J. W. Gaff & Co., Distillery, No. 6.

We know nothing.

W. V. MARX.

Superintendent H. Jaspers & Co.

Know nothing.

JOHN PFEFFER,

Distiller.

Know nothing, except from the reports made to me by the agents of Mr. Tice as compared with the report of the gauger.

JOHN GERKE,

Per KAYSER, Attorney.

Know nothing, except from the reports made to me by the agents of Mr. Tice, as compared with the report of the gauger.

C. KINSINGER.

Know nothing, except as set forth in letter herewith attached.

CHARLES O'HARA,

Superintendent White Mills Distillery, No. 4.

Know nothing, except what I have been told by Mr. Tice or his agents ; have made no personal observations.

E. ORLETH.

Know nothing about it.

AUGUST DROESCHER.

Have no knowledge of the meter, and have never been instructed how to take indications.

J. A. EBERHARDT,
Distillery No. 2.

No. 7.—State if you have observed any difference in the notations or other operations of the meter in consequence of a change of temperature.

Have never given it any attention.

O. L. PERIN,
Superintendent J. W. Gaff & Co., Distillery No. 6.

Have never given it any attention.

W. V. MARX,
Superintendent H. Jaspers & Co.

Know nothing as to the notations, personally.

JOHN PFEFFER,
Distiller.

Know nothing as to the operations, personally.

JOHN GERKE,
Per KAYSER, Attorney.

Know nothing personally as to the operations.

C. KINSINGER.

Have never observed the operations of the meter sufficient to notice any difference.

CHARLES O'HARA,
Superintendent White Mills, No. 4.

Know nothing about its notations or differences.

ERNST ORLETH.

Have made no observations.

AUGUST DROESCHER.

Have given it no attention.

J. A. EBERHARDT,
Distillery No. 2.

No. 8.—State anything else you may know in relation to the attachments or the operations of the meter which may affect its value as an instrument for measuring the production of spirits.

As I have paid no attention to same, have no suggestions to make.

O. L. PERIN,
Superintendent J. W. Gaff & Co., Distillery No. 6.

As I have paid no attention to same, have no suggestions to make.

W. V. MARX,
Superintendent H. Jaspers & Co.

The meter, if it accomplishes what is claimed for it, would be valuable for measuring the production of spirits.

JOHN PFEFFER,
Distiller.

The meter, if it accomplishes what is claimed for it, would be valuable for measuring the production of spirits.

JOHN GERKE,
Per KAYSER, Attorney.

I think the material and the mechanism of the meter is such that it could not be relied upon for any length of time.

C. KINSINGER.

The graded meter has overflowed once entirely, and several times there was great difficulty in getting a return of the low wines ; at last it was necessary to have a hole cut in the upper tub, and another drilled in the brass neck of the graded meter, which was done upon the recommendation of a gentleman named Tice, then present and in

charge of the meter, although he at first objected to it. The day this was done, about 27th October, 1869, the beer runner was delayed three hours, and lost at least thirty-five gallons of proof spirits by not getting the low wines back upon three charges of beer. The Mr. Tice referred to ordered a plug in the neck of the meter to clean it out when it required it.

CHARLES O'HARA,
Superintendent White Mills No. 4.

I don't know enough about them to express an intelligent opinion as to their value for measuring spirits.

ERNST ORLETH.

I can give no opinion as to the value, as I know nothing about them.

AUGUST DROESCHER.

I can give no opinion.

J. A. EBERHARDT,
Distillery No. 2.

B.

CINCINNATI, November 23, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of your request, that such proof as I might have showing the efficiency of my spirit meter for measuring the product of a distillery be forwarded to you, I have the honor to submit the accompanying documents.

The reports from J. W. Joff's to October 9 were forwarded to Washington in October, also the earlier reports from Gerke and Kinsinger.

I have not been able to obtain the services of an officer to verify the readings of the meters since you were here. In answer to my request, Assessor Shaw states that he has no officer who can be spared for this duty. My brother and Mr. Millward will make oath to the correctness of the returns, if the committee desire it.

Other reports will be forwarded from day to day, so long as the committee desire this to be done.

The distilleries of Jasper Eberhardt and Fowler, now running, will be reported upon in a few days.

As the government render me no assistance, I cannot incur further expense, but will do the best I can with my present help.

The reports presented offered a fair criterion by which to judge of the continuous work of the meters. Differences may sometimes be greater, but they equalize themselves.

Very respectfully,

J. R. TICE.

The COMMITTEE ON METERS.

C.

I certify the following is a list, as taken from the record of bonded goods in the second district of Ohio, of the gaugement reports made at the various times as stated from distilleries, viz:

C. Kinsinger, from August 30 to September 20, 1869.....	41,884.85
November 16, 1869.....	2,568.04
November 17, 1869.....	1,316.52
November 18, 1869.....	1,184.64
November 19, 1869.....	1,110.96
November 20, 1869.....	1,229.04
November 22, 1869.....	1,271.61
	8,680.81
John Gerke, from August 26 to September 20, 1869.....	42,780.00
November 17, 1869.....	1,475.23
November 18, 1869.....	1,424.01
November 19, 1869.....	1,411.74
November 20, 1869.....	1,462.48
	5,773.46

John Pfeffer, November 17, 1869.....	2, 358.38
Herman Jaspers, November 17, 1869.....	1, 707.49
Smith N. Fowler, October 27, 1869.....	2, 533.12
October 28, 1869.....	2, 313.20
October 29, 1869.....	2, 294.53
	<u>7, 140.85</u>

GEORGE MARTIN,
Chief Clerk Assessor's Office, Second District Ohio.

Affirmed before me this 23d day of November, 1869.

THOMAS F. SHAW, *Assessor.*

D.

Meters and gaugers' returns compared.

Meters.	Gaugers'.
189, 790.96	189, 521.47
25, 746.65	25, 906.48
8, 679.22	8, 680.81
5, 773.46	5, 742.74
2, 348.00	2, 358.38
9, 343.93	9, 414.67
8, 328.97	8, 321.33
1, 751.00	1, 707.49
42, 628.46	42, 782.00
7, 491.15	7, 140.85
31, 884.85	41, 691.76
<u>343, 766.65</u>	<u>343, 267.98</u>

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, *December 8, 1869.*

SIR: Regarding it as important to examine a few meters at a point where neither Mr. Tice nor his agents had had frequent access to them for the purpose of readjustment or repair, I determined to proceed to this city by the way of Dayton, Ohio, and to pause in that place one day. Accordingly, I spent December 4 there, giving the day to careful inspections of the meters attached at the distilleries of Joseph R. Husten, (No. 7,) and Arnold & Dobbys, (No. 22.)

At the former of these two distilleries I found two meters, a No. 4 and a No. 5, which had been attached about the close of October last, at a cost of \$2,000 for the meters, and \$600 for attaching them. These meters received their first adjustment at the time of being attached, and have been twice readjusted. They have never been turned over to either the collector or the assessor of the district, nor has the storekeeper or other officers of internal revenue been at any time placed in charge of them. Their notations have been neither copied nor observed by any officers of the government. No such officer knew anything about them, except that they had been attached, paid for, and appeared to be working. Mechanically, I found these meters working well. The wines passed through them, and the indicators responded. The debit meter was leaking slightly. The storekeeper stated that at one time it had leaked much more—the loss to the distiller amounting to several gallons per day. One of the small pipes had also choked at one time, and the cutting of a hole was found necessary for the purpose of cleaning it out.

The obstruction was stated to have been caused by verdigris. As at Cincinnati, so in Dayton, external samplers had been added to the meters, although they are what Mr. Tice classes as his automatic proof meters. I found the keys of these samplers in the possession of the storekeeper, and the samplers locked. The seal keys of the meters, however, were in possession of Mr. Tice's agent. The capacity of this distillery is six hundred bushels per day.

At the distillery of Arnold & Dobbins I found one meter attached, a No. 3, automatic proof-taker. The wines passed through this meter freely, without obstruction; but only the lower dials made indications. This meter also leaked at times two to three gallons per day, and one day about six gallons. This meter was attached the middle of July last, but not adjusted until the 26th to 29th of September following. It also had a sampler attached, the key of which was in the possession of the storekeeper. The seal key of the meter was retained by Mr. Tice's agent. The storekeeper at this distillery, a very intelligent officer, had observed the notations for a period of twenty-two days, and copied them, but found them wholly unreliable. The capacity of this distillery is two hundred bushels per day; and while they were running this quantity of grain with the strictest regularity, the dials indicated nothing approaching regularity of production. The cost of this meter was \$800; freight and attachment, \$75.

The distilleries near Dayton are so widely scattered that I could examine only the two named within the time at my command. With these I arranged for test experiments, the same as at Cincinnati.

I have completed my examinations in Chicago, and will report the results from Peoria, for which place I start to-morrow morning.

Very respectfully,

W. D. GALLAGHER.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Commissioner Internal Revenue.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FIFTH DISTRICT ILLINOIS,
Peoria, December 10, 1869.

SIR: Accompanied by Mr. Collector Jeussen, of the first district Illinois, I spent the 8th instant in visiting the distillery of the Northwestern Company and that of Thomas Lynch & Co., and examining the meters therein attached and working. These distilleries are Nos. 2 and 9; the former having a capacity (under the seventy-two hour fermenting period) of two thousand bushels grain per day, and the latter (under the same period) a capacity of twelve hundred bushels. These are the only distilleries in the district at which adjustments have been finally made, though at one other the adjustment is in progress.

The meters attached at the Northwestern Distillery are four in number, consisting of two 4's and two 5's. The original cost of these instruments was \$4,000. The cost of freight and attachment, \$1,816 88. Total cost, \$5,816 88. The first regular adjustment of them was made early in October. They have since been readjusted once. From the time of their attachment these meters are stated to have worked well, *mechanically*. I found them so working on the occasion of my visit. They leak at times; at other times do not leak. Two of the four were leaking while I was present, but not in quantity to create much loss. Their liability to leak at all, however, had occasioned some discontent in the minds of

the owners. I found outside samplers attached to all of these meters, as to those at Cincinnati and Dayton. The samplers here, however, are *not under lock*, and the high wines are drawn from them, for relief, every other day—generally by the distillers. The deposit in each is about four gallons per day, which can be abstracted without difficulty. I was informed, however, by the men in attendance, that all taken from them is properly accounted for. I found all of these meters under lock and seal, but the keys were in the possession of Mr. Tice's agent, for whom I sought diligently, but in vain.

At the distillery of Thomas Lynch & Co., two meters are attached—a No. 4 and a No. 5. The cost of these was \$2,000. Cost of freight and attachment, \$544 72. Total cost, \$2,544 72. These meters were attached about the 1st of August, and have been adjusted and readjusted. Mechanically, they work well. I discovered no leaking, nor was any trouble of that kind complained of. Outside samplers were attached to them also, which, as in the other case, were *not locked*. The meters themselves were under lock and seal, the keys, as usual, being in the possession of Mr. Tice's agent.

At neither of these distilleries had final adjustments been formally reported, nor had the meters been turned over to either of the officers of internal revenue in the district. Of both the assessor and collector it must be said that they are highly intelligent gentlemen, bent on the proper performance of their duties; yet neither of them knew anything about the meters, nor had they any knowledge as to the accuracy of the notations of the instruments, nor is any such knowledge or information in possession of the subordinate officers of the district.

Finding at Chicago a state of things so similar to that found at Cincinnati, and heretofore reported upon at length, I authorized Assessor Webster to take exclusive control of the meters at these two distilleries, to permit no readjustments of them or repairs by Mr. Tice or his agent, or any other party, except by his order and under his supervision, to report to you any such readjustments and repairs that might be found necessary, the circumstances attending each, and the time taken up thereby, and to have the meter indications taken off and the proper computations made for tests like those to which the Tice meters are now being subjected in the fifth and sixth districts Kentucky, and the second and third Ohio.

Very respectfully,

W. D. GALLAGHER.

Hon. C. DELANO,

Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FIFTH DISTRICT KENTUCKY,
Louisville, December 17, 1869.

SIR: With Mr. Assessor Needham I yesterday visited the distilleries of Messrs. Kast & Stoeppler, Biggs, Patterson & Co., and Schultess & Co., being, respectively, No. 39, No. 34, and No. 1, in the fifth district Kentucky. At the first named of those distilleries is attached, and working under final adjustment, one of Mr. Tice's sample meters; at the last named one of his automatic meters, adapted to use as a sample meter; and at No. 34 one of his improved automatic meters, having a thermometer, a hydrometer, and such additions and changes as experience with Mr. Tice's meters had satisfied that gentleman were necessary or ex-

pedient. The meter in use at No. 34 was manufactured expressly for the test experiments directed to be made, and was brought here to displace one of the original automatic meters already delivered, and attached with the consent of the committee conducting the experimental tests, I readily agreeing thereto, for reasons that I have at no time hesitated to bring to your consideration, viz: those that enter into the importance of demonstrating the sufficiency of the Tice meters for the purpose for which they were designed and adopted. In Mr. Tice's scale of prices this meter costs two hundred dollars more than the regular meters of the same size and style, (No. 4,) as originally manufactured.

The three meters, representing fairly and clearly Mr. Tice's entire system, I found at work in three distilleries, differing in capacity and general arrangement. The method of their attachment is much simpler than the methods made use of at Cincinnati and Chicago, and the work of attaching costs only from one-eighth to one-quarter the cost of attaching at the several distilleries in those cities. Altogether, the arrangement for test experiments and comparison of indications with gauge-ment returns is admirable in Louisville; the distilleries are themselves well disposed; the internal revenue officers in charge are above the average intelligence of those that I have met with, and Mr. Needham has the entire matter well in hand.

In the facts last mentioned I find some hope for the success of these meters, but not much, while in the facts relating to their *working qualities*, simply, I find none beyond what I have reported from other points, as Cincinnati and Dayton for example. Mr. Needham's report to you, soon to be made up to the 15th instant, will show very defective working qualities; such working qualities, indeed, as would render the Tice meters worse than worthless outside of large cities, where skilled workers in metals are easily and immediately obtainable; and it is my present belief that when, at the close of the current month, the indications of the meters come to be compared with the returns of the gaugers for the entire period of the tests, the defects of the instrument will be so thoroughly demonstrated that all confidence in their reliability will be at once destroyed.

Nevertheless it is but proper that the experiments should be continued to the end of the month; and as so much is involved in the result, I anticipate your approval of the indulgence with which Mr. Tice and his meters have been treated both here and at Cincinnati.

And, after all, it is among the *possibilities* that the improved automatic meter *may*, as Mr. Tice expresses himself very confident that it *will*, show working qualities that will do to rely upon, and indicating regularities and accuracy that will answer the requirements and necessities of the government.

For myself, however, I deem it my duty to say, that I have no present confidence in any such desirable result.

I shall be at Cincinnati to-morrow.

Very respectfully,

W. D. GALLAGHER.

Hon. C. DELANO,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

CINCINNATI, December 23, 1869.

SIR: Accompanied by Mr. Assessor Shaw I yesterday visited all the distilleries in the second district of Ohio but one, which is situated so

far down the river that I had not time to reach it. Of the fifteen meters, attached at the distilleries visited, I made a careful examination, with results which may be briefly summed up as follows:

1. James W. Gaff & Co., single meter No. 5. In good working condition. No lock on the "sample receiver." Meter sealed.

2. H. Jasper & Co., debit and credit meters, Nos. 3 and 4. In good working condition. Sample receivers under lock. Meters sealed.

3. John Pfeffer, debit and credit meters, Nos. 3 and 4. Meters not sealed. In good working condition, but both leaking slightly. Sample receivers not under lock.

4. John Gerke, debit and credit meters, Nos. 3 and 4. In good working condition, but both leaking slightly. Meters sealed. Sample receivers under lock.

5. C. Kinsinger, debit and credit meters, Nos. 3 and 4. In good working condition, but both leaking slightly until to-day, as reported by the storekeeper. Meters sealed. Sample receivers not under lock.

6. S. N. Fowler, debit and credit meters, Nos. 3 and 4. Upper meter sealed. Lower meter *not* sealed. Both in fair working condition, but lower meter leaking considerably to-day, with vessel under it to catch the waste, and reported by man on the watch as leaking more or less all the time, on some days at the rate of two gallons per day. Sample receivers not under lock.

7. Ernst Arleth, debit and credit meters, Nos. 3 and 4. In good working condition. Upper meter sealed. Lower meter *not* sealed. Seal of upper meter broken. Both meters leaking very little, but reported by man in attendance as leaking slightly all the time. Sample receivers not under lock.

8. John A. Eberhardt, debit and credit meters, Nos. 3 and 4. In good working condition, but leaking slightly. Meters *not* sealed. Sample receivers not under lock.

9. August Drascher. A small distillery down in Storrs Township, not visited for the reason already stated.

10. Sausser's distillery (which is on the Miami Canal near Cummins-ville, as are also the distilleries of Arleth and Eberhardt) I visited for the purpose of seeing the condition of the meters delivered to them by Mr. Tice more than six months ago, but never attached. The debit meter I found under cover; the credit meter I found in position, but of course not connected with the pipes of the distillery.

The entire fifteen instruments attached and working, as above reported upon, are Tice's automatic spirit meters, designed by the inventor and manufacturer, and adopted by the department on the 16th September, 1868, for the purpose of attachment to distillery pipes, at the tail of the worm and the head of the doubler, to weigh and indicate the quantity of spirit passing through them, and to register the strength thereof. Instead of performing these functions, I found every instrument working simply as a *sample meter*; that is, weighing the spirit by tips for quantity, and depositing a small sample at each tip, in a small wooden vessel attached externally, for the purpose of using it afterward in the ascertainment of proof.

In making these modifications of his automatic meter, Mr. Tice had not only received no encouragement from me, but very decided discouragement. He made the request, just before I started for Chicago, which I positively refused, in the first place, because I had no authority to grant it; in the next, because the test experiments provided for were directed to be conducted with his meters *as they were*, and not as they *might be made* by changes. For the purpose of *experiment*, as I advised

you at the time, I proposed that he should modify the meters at Sausser's distillery, *and attach them*, and any others that might be in the same condition, if any there were in the district; but this he did not see proper to do, as I wrote you on my return from Chicago.

Of Mr. Tice's sample meter I think well. Originally, I suppose, he had the right to manufacture and attach this. It is a simply constructed and comparatively low-priced instrument. He did attach it in two instances in Kentucky—at Louisville, in the fifth district, and at Milton, in the sixth; and in both it is reported to have been working well. In the second district of Ohio, however, he delivered and attached his automatic meters. *They have failed.* This he himself acknowledges, not only by his admissions, but by his acts. The very changes he has found necessary, and made voluntarily and without authority, prove the fact. And if any doubt exists upon the subject, strongly corroborative evidence is afforded by the circumstance that the highly capable committee which you appointed in a neighboring city to come to this, and conduct certain test experiments with these automatic meters, abandoned the work here as soon as well commenced. And further and still stronger testimony in the same direction is afforded by the fact that all the intelligence of the internal revenue officers in this district, of any grade, has been found unequal to the task of keeping these meters in such condition as would enable those officers to obtain from them the information necessary to enable them to present reports in the prescribed form, and make such comparative statements as were required for the purposes of the test experiments for which I provided on the 1st December instant.

Reports and comparative statements of that kind, however, such as they are, will be forwarded to you within a few days. And in the mean time it is my duty to advise you that in consequence of Mr. Tice's acts I have felt called upon to instruct the storekeepers at distilleries to refuse that gentleman and his agents admission to the meters in this district, and to direct gaugers to furnish neither him nor his agents information from their books.

Not to be entirely balked in the matter of the test experiments undertaken, I have issued certain instructions to Mr. Assessor Shaw, a copy of which I inclose. The design of these instructions is to adapt the daily reports of meters to the modified character of the apparatus, since changed by Mr. Tice; and I entertain the fear that by the close of the month the result will be conclusive evidence that the automatic meter cannot be adapted by ordinary changes to use as a sample meter, and that if Mr. Tice's meters are not altogether dispensed with the only one continued in use will be the sample meter simply, which I am at present of the opinion may serve a useful purpose.

I shall run down to Louisville by rail to-morrow, and return by river on Monday, stopping at Milton. This will enable me to report in full upon the only two sample meters attached and working in this section.

Very respectfully,

W. D. GALLAGHER.

Hon. C. DELANO,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington City, D. C.

LOUISVILLE, *December 27, 1869.*

SIR: An examination in Louisville, relative to the Tice spirit-meters as attached and working here, shows a condition of things very similar

to that which exists at Cincinnati. As you have been heretofore advised, there are but three meters in use in this district, yet the presence of two of Mr. Tice's agents seems by that gentleman to be considered necessary to keep them in order. And recent reports to Mr. Assessor Needham, by the internal revenue officers in charge of two of them, show that those agents have not scrupled, after the officers have left them, upon the close of business for the day to go to them, and remove their casings, and manipulate them as they thought proper. But notwithstanding this, and notwithstanding repeated readjustments, these meters do not perform their work in such a manner as is satisfactory to the officers attempting to conduct test experiments with them, or as is useful to the government. And that their indications at the best are of very doubtful reliability is made quite apparent by Mr. Needham's report to you for the period extending from the 20th to the 30th day of November, ultimo.

Under the circumstances as here described, Mr. Needham is clearly of the opinion nothing like satisfactory or useful experiments can be made. In this opinion I am satisfied he is correct. I have therefore determined to authorize him to issue an order to storekeepers and gaugers of the following purport: That neither Mr. Tice, nor his agents, nor any other person, is to have access to the books or returns of the gaugers, or to the indications of the meters as copied by the storekeepers or the assistant assessors, or to receive from either of those officers any information whatever relating to the meters, or their operation; and that from the present date, until this order shall be revoked, neither Mr. Tice, nor his agents, nor any other person is to be permitted to open or otherwise handle the meters, for the purpose of repair or readjustment, or for any other purpose, except by his (Mr. Assessor Needham's) special written order, and under his supervision.

This is a measure of absolute necessity, and I trust will meet your approval. It places the meters here upon the precise footing that the meters at Cincinnati now rest upon, and will bring about here, as there, something like *practical* and useful results, and that soon.

Mr. Tice complains of the order issued at Cincinnati. He will also complain of that issued here. He regards these orders as acts of positive injustice to him. But he has no right to complain. No injustice is intended. None is done him. He has had ample time, and the completest opportunity to demonstrate and establish the usefulness of his invention, if there is any usefulness in it. Indeed, from the first, until the issue of the order at Cincinnati, he had the whole field to himself, *and he occupied it*. It is now fitting that the officers of the department should occupy it for a time *and they will do so*.

Very respectfully,

W. D. GALLAGHER.

Hon. C. DELANO,

Commissioner Internal Revenue.

LOUISVILLE, December 27, 1869.

SIR: The amplest time having been allowed to Mr. J. P. Tice and his accredited agents to attach and adjust the several spirit meters now in use at distilleries in this district, and the period within which certain test experiments were directed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be made with those meters having been extended by that officer about as far as he will be likely to consider it his duty to extend it, and the objects and results of the authorized experiments absolutely requiring that at some period in the course of their progress the meters should remain undisturbed and without readjustment, you are respectfully requested to make the necessary computations on the gaugement and indication reports handed in by the several gaugers and store-

keepers to-day, in such a manner as to open with to-morrow's business a new and entirely separate period for experiments, to be continued for ten days, and no more. And that this period of experiments may be as just to the department as the several past periods have been indulgent to Mr. Tice and his meters, you will please observe and be governed by the following directions:

1. Each of the three meters in use here is to be taken as finally adjusted, and in good working condition. Neither Mr. Tice, nor his agents, nor any other person, is to be permitted, during the ten days named, to readjust these meters, or to repair or manipulate them in any way, except by your express written permission and under your personal superintendence, and such permission is not to be given unless the derangement of the meters is of such a nature and to such an extent as to cause a well-founded apprehension that, without its correction, damage to the machinery of the distiller or waste of his property will ensue.

2. The books of the gaugers are to be kept strictly in their own possession, and no information is to be imparted from them, or from the gaugement returns, to Mr. Tice, or his agents, or any person not officially entitled to receive such information.

3. Storekeepers and assistant assessors must be required to discharge the duties enjoined upon them on page 6 of series 5, No. 4, and in addition storekeepers must draw a sample daily from the "sample receivers," and make written report to you of its strength.

You will, of course, continue to require reports of temperature, and it will be advisable to have the action of gaugers and storekeepers kept as independent of each other as possible.

Very respectfully,

W. D. GALLAGHER,
Of the Commissioner's Office.

EDGAR NEEDHAM, Esq.,
Assessor Fifth District, Louisville, Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, *December 30, 1869.*

SIR: Finding Mr. J. P. Tice in this city yesterday morning, I read him the instructions I had given Mr. Assessor Needham, excluding him and his agents from the meters now on trial here, and directing that no information should be supplied to them, or either of them, by storekeepers and gaugers, touching the temperature or strength of the spirits passed, or the indications of quantity.

Mr. Tice made no special complaint against this action, but appeared to regard it as a blow struck suddenly at his meters, without notice, at a time when they might not be in good working condition. I therefore invited him to accompany me in a visit that I was about to make to the distilleries, which invitation he accepted, and while at each one, standing by the meter which was at the moment the subject of inquiry, I distinctly asked the officer in charge, in Mr. Tice's presence, whether it was in good working train, such as it ought to be in at the time of commencing a new period of experimental tests. The reply in each case was in the affirmative, and Mr. Tice appeared satisfied, so far as that was concerned. He returned to Cincinnati the same evening.

I have to-day visited the distilleries again, inspected the several meters, found them tipping, indicating and depositing samples, and in good working condition in every respect. I also, in the course of my visit, used the gauger's instruments, taking proof and temperature, which I found lining with the usual averages at these distilleries. The distillers here manifest no hostility to the Tice meters; the officers having them in charge are intelligent, careful men; their reports are made regularly, and cover all necessary points; the assessor, at stated periods, makes the requisite computations, and compares the ascertained results with the gaugement returns; and altogether I consider the experiments making in this district, especially the closing ones, extending through a period of ten days from the 29th December, instant, as highly import-

ant; if these experiments will not demonstrate the reliability of Mr. Tice's meters, and their sufficiency for the purpose for which they were designed and adopted, I think very little hope for them may be entertained in any quarter.

I shall go next to Milton, in the sixth district Kentucky; thence to Cincinnati, thence to Washington City.

Very respectfully,

W. D. GALLAGHER.

Hon. C. DELANO,

Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington City, D. C.

LOUISVILLE, *January 3, 1870.*

SIR: While engaged with Mr. Needham this morning on meter computations and comparisons with gaugement returns to the 31st December, for the purpose of regularly closing up reports to that date, one of the proprietors and the storekeeper at Hast & Stoeppler's distillery appeared at the assessor's office, reporting sample meter B flooded, the spirit wasting, and the operations of the distillery suspended. In this state of case Mr. Stoeppler requested that the meter might be detached. Not seeing clearly what might be the effect of such action in the troublesome settlement of the Tice meter question, which will soon be upon your hands, I declined to take the responsibility of authorizing it, at least until I could visit the distillery and ascertain exactly the nature of the derangement of the apparatus and the probable cause of such derangement.

I immediately started for the establishment, and upon reaching it found the meter case entirely full, the weighing cans flooded, a considerable quantity of spirit lost, and the operations of the distillery suspended. I at once directed the top of the low wines tub to be forced off, and the spirit in the meter to be drawn from it and poured into the tub. I then caused the meter seal to be broken, and the meter opened. By the time all this was accomplished, one of Mr. Tice's agents (a brother) appeared at the distillery, having heard of the disaster, and gave his assistance in ascertaining its cause. It was soon found that the float-valve, which is called the "rogue catcher," had closed, and that this was the cause of all the trouble. *Why* it had closed, however, did not appear, as no verdigris or other material was found deposited in the pipe, checking the flow of spirit from the meter to the low wines tub. Mr. Tice's agent therefore suggested, as an explanation, that the spirit had been forced from the coil into the meter more rapidly than the pipe could convey it from the meter to the low wines tub. This suggestion has at least plausibility in it, since the result of such a forced flow of spirit from the worm, if it could be made, would produce precisely the results found—the closing of the float-valve, and the flooding of the meter. The storekeeper stated, however, that he was present and by the meter, as is his custom, when the spirit began to flow into it; that nine indications were made on the dial; and that he is quite certain these were made *at the usual intervals*; a fact which could hardly be, if the spirits were passing from the coil into the weighing cans with the greatly accelerated speed supposed by the suggestion of the agent.

At my request the agent fastened the float-valve up so that the meter could not be flooded again by *that* agency, if it was so flooded upon this occasion. I then directed the meter to be closed and sealed again, and continued in operation until further orders. Notwithstanding this

interruption I am compelled to report that *the meter was found in good working condition.*

Mr. Needham will to-morrow forward his regular report of the operation of this meter for the month of December; and a day or two after reports of automatic meter No. 4, attached at the distillery of Gozley & Schultin, and working as a sample meter from 4th to 31st December, with report of improved automatic meters, attached at the distillery of Biggs, Patterson & Co., from the 8th December to the 4th January instant. And with these reports, added to those already made, you will probably be satisfied, so far as concerns meter attachments and operations in the fifth district Kentucky.

The sample meter at the distillery of Hast & Stoeppler for the month of December, compared with the gaugement returns for the same period, showed an average daily difference of six and one-half gallons. For the previous eleven days the daily average difference was eleven and two-ninths gallons; and this at a distillery the capacity of which is only fifty bushels of grain per day! Take the mean of these two differences, say nine gallons, and apply it to one of the many distilleries the capacity of which is one thousand bushels of grain per day, and the conclusion becomes inevitable either that the Tice meter (sample B) is worthless, as now manufactured and attached, or that the returns of gaugers are too defective to be relied upon.

Very respectfully,

W. D. GALLAGHER.

Hon. C. DELANO,

Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington City, D. C.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.

Production of spirits, as registered by the Tice meter, compared with the production as returned by the United States gaugers.—Second district Ohio.

FIRST PERIOD OF TRIAL, DECEMBER 1 TO DECEMBER 20, 1869, BOTH DAYS INCLUDED.

No. of distillery.	Names of the distillers.	Kinds of meters.	GALLONS PRODUCED BY—		GALLS. IN EXCESS BY—		Per cent. of variation.	Remarks.
			Meter reports.	Gauger's returns.	Meter.	Gauger.		
1	M. W. Sausser.....	Nos. 3 and 4.	7, 397.29	7, 336.36	60.93		0.82	Meters Nos. 3 and 4 delivered, but not attached.
2	J. A. Eberhardt.....	Nos. 3 and 4.	19, 315.22	19, 992.14	.....	676.92	3.38	
3	Ernest Arleth.....	Nos. 3 and 4.	13, 665.86	10, 548.60	3, 117.86	.....	22.82	
4	Smith N. Fowler.....	Nos. 3 and 4.	29, 744.98	27, 326.45	2, 218.53	.....	8.13	
5	C. Kinsinger.....	Nos. 3 and 4.	78, 072.39	75, 811.89	2, 260.57	.....	2.90	
6	J. W. Gaff & Co.....	No. 5.....	32, 723.62	28, 791.28	3, 932.34	.....	12.02	
7	John Pfeffer.....	Nos. 3 and 4.	26, 531.21	25, 491.45	1, 039.96	.....	3.92	
8	H. Jaspers & Co.....	Nos. 3 and 4.	25, 207.03	24, 482.01	725.02	.....	2.88	
9	John Gerke.....	Nos. 3 and 4.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10	August Droscher.....	Nos. 2 and 2.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total.....		232, 657.60	219, 779.58			5.54	Indications incorrectly taken.

SECOND PERIOD, DECEMBER 21 TO DECEMBER 31, BOTH DAYS INCLUDED.

2	J. A. Eberhardt.....	Nos. 3 and 4.						Meter at Doubler ("credit No. 3") not working. Opened by distillers and thrown out of adjustment.
3	Ernest Arleth.....	Nos. 3 and 4.	12, 223.88	11, 556.94	666.94	.....	5.46	
4	Smith N. Fowler.....	Nos. 3 and 4.	14, 661.10	17, 135.29	.....	2, 474.19	14.44	
5	C. Kinsinger.....	Nos. 3 and 4.	17, 329.57	20, 480.27	.....	3, 150.70	15.31	
6	J. W. Gaff & Co.....	No. 5.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7	John Pfeffer.....	Nos. 3 and 4.	23, 992.78	25, 066.54	.....	1, 073.76	4.28	
8	H. Jaspers & Co.....	Nos. 3 and 4.	20, 078.16	22, 431.37	.....	2, 353.21	10.49	
9	John Gerke.....	Nos. 3 and 4.	21, 731.44	22, 250.99	.....	519.55	2.35	
10	August Droscher.....	Nos. 2 and 2.	1, 148.88	1, 150.51	.....	1, 63	0.14	
	Total.....	.....	111, 165.81	120, 071.91	.....	.....	7.42	

THIRD PERIOD, JANUARY 1 TO JANUARY 10, 1870, BOTH DAYS INCLUDED.

3	Ernest Arleth	Nos. 3 and 4.	8, 143.36	8, 154.00	.....	10.64	0.13
4	Smith N. Fowler	Nos. 3 and 4.	12, 107.74	11, 867.00	.....	.....	2.00
5	C. Kinsinger	Nos. 3 and 4.	11, 188.18	12, 023.00	.....	834.82	6.94
6	J. W. Gaff & Co.	No. 5.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	John Pfeiffer	Nos. 3 and 4.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	H. Jaspers & Co.	Nos. 3 and 4.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	John Gerke	Nos. 3 and 4.	14, 583.81	15, 300.00	.....	716.19	4.64
10	August Droscher	Nos. 2 and 2.	1, 193.04	1, 142.00	.....	51.04	4.27
	Total gallons third period .....	.....	47, 213.13	48, 486.00	.....	.....	0.97
	Total gallons second period .....	.....	11, 165.81	120, 071.91	.....	.....	.....
	Total gallons first period .....	.....	232, 657.60	219, 779.58	.....	.....	.....
	Aggregate .....	.....	391, 039.54	388, 337.49	.....	.....	.....

Meter out of order.
Meter out of order.

TABULAR STATEMENT NO. 2, RECAPITULATING STATEMENT NO. 1.

Production of spirits, as registered by the Tice meter, compared with the production as returned by the United States gaugers, in a trial of forty-one days, extending from December 1, 1869, to January 10, 1870.

No. of distillery.	Names of the distillers.	Kinds of meters.	GALLONS PRODUCED BY—		GALLS. IN EXCESS BY—		Per cent. of variation.	Remarks.
			Meter reports.	Gauger's returns.	Meter.	Gauger.		
2	J. A. Eberhardt	Nos. 3 and 4.	7, 397.29	7, 336.36	60.93	.....	0.82	Under trial of 20 days.
3	Ernest Arleth	Nos. 3 and 4.	39, 682.46	39, 703.68	.....	20.62	0.05	Under trial of 41 days.
4	Smith N. Fowler	Nos. 3 and 4.	40, 434.70	39, 550.29	884.41	.....	2.19	Do.
5	C. Kinsinger	Nos. 3 and 4.	58, 262.73	59, 829.72	.....	1, 566.99	2.62	Do.
6	J. W. Gaff & Co.	No. 5.	78, 072.39	75, 811.89	2, 260.50	.....	2.90	Under trial of 20 days.
7	John Pfeiffer	Nos. 3 and 4.	56, 716.40	53, 857.82	2, 858.58	.....	5.04	Under trial of 31 days.
8	H. Jaspers & Co.	Nos. 3 and 4.	46, 609.37	47, 922.82	.....	1, 313.45	2.74	Do.
9	John Gerke	Nos. 3 and 4.	61, 522.28	62, 033.00	.....	510.72	0.82	Under trial of 41 days.
10	August Droscher	Nos. 2 and 2.	2, 341.92	2, 292.51	49.41	.....	2.09	Under trial of 21 days.
	Total number of gallons of proof spirits .....	.....	391, 039.54	388, 337.49	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Meter reports in excess of gauger's returns, 2,702.05 proof gallons. Actual difference between meter and gauger, in the aggregate product shown by this statement, 0.69 of one per cent. Per cent. variation in the first period of trial, 20 days, 5.54; per cent. variation, first and second periods united, 31 days, 1.16; per cent. first, second, and third periods united, 41 days, 0.69.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, *November 23, 1869.*

SIR: The committee appointed under instructions contained in a letter from your office dated October 14, 1869, a copy of which is inclosed, which instructions have reference more particularly to the practical operations of the Tice meter in the city of Cincinnati, would respectfully report as follows:

On the 10th of November a ample meter, B, was brought to the office of the gas company in this city by Mr. Tice, at the request of the committee, and was then carefully examined as to its mechanical construction, and was also submitted to a water test in the presence of the committee and under the direction of Mr. Tice himself. This examination was satisfactory, so far as it was pursued.

On the evening of the 11th the committee arrived in Cincinnati, and on the morning of the 12th they visited the office of T. F. Shaw, the assessor of the second district of Ohio, in which district the distilleries of that city are located. Upon inquiry made of Assessor Shaw, and also of Collector Pullan, we found that no official examinations or notations of any of the meters attached to distilleries in that district had been made by either of these officers; and they were not prepared to give any information, either of their own knowledge or from the reports of their subordinate officers, upon which we could rely as the basis of an official report. Assessor Shaw, however, gave us very promptly all the assistance we required in making our subsequent investigations.

On the same day (the 12th) the committee addressed a letter to each of the ten distillers then operating in that district, of which the following is a copy:

CINCINNATI, *November 12, 1869.*

SIR: The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to make certain investigations as to the working of the Tice meter in this district, request you to meet the committee at the office of T. F. Shaw, the assessor of this district, to answer such questions as may be put to you by the committee, as to the actual workings of the Tice meter or meters attached to your distillery.

Signed by the COMMITTEE.

To _____,
Proprietor of Distillery No. —.

In response to this letter, eight of the distillers were in attendance at the office of the assessor, (the other two being sick could not attend,) and gave their statements under oath in answer to written interrogatories so framed as to cover the points named in your letter of instructions.

The proprietor of distillery No. 1 had no meter attached to his distillery.

A copy of the interrogatories propounded, and the answers made thereto by all the other distillers operating in the district, is herewith furnished as part of this report. (See Paper A.)

It will be seen that one of the distillers examined had his meter attached to the distillery in the month of June, two in the month of August, and four in the month of July, 1869, so that ample time had elapsed since the first attachment of these meters to test the regularity and accuracy of their operations, provided the examinations had been made, either by the officers of revenue or the distillers themselves, with any degree of care and attention.

The information given by the distillers is meager and indefinite as to the actual worth of the meter as an instrument to measure the production of spirits, but its attachment and readjustment seem to have been attended with little delay or inconvenience, and the distillers seem to have paid but little attention to its actual operations.

In no case did they regard the adjustment as complete.

Your committee proposed to Mr. Tice that he should himself furnish them with any data he might have in his possession, obtained by his own personal observations or through his agents, which might show the regularity and accuracy of the notations and operations of each meter attached to distilleries in that district. This information has not yet been furnished by Mr. Tice, but he has promised it.

The committee subsequently visited four of the distilleries in that district, and made a careful examination of the meters attached thereto.

At three of these distilleries we found the meter No. 4, costing one thousand dollars, working without the automatic arrangement for registering the proof of the spirits, and we were informed by Mr. Tice that there was only one distillery in the district then working with the automatic apparatus for registering the proof of spirits, but all were working with the weighing can and the wooden sample taker attached to the meter proper.

At the distillery of John Gerke, No. 9, we found the weighing can, the sample taker, and the automatic proof taker of the meter all in operation.

The storekeeper stated that on two or three occasions a comparison of the notations of the meter with the gauger's report had been made and found nearly correct, but he could give no definite data.

We also understood from the officers that this meter had been regulated a number of times by Mr. Tice's workmen.

The committee did not personally examine the other meters attached to distilleries in this district, for the reason that they were informed by Mr. Tice that the meters were all working without the automatic proof taker, and that no regular notations of their operations had been taken other than as before stated.

A sample meter, B, was attached to the distillery of Hast & Stoep-ler, in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on the 15th of October, and a full registry of its operations has been made by the assessor of that district up to the 19th of November. A report of these registrations, showing the actual workings of the meter, as compared with gauger's reports, is herewith filed, marked B.

These are the only data which we have obtained up to this time, upon which to form an opinion as to what has been the result of the attachment of the Tice meter to distilleries in actual practice.

The result of these investigations and observations may be summed up as follows:

First. The amount paid for attaching the meters to the distilleries seems to the committee altogether disproportionate to the cost of the work actually performed, in many cases amounting to five hundred dollars, and in some cases exceeding that amount. If the distiller pays for the mechanical or other labor necessary for the attachment of the meter, most certainly the manufacturer ought to be required to direct and superintend the performance of the work. This suggestion has special force when we compare the price of the meter with its actual cost.

Second. The time between the attachment of the meter to the distilleries, and the complete adjustment of the same so that the meter shall correctly, or even approximately, measure the flow of spirits from the worm, is indefinite and uncertain.

Third. The original construction of the larger meters, numbered 3, 4, and 5, has been practically modified by dispensing with the automatic proof taker and registry of the same. So far, the Tice meter has failed to meet the reasonable expectations of the government.

Fourth. The use of two Tice meters, one a debit and the other a credit meter, as applied in high-wine distilleries, taken in connection with the difficult mathematical calculations involved in their use, presents a serious practical difficulty in the way of their general introduction. This difficulty may possibly be overcome, but at present it certainly exists.

Fifth. The Tice sample meters A and B are more simple in their construction than the large meters numbered 3, 4, and 5, and, in our judgment, they would be less likely to get out of order than the larger meters, but our observations as to their practical use are too limited for us to speak decidedly on this point.

Sixth. The mechanical construction of the Tice meter may be much improved by substituting copper or brass where iron is now used, except for the outer case.

The work in all the meters which we have examined seems finished roughly and coarsely, and the oxidation of the iron in many parts of the meters examined at Cincinnati was very marked.

For many obvious reasons the mechanical workmanship of any spirit-meter should be of a highly finished and superior character.

The committee would have given more time to a personal examination of the notations and operations of the meters in Cincinnati, but for the fact that there were no arrangements and attachments at the distilleries to enable us to accomplish this object satisfactorily. Mr. Tice is now attaching number 3 meters to two of the largest distilleries in the city of Louisville, and any further tests or examinations required by the department can be readily and less expensively made at the distilleries of this city.

One of the members of the committee (Professor J. Lawrence Smith) has prepared a supplementary report, with practical suggestions on the more general uses and applications of spirit-meters, which the other members of the committee have read and with which they substantially agree.

EDGAR NEEDHAM,
J. LAWRENCE SMITH,
J. M. ATHERTON,
Committee.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Interrogatories propounded to sundry distillers doing business in the second district of Ohio, by J. Lawrence Smith, Edgar Needham, and J. M. Atherton, a committee appointed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to investigate and report upon the practical working of the Tice meter—Mr. J. P. Tice being present at the examination.

1st. What was the cost of the meter attached to your distillery, and what is its number as affixed in the schedule of prices, series 4, No. 5?

2d. When was the meter first attached; what was the cost of attachment, and what were the items of cost?

3d. How long was your distillery delayed in its operations by the first attachment of the meter; and how long has it been delayed since by the adjustment or readjustment of the same?

4th. State the time between the first attachment of your meter and its perfect adjustment, if a perfect adjustment has been made.

5th. State the nature of the difficulties (if any) that attended and delayed the adjustment of your meter; and by whom and how were the adjustments made?

6th. State what you know of the regularity or irregularity of the working of your meter, and the accuracy of its notations.

7th. State if you have observed any difference in the notations or other operations of the meter in consequence of a change of temperature.

8th. State anything else you may know in relation to the attachment or the operations of the meter, which may affect its value as an instrument for measuring the production of spirits.

JOHN A. EBERHARDT, registered distillery No. 2, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Interrogatory No. 1. Cost of both meters about \$1,800; meter No. 3 for low wines, and No. 4 for high wines.

Interrogatory No. 2. I think it was in June, 1869. The cost of attachment was \$500. I cannot tell the items of cost at present, but will furnish them.

Interrogatory No. 3. My distillery was not delayed at all either in the attachment, adjustment, or readjustment of the meters. The attachment was made on Sunday, but could have been made in one night.

Interrogatory No. 4. I cannot state whether a perfect adjustment has been made or not. I have taken no notations of the meter since its attachment.

Interrogatory No. 5. My answer to this question is contained in interrogatory No. 4.

Interrogatory No. 6. I know nothing about it.

Interrogatory No. 7. I know nothing about it.

Interrogatory No. 8. I have no means of knowing anything about the meter, as to its value as an instrument for measuring the production of spirits.

Interrogatory by Mr. Tice. What, in your opinion as a distiller, has been the effect of the attachment of the Tice meter, as to the price of whisky, and the prevention of fraud?

Answer. I have no knowledge or opinion as to the points contained in the questions by Mr. Tice.

JOHN A. EBERHARDT.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 13th day of November, 1869.

EDGAR NEEDHAM,

Assessor Fifth District Kentucky.

Statement of CHRISTIAN KINSINGER, proprietor of registered distillery No. 5, second district of Ohio, who being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Interrogatory No. 1. The cost was \$1,800. No. 3 cost \$800, and No. 4 cost \$1,000.

Interrogatory No. 2. It was attached about the middle of August, 1869. The cost of attachment was \$531 and freight. I do not know the items of cost at present, but have a bill of same and will furnish a copy of same.

Interrogatory No. 3. My meters were attached before I commenced operations. It took ten days to make the attachment, but could have been done in three or four days. I was in no hurry and took all the time needed. I have not been delayed at my distillery either in the adjustment or readjustment of meters; on one occasion delayed two hours, only, on account of derangement of the meter by cause not known.

Interrogatory No. 4. I do not know that a perfect adjustment has ever been made, as I have made no tests.

Interrogatory No. 5. The readjustment referred to in the previous answer was made by Mr. John L. Tice.

Interrogatory No. 6. I know nothing about it, never having observed the notations of the meters.

Interrogatory No. 7. I know nothing about the notations of the meters in any way.

Interrogatory No. 8. The meter could be improved in the material and workmanship; if so improved, it would be a valuable instrument for measuring the production of spirits. Tests of meters were made by Mr. E. J. Wheeler and his assistants, on one occasion. In about fourteen or fifteen thousand gallons the difference between the gauging of a United States gauger and the indications only varied about eighty gallons proof spirits. In another instance, in ten thousand gallons tested, the difference was about one hundred gallons. I believe this meter can be tampered with, so as to give fraudulent indications, that is, since the attachment of the sample-taker, by introducing water into the sample-receiver, and so reduce the proof of the spirits. The sample-receiver being made of wood, holes could be bored therein and water introduced.

Interrogatory by Mr. Tice. What, in your opinion as a distiller, has been the general effect of the attachments of the Tice meters, as to the price of whisky and the prevention of fraud?

Answer. It can be made a useful adjunct in the prevention of frauds, in my judgment.

C. KINSINGER.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 13th day of November, 1869.

EDGAR NEEDHAM,

Assessor Fifth District Kentucky.

Statement of ERNST ARLETH, proprietor of distillery No. 3, second district of Ohio, who, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Interrogatory No. 1. My meters cost \$1,800. No. 3 cost \$800, and No. 4 cost \$1,000.

Interrogatory No. 2. My meters were attached some time in July, 1869; do not remember the exact date; was between the first and tenth. The cost of attachment was \$500, but I am unable to furnish the items. Think that \$300 would have been a fair charge for making the attachment. The work as done was by a contractor, selected by myself.

Interrogatory No. 3. My regular work was not delayed by the attachment of the meters. The attachment was commenced at 12 m. and finished at 10 p. m. of the same day. My distillery has not been delayed at all, either by the adjustment or readjustment of the meters, since they were first attached.

Interrogatory No. 4. I know nothing about the adjustment of the meters in any way.

Interrogatory No. 5. Different persons were working as agents of Mr. Tice in adjusting the meters, but do not know what the nature of their work was.

Interrogatory No. 6. The capacity of my distillery was eight hundred gallons per day. Test of meter of sixteen hundred gallons the indication of the meter was within ten gallons of the United States gauger's report, and another test on twenty-four hundred gallons the difference was fifteen gallons. I have never made any regular observations myself.

Interrogatory No. 7. I have not noted these facts.

Interrogatory No. 8. I know nothing further on the subject than is embodied in the above answers.

Interrogatory by Mr. Tice. What, in your opinion as a distiller, has been the general effect of the attachment of the Tice meters as to the price of whisky and the prevention of fraud?

Answer. It appears in my opinion that since the adoption of the Tice meters the price of whisky has been better than it has been for three years. I think the adoption of the meter has helped keep the price of whisky up.

ERNEST ARLETH.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 13th day of November, 1869.

EDGAR NEEDHAM,
Assessor Fifth District Kentucky.

Statement of JAMES W. GAFF, a member of the firm of James W. Gaff & Co., proprietors of registered distillery No. 6, second district of Ohio, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Interrogatory No. 1. The cost of our meter was one thousand dollars; we paid freight on same \$69 58. The number of our meter on the schedule is No. 5.

Interrogatory No. 2. I was not present when it was put up, but found it in operation on my return to the city in October, 1869. The cost of attaching the meter is as follows:

July 14, 1869. Berg & Co., putting in Tice meter, this day.....	\$147 41
Paid Bickerstaff & Coppin, superintending.....	40 00
	187 41

Interrogatory No. 3. I was absent at the time, but have understood from my employés that work at the distillery was delayed but a few hours on account of the attachment of the meter, and I know of no other important delay since; what little delay there may have been was caused by the readjustment.

Interrogatory No. 4. I have no knowledge by which I can answer this question.

Interrogatory No. 5. It was produced by the readjustment of the meter. The adjustments consisted of altering the weight, the working loose of a pin, and fixing the register, which had ceased to act. The adjustments were made by John L. Tice, esq.

Interrogatory No. 6. I have no knowledge by which to answer this question, never having made personal inspection of its workings.

Interrogatory No. 7. Have no means of knowing at all, not having observed the operations of the meter.

Interrogatory No. 8. I do not consider it (the Tice meter) or any other machine a sure prevention for fraud, but think it would deter some men from committing fraud, while others, with assistance of dishonest officers, may make it useful in committing frauds.

Interrogatory by Mr. Tice. What, in your opinion as a distiller, has been the general effect of the attachment of the Tice meters, as to the price of whisky, and the prevention of fraud?

Answer. Distillers have ceased operations in the East. The causes have been various.

It has, in my opinion, deterred distillers from running who expected to do a fraudulent business.

JAMES W. GAFF.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 13th day of November, 1869.

EDGAR NEEDHAM,
Assessor Fifth District Kentucky.

Statement of JOHN PFEFFER, proprietor of registered distillery No. 7, second district of Ohio, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Interrogatory No. 1. My meters cost \$1,800. No. 3 cost \$800, and No. 4 cost \$1,000, and freight on same about \$40.

Interrogatory No. 2. The meters were first attached to my distillery toward the end of July, 1869. The cost of attachment was between \$350 and \$375; of that amount \$120 was paid to Bickerstaff & Coppin as Mr. Tice's agents to superintend the attaching of the meters for three and a half days' superintendence.

Interrogatory No. 3. My distillery was not running at the time the attachment was made, and consequently I lost nothing by the delay; but had I been running my opinion is that I would have lost about one day's work. I have lost no time by the adjustment or readjustment of the meter.

Interrogatory No. 4. Am not able to answer this question, as I have no means of knowing as regards the adjustment or comparative running of the meter.

Interrogatory No. 5. I am unable to answer this question except as answered in previous questions.

Interrogatory No. 6. All I know is that the high and low wines pass freely through the meters, but know nothing of the regularity or irregularity of the workings of the meters.

Interrogatory No. 7. I have not observed any difference.

Interrogatory No. 8. The instrument may be a good one, but I cannot answer anything positively on this point, my experience being too short a one.

JOHN PFEFFER.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 13th day of November, 1869.

EDGAR NEEDHAM,
Assessor Fifth District Kentucky.

Statement of HERMAN JASPERS, a member of the firm of H. Jaspers & Co., distillery No. 8, second district of Ohio, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Interrogatory No. 1. My meters cost \$1,800. No. 3 cost \$800, and No. 4 cost \$1,000; freight on same about \$50.

Interrogatory No. 2. My distillery was not in operation when the meters were attached. I paid for the attachment about \$550. I might have had it done at a very much less cost, but Messrs. Bickerstaff & Coppin, Mr. Tice's agents, showed us papers by which the government authorized them alone to make said attachments, and therefore I had to submit to their charges.

Interrogatory No. 3. My distillery was not running when the attachment of the meters was made. It was attached in two days, but with an additional force of help it could have been done in one day, if the worm tub had a proper elevation. Work has not been delayed on account of the adjustment or readjustment of the meters.

Interrogatory No. 4. I do not know what adjustments have been made since the attachment of the meter.

Interrogatory No. 5. I can only answer as previously answered.

Interrogatory No. 6. I only know of one test being made, when, in one day's run of twenty-one hundred gallons, there was a difference of thirty gallons between the reading of the meters, and the returns as made to me by the United States gauger.

Interrogatory No. 7. I have made no observations of the workings of the meter, and know nothing further about it than stated above.

Interrogatory No. 8. My opinion is that the instrument may be made, if properly constructed, a good adjunct in getting at a fair statement of the working of a distillery.

HERMAN JASPERS.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 13th day of November, 1869.

EDGAR NEEDHAM,
Assessor Fifth District Kentucky.

Statement of JOHN GERKE, proprietor of registered distillery No. 9, second district of Ohio, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Interrogatory No. 1. My meters cost \$1,800. No. 3 cost \$800, and No. 4 cost \$1,000; freight on same about \$32.

Interrogatory No. 2. The meters were attached to my distillery about the last of July, 1869. The cost of attaching the same was between \$350 and \$400. I have a bill of items, and will furnish copy of same.

Interrogatory No. 3. The attachment was made between 4 o'clock p. m. of Saturday and the Monday morning following, and I was not delayed one hour in the working of my distillery. There has been no delay by the adjustment or readjustment of the meters since they were attached.

Interrogatory No. 4. Several adjustments have been made by Mr. Tice's agents, but I am unable to state whether or not a perfect adjustment has been made yet.

Interrogatory No. 5. I do not know what the difficulties were, but the adjustments were made by Mr. Tice's agents.

Interrogatory No. 6. In one day's run of two thousand gallons, comparisons were made at different times between the daily statements of the United States gauger and the indications of the meter, and the differences between the two were found to range between six and a half gallons to twenty-nine gallons in the daily production of two thousand gallons.

Interrogatory No. 7. I have not observed any differences, nor have I any means of testing this fact.

Interrogatory No. 8. It is my opinion that the meter will measure within three or four per cent. either above or below the actual production of proof spirits by the distillery.

Interrogatory by Mr. Tice. What, in your opinion as a distiller, has been the general effect of the attachment of the Tice meters as to the price of whisky and the prevention of fraud?

Answer. My opinion is that the Tice meter will protect the honest distiller, prevent fraud, and increase the revenue from spirits.

JOHN GERKE.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 13th day of November, 1869.

EDGAR NEEDHAM,
Assessor Fifth District Kentucky.

A true copy of the depositions and statements made by the distillers of Cincinnati, on 13th day of November; the original paper being on file in my office.

EDGAR NEEDHAM,
Assessor Fifth District Kentucky.

NOVEMBER 23, 1869.

Report of the notations of the Tice meter (sample meter B) attached to the distillery of Kast & Stoeppler, No. 39, as registered in the fifth district of Kentucky.

This meter commenced registering the spirits from the low-wine still on the 15th of October, and ceased working from overflow on the 18th. It was readjusted by Mr. Tice himself on the 20th, and commenced working and registering again on the 21st.

The amount of spirits registered by the meter from the 21st to the 30th of October, both days inclusive, was one thousand four hundred and six gallons, while the report of the gauger for the same time shows that the distiller had actually produced one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight gallons, the difference between the registration of the meter and the actual production being three hundred and sixty-two gallons.

On the 2d of November the meter was examined and readjusted by Mr. Henry Millward, an agent of Mr. Tice. At the end of five days the measurement of spirits was again ascertained, with the following results:

	Gallons.
Spirits actually produced, per gauger's report.....	903½
Spirits as registered by meter.....	846
Difference	57½

On the 11th of November a comparison of the daily registrations of the meter was again made, as follows:

	Gallons.
Spirits produced, per gauger's report.....	867
Spirits produced, per meter register.....	821
Difference	46

On the 17th of November another comparison of the daily registrations of the meter with the gauger's reports of spirits drawn from cistern-room was made, resulting as follows:

	Gallons.
Spirits produced, per gauger's report.....	918.25
Spirits registered per meter.....	829.50
Difference.....	88.75

On communicating these discrepancies to Mr. J. P. Tice, he sent his brother, Mr. L. D. Tice, to Louisville, to examine the meter and to readjust the same.

On the 19th of November I directed Mr. John G. Ayars, the assistant assessor of the division where Kast & Stoeppler's distillery is situated, to accompany Mr. Tice and assist him in the examination and readjustment of the meter, and to report the result of their investigations in writing.

That report has been made, and it resulted in showing that the weighing can of the meter at each turn indicated a weight of 11.56 pounds, instead of ten pounds, as first stated by Mr. Tice, so that hereafter the indications of the registry of the meter will be multiplied by 11.56 pounds instead of ten pounds. This will, of course, increase the quantity of spirits produced hereafter as per meter; and if the meter works regularly, the meter register and the gauger's reports of actual production will very closely approximate. All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDGAR NEEDHAM,
Assessor Fifth District Kentucky.

N. B.—The distillery of Kast & Stoeppler is a small one, using only fifty bushels of grain per day, and having a daily producing capacity of one hundred and sixty-two and one-half gallons of spirits each twenty-four hours.

EDGAR NEEDHAM,
Assessor.

APPENDIX.

Suggestions in regard to collecting the revenue from spirits.

TAX ON SPIRITS.—It must be clear to every one at all conversant with assize taxes, in connection with the required public revenue of this country, that the tax relating to whisky will be the last one that is abolished, if it ever is; and that when this country is fortunate enough to arrive at this point, it would be far better to look to the relief on tariff rates on foreign articles than to take the tax entirely off of an article like spirits—a tax that is and will be considered not obnoxious to the country at large. This being the case, it is of the utmost importance that the government should be furnished with a reliable and simple mechanical means to insure full and complete collection of its revenue from that source; a means that will diminish the complication of official supervision, and also remove as much as possible those regulations which trammel, more or less, the manufacturing processes for making spirits, and in no way interfere with improvements on the processes now adopted. To accomplish this end, I think we are furnished with means correct enough for all practical purposes, and which, while yet subject to improvement, are worthy of immediate adoption. The means I here refer to is what is styled *meter measurements*, the meter being an instrument to measure, with sufficient degree of accuracy, the quantity of spirits made, and not liable to be interfered with by the manufacturer.

METERS IN GENERAL.—The employment of this instrument for measuring the amount of spirits passed from the still of distillers is no new thing, and is employed in several countries as a means of collecting the correct revenue from distilleries. It is not, however, in spirits alone that the meter system is adopted. It is used now to a considerable extent by water companies, and with complete success. It is employed

universally for the measurement of gas. My extended knowledge of the history of this last meter, as well as a large experience in its use, will, I think, enable me to give some hints concerning the general management of the meter system applied to the measurement of any liquid or gas. No sooner was gas used for illumination, and dispensed to the public for that purpose, than it was apparent that the plan first adopted, of charging according to the number and size of burners employed, never would answer the wants of the public and gas companies, being unsatisfactory to all parties. It is to the inventors and improvers of the gas meters the gas companies and the public are indebted for the general use of this convenient agent for illumination. It was some little time before this instrument arrived at what might be considered a good and satisfactory condition; but the moment it arrived at anything like giving fair results, it was employed, and its perfections adopted as fast as they were made.

The same is true, to a great extent, as regards the water meter; and there is no reason why this may not be looked for in regard to a spirit meter. In fact, from the increased facilities for mechanical construction that we now have, very speedy and rapid perfections are naturally to be expected in this class of meters, it only requiring that the government shall give proper directions in regard to what is wanted, and be governed by correct views of the subject.

SOME OF THE POINTS TO BE OBSERVED IN SEEKING FOR AND ADOPTING A SPIRIT METER.—First of all, it must be borne in mind that the meter is to be a servant of the government, for giving proper indications, by which to collect many millions of dollars and to prevent being defrauded out of millions. The government, therefore, can very readily afford to take the expense of the whole matter in its hands; and in doing this it should commence by remunerating liberal inventors and improvers of spirit meters, and not adopt any article that is protected by letters patent. If a good and reliable meter can be got to start with, the one contriving said meter should be paid by the government an agreed sum, provided the cost of said meter does not exceed a specified price, say \$500 for the largest distilleries.

To comply with the terms of the government, something more is necessary than the report on a meter after a few days' or few weeks' work; not less than one year should be the term of test, both as to its accuracy, durability, and wear and tear of parts. Once adopted it becomes public property, and can be made, improved, or modified by any one; but in every state of the case no meter is to be received for use except such as is certified to by the government, which may adhere to the original one, or adopt modifications of it, or any improved meter that may be considered as good or better. By right the government should put the meters in at its own cost, and own the same, on which a rent may be charged when not used to a given extent per month. This is the mode adopted by gas companies for their meters, and is found to work well. But if the government throws the burden of the cost of the meter on the distiller, there will be but little or any complaint among those who wish to deal fairly in their business.

IN REGARD TO ADJUSTING METERS.—The manner of adjusting the meter is of great consequence for the mutual satisfaction of the government and the distiller. There need be no difficulty in the matter. It is to be expected of the meter maker that he should adjust the instrument as accurately as he can in his factory. The government then takes possession of them (if of the kind adopted) and sees to the attachment of the same. (The making of the necessary parts and implements of

labor, &c., can be left with the distiller, so as to afford him an opportunity of having it done on the most reasonable terms, but always in accordance with the plan of the government.) Before attaching the end of the meter to the tub for receiving the spirits, it is submitted to direct test by the government upon the first running of the still after the attachment. If the meter be one *indicating by weight*, no less than from two hundred to five hundred gallons (in the large distilleries) should be passed and weighed, and the weight thus obtained compared with the reading of the dial. If they be in accord, the normal indication of the meter is the true indication and recorded as such at the assessor's office; if there be a difference, further test is to be made to see if the error be uniform; if so, then the assessor is to record this meter with its percentage error above or below, as may be indicated, and this is to serve as the error of correction to apply to the indication of that meter.

If at any time the distiller complains of wrong readings by the meter, then the government officer is to test it, but with the understanding that if the meter be found correct the distiller is to pay a given sum for the trouble and expense, say from twenty to fifty dollars, thus affording a just regard to the interest and wishes of the distiller, and protecting the government against captious complaints.

ONE METER ALONE TO BE USED.—In the introduction thus far made of the meter, it is a common practice to use two of them, a debit and credit meter. This is unnecessary with slight modifications in the distilleries; and as these modifications in no way interfere with this industry or its improvements, it should be insisted upon by the government. The accompanying drawings will show the plan with and without the credit meter, (supposing an attachment of Tice's meter,) in both instances the vapor of the still passing into a doubler, which arrangement it was supposed required two meters. The use of two meters, one reading against the other, will only double the complications, and a good deal more than double the mutual complaints of government and distillers.

ARRANGEMENT OF DISTILLERIES.—Too much attention cannot be given to this; everything should be as accessible as possible, and all conducting pipes between the still and the meter should be readily traced by the eye from one point to the other, and the worm tub (if required) could be placed on blocks of glass at but little cost.

BEER METERS.—The use of these meters I consider of no value at all, if we have a good spirit meter, from the fact that one distiller may make more spirits than another out of the beer, being more skillful in its management, or having used a different quality of stock; and further improvements in fermenting starchy matter may yet make the difference greater, so that the beer meter can be but an imperfect indicator of the amount of spirits distilled.

LENGTH OF TIME FOR FERMENTATION.—This is now attracting the attention of the government, but my impression is that it is only complicating the already too numerous supervisions over the distiller, and beside checking the exercise of ingenuity, skill, and study in the improvement of the art of distilling spirits. To limit the time to forty-eight hours, as proposed, is to shut out all improvements for increasing the yield of spirits from a given quantity of grain, where the process requires more than that time.

For, suppose a process of fermentation were invented to increase the yield of spirits twenty per cent., by the introduction of certain chemicals into the mash, or in any other way, but that the process required eighty hours' fermentation, it would be excluded by the limit of time now pro-

posed, and thereby the government become directly instrumental in preventing the saving of twenty per cent. of the grain now used in making spirits. Besides, I doubt if some mash distillers can accomplish the process in that time.

The record of a proper meter properly attached would make it indifferent to the government whether the distiller used twenty or eighty hours in fermenting his mash, for in both cases the quantity of spirits made will be arrived at, the solution of which problem is all that is desired.

With these few suggestions I submit this appendix to the joint report.

J. LAWRENCE SMITH.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FIFTH DISTRICT KENTUCKY,
Louisville, December 21, 1869.

SIR: I would respectfully report to your office the notations and measurements of Tice meter B, attached to the distillery of Kast & Stoeppler, in this city, from the 20th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

My last report included the notations and measurements of this meter from the time it was attached to the distillery, on the 15th of October, to the 19th of November, 1869, both days inclusive. By referring to that report it will be seen that on the 19th of November Mr. L. D. Tice undertook to correct the subsequent measurements of the meters by furnishing a new unit of calculation for each turn of the weighing can, and from the 19th of November the notations of the meter have indicated 11.56 pounds for each turn of the weighing can, instead of ten pounds, as before that time. The notations on the register of the meter from November 20th to the 30th, both days inclusive, numbered 3,454. $3,454 \times 11.56 = 39,038$ pounds. Then taking the average proof and temperature, and making calculations according to table No. 2 in the manual, we have,

Number of gallons of spirits produced, as per meter.....	1,662
Number of gallons of spirits produced, per inspection of gauger.	1,561
Difference.....	101

Difference per day, nine days, $11\frac{2}{9}$ gallons.

From this it will be seen that the unit of the weighing can, being put at 11.56 pounds, gives a product of nine and two-ninths gallons per day in excess of the amount produced, as shown by gauger's report; while in the previous reports, with the unit of the weighing can at ten pounds, as given by Mr. Tice when the meter was first attached, the production of spirits, per meter, was much less than the amount actually produced, as shown by the gauger's reports. (See my report of 19th of November.)

This meter has now been attached to the distillery two months. It has been under the personal supervision and control of the inventor himself, or his accredited agents, all this time.

The revenue officers having it in charge are careful and reliable men, and yet, so far, it has utterly failed to measure the spirits produced with such a degree of accuracy as to be relied upon for the purposes of the government.

In addition to this, the meter has, since my last report, again ceased to act, owing to some derangement of its working machinery.

On the 11th of December the storekeeper reported that the sample-taker of the meter had ceased to work satisfactorily; and on the 13th of December the notations of the weighing-can register were only sixty for the entire day, when they should have been nearly four hundred.

It is true these derangements of the working machinery were subsequently remedied by Mr. Tice's agent; and the meter is now apparently working regularly; but how long this will be the case seems altogether uncertain. Since the first attachment and adjustment of this meter on the 15th of October, it has been readjusted four times.

If this meter was attached to some of our distilleries in the remote parts of the district, as, for example, in Owen County, sixty miles from a coppersmith's shop, it would not only be useless as a correct instrument for measuring the flow of spirits, but it would be a constant source of annoyance, irritation, and bad feeling, as between the revenue officers and the distillers. Indeed, under the facts, as they exist, it would be so in this city.

When we take into consideration the undisguised and sometimes active opposition of the distillers to the use of this meter; the comparative ignorance and incapacity of a large portion of the storekeepers, who must necessarily have charge of its notations and measurements; the uncertainty of its results as an instrument for correctly measuring the flow of spirits from the tail of the worm; and the constant liability of the working machinery of the meter to get out of order, as shown by actual experience, it would seem to be exceedingly doubtful if the Tice meter, as at present constructed, can be of any practical use to the government as an instrument for correctly measuring the products of the distiller and the consequent prevention of fraud.

Possibly the meter may be so improved in its construction from the suggestions of experience as to accomplish the object of its inventor, but at present I can but regard it as a failure.

I will add further that on the 4th of December a large meter, No. 4, was attached to the distillery of Schultess & Company, No. 1, with a wooden sample-taker, and on the 8th of December another large meter, No. 4, was attached to the distillery of Biggs, Patterson & Company, No. 34. This latter has connected with it a wooden sample-taker, with hydrometer and thermometer attachments, and also the automatic proof-taker. It seems to be an improvement on the meters previously attached in this district.

The notations and operations of these three meters attached in this district are now reported to me daily by the officers in charge of the distilleries, and at the end of the month a report of their operations will be forwarded to your office.

Very respectfully,

EDGAR NEEDHAM,
Assessor Fifth District of Kentucky.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Commissioner Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FIFTH DISTRICT KENTUCKY,
Louisville, January 3, 1870.

SIR: I would respectfully submit the following report of the operations and notations of the sample meter B, attached to the distillery of Kast & Stoeppler, No. 39, in this district, for the month of December, 1869:

Indications of register, December 31.....	27, 064
Indications of register, November 30.....	15, 975
Total for the month.....	11, 089

Average proof in the sample taker for the month of December 32°.

Then $11,089 \times 11\frac{56}{100}$ pounds = 128,189 pounds. By "manual" table 2, 128,189 pounds = 15,698 wine gallons, or 5,023 proof gallons, as the product of the distillery for the month of December.

Then the actual production of distillery, as per gauger's re- turns, is.....	Gallons. 4, 966
Production, as per meter.....	5, 023

Difference..... 57

or about two and one-fifth gallons per day in excess of gauger's reports.

The amount of low wines deposited in the sample taker of this meter has varied almost every day through the month. These variations have ranged from one quart to ten gallons.

On the 11th of December the weighing can of the meter became out of order and ceased to register correctly. On that day the register of meter indicated only sixty-six tips or turns of the weighing can, instead of the usual daily average, about four hundred.

On the 13th of December, (the 12th being Sunday,) the meter was readjusted by Mr. Plimley, one of Mr. Tice's agents, and the register was put forward by him to make it correspond with the usual average notations. (See reports of M. Boland, storekeeper, herewith filed, dated December 11 and 13.)

The facts just referred to will, of course, vitiate the apparent approximation of correct results, as shown by the measurements and notations of the meter during the month of December.

If the real and actual indications of the meter itself for the month of December are taken as the data upon which the calculations of the product of the distillery ought to be made, the case will stand as follows:

Indications of register 31st December.....	26, 738
Indications of register 30th November.....	15, 975
Total indications.....	10, 763

Then $10,763 \times 11\frac{56}{100} = 124,502$ pounds; 124,502 pounds by manual = 4,878 proof gallons.

Amount of spirits produced, as per gauger's reports.....	Gallons. 4, 966
Amount produced per meter.....	4, 878

Difference..... 88

or about three and one-third gallons per day less than gauger's reports.

In view of these and the other facts reported to your office, as to the

measurements of the meter in the months of October and November, I can but repeat what I have substantially said before, to wit :

That while the Tice meter may have been constructed upon correct principles, and may measure and weigh the fluids passing through it with very considerable accuracy, while making test experiments at the factory under the immediate control and supervision of its inventor, still, under the test of actual experiment at the distillery the meter must be regarded as a failure.

First. The meter does not, even when in working order, correctly indicate the flow of spirit from the tail of the worm so as to be an effectual check upon the fraudulent manipulations of the distiller. With honest and capable storekeepers and gaugers we have now a more effectual check upon the fraudulent purposes of the distiller than would be afforded by the Tice meter, and without these, the meter would be worthless as a means of preventing fraud.

Second. The meter is a failure *practically*, from its constant tendency to get out of order. It requires the almost continuous care and attention of a skillful mechanic, in order to prevent some part of its mechanism from becoming worthless or useless. At any rate this has been the fact while the meter has been in operation in this district.

Very respectfully,

EDGAR NEEDHAM,
Assessor Fifth District Kentucky.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Commissioner Internal Revenue.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FIFTH DISTRICT KENTUCKY,
Louisville, January 7, 1870.

SIR: I would respectfully report to your office the results of an experimental test of the Tice meter, No. 4, made at the distillery of Biggs, Patterson & Co., in this district, commencing on the 8th of December, 1869, and closing on the 4th of January, 1870, both days inclusive.

The proper attachment of this meter was duly certified to this office in writing, signed by L. W. Tice, and the gauger and storekeeper in charge.

The unit of weight for each tip or turn of the weighing can was reported by Mr. Tice as thirty pounds.

This meter works with the automatic proof-taker attached, together with a sample-taker with hydrometer and thermometer attachment.

Daily reports have been made by the storekeeper, except for the first few days after the attachment, when the notations of meter were reported by Mr. L. W. Tice, the brother, and the accredited agent of the inventor. These daily reports show the notations of the upper and lower registers; also the indications of the hydrometer and the temperature as applied to the contents of the sample-taker.

The computations have been made in detail by myself and Mr. L. W. Tice conjointly, with the following results :

	Gallons.
Amount of spirits actually produced per ganger's report.....	14, 192
Add for absorption and redistillation one gallon per barrel.....	338
Total production per ganger's report.....	14, 530

	Gallons.
Amount as per meter measured and calculated from notations of the automatic proof-taker.....	17, 073
Difference in gallons.....	2, 543

There were twenty-three working days in the period covered by the operations of the meter, making the measurements of the meter to differ from the measurements of the gauger to the extent of 110.52 gallons per day.

The difference between the measurements of the meter and that of the gauger, when tested by the amount and proof of the low wines deposited in the sample receiver, is as follows:

	Gallons.
Amount produced per gauger's report.....	14, 530
Amount produced per sample-taker and receiver.....	16, 559
Difference in gallons.....	2, 029

So that the same meter shows a difference of five hundred and fourteen gallons as between its measurements of spirits produced when tested by the automatic proof register, and when tested by the sample receiver.

The facts as developed in the experimental tests of this, the most complete instrument attached to any of the distilleries in this district, merely corroborate my former reports, and I think they more completely demonstrate the utter unreliability of the Tice meter as an instrument for correctly measuring the flow of spirits from the tail of the worm.

Very respectfully,

EDGAR NEEDHAM,
Assessor Fifth District Kentucky.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Commissioner Internal Revenue.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FIFTH DISTRICT KENTUCKY,
Louisville, January 7, 1870.

SIR: I would respectfully report to your office the result of the experimental test of the Tice meter, No. 4, attached to the distillery of Schultess & Co., No. 1, in this district.

The attachment of this meter was completed on the 4th of December, and on that day I was duly notified in writing by L. W. Tice, the agent of the inventor, that the meter was attached and in working order.

This meter works without the automatic proof-taker. The unit of weight per weighing can is reported at 30.78 pounds at each tip or turn of the can. Daily reports of the notations of the register were made, together with the indication of the hydrometer and the temperature of the spirits deposited in sample-taker.

The computations and calculations of these daily reports have been made by myself and Mr. L. W. Tice conjointly, and they include all the month of December, beginning at and including the 4th.

The number of pounds weight passing through the weighing can was 642,747.96. Average proof for the month 28°.114.

Number of proof gallons as per meter.....	22, 862
Number actually produced and gauged in same period...	23, 241
Add for five hundred and fifty-six barrels for absorption of barrels and redistillation from low wines to high wines, one gallon per barrel.....	556
	23, 797
Difference, gallons.....	935

This at twenty-four days' working time is at the rate of 34.79 gallons per day in excess of the amount produced as per meter report. It is, however, doubtful if the allowance for absorption, (one-half gallon per barrel,) and for loss by redistillation, (another one-half gallon per barrel,) is sufficient to cover the amount of spirits lost by these two processes.

If a larger percentage than the above is allowed for redistillation of the low wines after they have been weighed by the meter, then the difference between the measurement per meter and the measurement per gauger is much larger than the 34.79 gallons per day as before stated.

The report herewith submitted merely corroborates what I have already stated to your office as to the unreliability of the Tice meter as a practical instrument for measuring the flow of spirits from the tail of the worm.

Very respectfully,

EDGAR NEEDHAM,
Assessor Fifth District Kentucky.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Commissioner Internal Revenue.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FIFTH DISTRICT KENTUCKY,
Louisville, February 8, 1870.

SIR: I would respectfully report upon the measurements and notations of the Tice meter at the distillery of Kast & Stoeppler, No. 39, in this district, for the month of January, 1870, as follows:

On the 3d of January the meter overflowed, and for a time ceased working, as will be seen from the report of the storekeeper, marked A, herewith filed.

On the 10th January the outlet of the meter was frozen up, and ceased working from this cause. I ordered it to be detached from the distillery, and it was subsequently repaired, and the hydrometer attachment was removed by Mr. L. W. Tice, thus simplifying the working machinery of the meter. (See paper B.)

On the 14th of January the meter was again attached to the distillery, upon written instructions to that effect received from W. D. Gallagher, esq., especially representing your office in this matter. (See paper inclosed, marked C.)

This meter is therefore working at present with a simple weighing can and sample-taker. There is no other machinery or apparatus now connected with this particular meter and in operation.

These derangements prevented my getting complete returns of the notations and measurements of the meter for January, so as to compare them accurately with the spirits passing through it as indicated by the gauger's returns. I have, however, been able to get sufficient data to enable me to make accurate comparisons of results for eighteen days of the month, as follows:

	Gallons.
In these eighteen days the product of the distillery, as per meter, was.....	3, 641. 50
Spirits produced, by gauger's reports.....	3, 350
Add for redistillation one gallon per barrel.....	82
	<u>3, 432. 00</u>

Gallons difference..... 209. 50
or a difference of 6. 08 per cent. nearly.

Very respectfully,

EDGAR NEEDHAM,
Assessor Fifth District Kentucky.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Commissioner Internal Revenue.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FIFTH DISTRICT KENTUCKY,
Louisville, February 8, 1870.

SIR: I would respectfully report on the measurements and notations of the Tice meter, No. 4, attached to the distillery of Biggs, Patterson & Co., of this district, as follows:

Indications of lower register on 19th January, when the distillery suspended operations.....	16, 433
Previous indication at date of last report, January 4.....	11, 205
	<u>5, 228</u>

The unit of weight of this meter, 30 lbs.

Average proof from sample-taker for the month, 52°.

	Gallons.
Amount of spirits produced, as per meter reports, is.....	10, 094
Amount produced per gauger's report.....	9, 589
Add for redistillation and absorption	213
	<u>9, 802</u>
Difference in gallons.....	<u>292</u>

This difference is equal to about three per cent. of the amount of spirits, as shown by the measurement of the meter, in excess of the amount reported by the gauger.

I have not reported the measurements of this meter for the month of January, as indicated by the upper register, or the automatic proof-taker, for the reason that Mr. L. D. Tice thought best not to forward the report to your office, as the measurements for the month taken by the latter mode vary from the amount reported by the gauger, more than the measurements as indicated by the sample-taker.

I think Mr. Tice seems disposed to abandon the use of the automatic proof-taker, or upper register, as being too uncertain and unreliable for practical purposes.

Very respectfully,

EDGAR NEEDHAM,
Assessor Fifth District Kentucky.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Commissioner Internal Revenue.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FIFTH DISTRICT KENTUCKY,
Louisville, February 8, 1870.

SIR: I would respectfully report upon the notations and measurements of the Tice meter No. 4, attached to the distillery of Schultess & Co., No. 1, in this district, as follows:

The meter has worked regularly all through the month of January, with the following results:

January 31, 1870, indications of meter register.....	52, 566
December 31, 1869, previous indications.....	34, 013
Number of revolutions.....	18, 553

Unit of weight, 30.78 pounds; average proof, 32.4°.

Number of proof gallons produced, as per meter, 22,663.

Number of proof gallons spirits produced, as per gauger's report.	22, 550
Add for absorption and redistillation one gallon per barrel.....	551

Total spirits produced.....	23, 101
-----------------------------	---------

The difference between the gauger's reports and the production per meter, as above stated, is four hundred and thirty-eight gallons; or, stated in another form, the gauger's reports show an excess of 1.93 per cent. over the amount of spirits passing through the meter during the month of January, 1870.

Very respectfully,

EDGAR NEEDHAM,
Assessor Fifth District Kentucky.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Commissioner Internal Revenue.

LOUISVILLE, *February 15, 1870.*

DEAR SIR: Since sending you our report last year on the Tice meter, as we saw it in Cincinnati at that time, with my appendix to said report, the meter has been under continued inspection, and the reports on the same have been forwarded from time to time to the Treasury Department. It is, therefore, useless to repeat those reports here.

Applying the system or correction proposed by me, we have been able to make our observations in a satisfactory and reliable manner. At first the errors of difference between meter and gauge measurement were found to be large, but by degrees the adjustments were made so that the meter was brought to a fair working condition; and it is my opinion, that, by some patience and well-directed management, the system of taxing spirits by meter measurement will be brought to a state of perfection superior to those now in use in other countries, particularly if the suggestions made in my appendix to former report of committee be considered.

As regards the meter immediately under consideration, it is certainly susceptible of many improvements, and no one more than the entire change of the interior parts from iron to brass or other similar composition.

I now believe that, in conjunction with the committee, I have accomplished all I can, to the extent of the instructions sent from the department.

J. LAWRENCE SMITH.

SPECIAL REPORT TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, March 25, 1870.

SIR: In response to Senate resolution of March 11, 1870, calling upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for "a list of the distillers making deposits of money with the collectors of internal revenue for spirit meters, the amounts and dates of said deposits," and other similar information, I have the honor to report the accompanying tabular statement, marked A, and numbered in the corners of the sheets from 1 to 15 inclusive, together with a recapitulation, marked 16, and the following explanatory remarks:

The resolution calls for—

1. A list of distillers making deposits with collectors for meters, with amount and date of such deposits, and the registered capacity of the distillery in each case.

This information is contained in detail in the tabulated columns numbered respectively over the top, 2, 11, 12, 13, 15. The aggregate amount of the deposits made, as shown in the recapitulation, is \$318,944 36.

2. The number, names, and sizes, respectively, of meters actually attached, with date of attachment; registered capacity of distillery; name of party furnishing the meter; the price paid therefor; and the length of time the meter was in successful operation.

The number of meters actually attached, as shown by the recapitulation, is ninety-six. The names are Automatic and Sample. The sizes of the latter are: A, with capacity of four gallons per minute, and B, with capacity of eight gallons per minute. The sizes of the former are: No. 2, with capacity of three gallons per minute; No. 3, with capacity of six gallons per minute; No. 4, with capacity of eighteen gallons per minute; and No. 5, with capacity of thirty gallons per minute. The attachment of meters was made by the distillers themselves under the act of Congress of July 20, 1868, and the dates of attachment not generally reported to this office.* The registered capacity of the various distilleries at which meters were attached is given in detail in the tabular statement herewith submitted, column 15. The name of the party who furnished the meters, in accordance with the tenor of Circular No. 69, dated September 16, 1868, is given in the regulations of the then Commissioner of Internal Revenue as Mr. Isaac P. Tice, of New York. The prices at which the several meters are listed in the regulations aforesaid are, respectively, \$200 for letter A, \$250 for letter B, \$600 for No. 2, \$800 for No. 3, and \$1,000 for No. 4. No. 5, not listed, was furnished at the same price as No. 4. Having no report of the respective dates at which meters were attached by distillers, the "length of time they have been in successful operation" cannot be stated. In the course of conducting the test experiments in the second district Ohio, however, referred to in my annual report, dated November 20, 1869, it was ascertained that two of the meters under trial were attached in the month of June, eight in the month of July, and four in the month of August, 1869. All of these meters are attached still, and have continued attached all the intervening time, so far as is known to this office; and they have been operating regularly, except during very temporary periods, while undergoing slight repairs. Whether they have been in "successful operation," however, was the very point which the test experiments were instituted to determine. At present, under the Senate resolution, as it is drawn up,

* The manufacturer claims, in a statement prepared from the books of his manufactory, that his employes have superintended the attachment altogether of two hundred and forty-two meters.

I do not know that it would be proper for me to say more than this: That in a trial of 20 days, the meters at distillery No. 2, in a production of 7,336 gallons, differed from the gauger .82 of 1 per cent.; in a trial of 41 days, at distillery No. 3, in a production of 39,682 gallons, the difference was .05 of 1 per cent.; in a trial of 41 days, at distillery No. 4, in a production of 39,550 gallons, the difference was 2.19 per cent.; in a trial of 41 days, at distillery No. 5, in a production of 59,830 gallons, the difference was 2.62 per cent.; in a trial of 20 days, at distillery No. 6, (a single meter, "No. 5,") in a production of 75,812 gallons, the difference was 2.90 per cent.; in a trial of 31 days, at distillery No. 7, in a production of 53,858 gallons, the difference was 5.04 per cent.; in a trial of 31 days, at distillery No. 8, in a production of 47,923 gallons, the difference was 2.74 per cent.; in a trial of 41 days, at distillery No. 9, in a production of 62,033 gallons, the difference was .82 of 1 per cent.; and in a trial of 21 days, at distillery No. 10, in a production of 2,293 gallons, the difference was 2.09 per cent. The aggregate production of these several distilleries, during the test experiments, was 391,039.54 gallons by the meter indications, and 388,337.49 by the gaugers' returns. The meters reported in excess of the gaugers 2,702.05 gallons of proof spirit, which is a difference on the entire amount produced during the tests of .69 of 1 per cent. The difference allowed by the commission which recommended the adoption of the meter was 2 per cent. at the debit indications, and 4 at the credit. During the continuance of the test experiments above reported, the meters were purposely left entirely without supervision or care. At its close, however, January 10, 1870, they were placed in charge of an officer detailed to inspect meters in the States of Ohio and Kentucky, and the following are the results of two reports since made by the assessor of the same district in his regular monthly return:

January.—Distillery No. 3, aggregate product 11,844 gallons; difference between meter and gauger, .87 of 1 per cent. Distillery No. 4, product, 12,051 gallons; difference, *three-quarters of a gallon*. Distillery No. 5, product, 7,586 gallons; difference, .10 of 1 per cent. Distillery No. 6, product, 43,038 gallons; difference, .71 of 1 per cent. Distillery No. 7, product, 15,429 gallons; difference, .17 of 1 per cent. Distillery No. 8, product, 13,172 gallons; difference .61 of 1 per cent. Distillery No. 9, product, 11,449 gallons; difference, .13 of 1 per cent.

February.—Distillery No. 2, aggregate product, 16,864 gallons; difference between meter and gauger .03 of 1 per cent. Distillery No. 3, product, 14,614 gallons; difference, 2.47 per cent. Distillery No. 5, product, 18,563 gallons; difference, .24 of 1 per cent. Distillery No. 7, product, 33,886 gallons; difference, .47 of 1 per cent. Distillery No. 8, product, 29,869 gallons; difference, .32 of 1 per cent. Distillery No. 9, product, 26,502 gallons; difference, .02 of 1 per cent.

March, (18 days.)—Distillery No. 2, aggregate product, 13,212 gallons; difference between meter and gauger, .30 of 1 per cent. Distillery No. 2, product, 17,960 gallons; difference, .40 of 1 per cent. Distillery No. 5, product, 19,835 gallons; difference, 2.50 per cent. Distillery No. 8, product, 30,339 gallons; difference, .45 of 1 per cent. Distillery No. 9, product, 26,628 gallons; difference, .30 of 1 per cent. Distillery No. 10, product, 2,076; difference, 1.38 per cent.

It is my opinion that these figures indicate what may, with much propriety, be called *very* "successful operation." Similar reports made from the city of Louisville, however, in the regular monthly return of the assessor of the fifth district Kentucky, in which three meters are attached and working regularly, show no such favorable results; the meters indicating for the month of February, according to the reports, a production 5.6 per cent. in excess of the gauger in one case, 15.2 per cent.

excess in another case; and in the third case, 27.4 per cent. excess. The cause of such differences between the meters and the gaugers in these three instances I am at a loss to understand, but it may be supposed to be a matter of faulty adjustment. And this supposition is strengthened by the fact, that the meter which is above represented as indicating 27.4 per cent. in excess of the gauger for the month of February, in the month ending January 4th indicated only 15 per cent. in excess; that the meter represented above as indicating an excess of 15.2 per cent. in February, in the months of November and December preceding indicated 1.9 *less* than the gauger's returns; and that the meter first mentioned above, as indicating 5.6 per cent. in excess of the gauger in February, in December indicated 3.9 per cent. less than the gauger returned.

3. The number of meters shipped to distillers, for which the manufacturer received payment, that have never been used, the time when shipped, the amount paid severally therefor, by whom paid, and the reason for non-use in each case.

The total number of meters shipped to distillers, according to the tabular statement herewith presented, is five hundred and twenty-two, costing \$318,944 36, of which aggregate sum \$208,344 36 has been paid to the manufacturer. Since only ninety-six of these meters have been attached, according to this statement, it follows that four hundred and twenty-six of the entire number "have never been used." The time when each of these was shipped, the amount paid for it, and the person by whom paid, is information given as fully as it is possessed by this office, in columns 13, 11, 1, 4, and 5 of the accompanying statement. The "reason for non-use in each case," is information not possessed by this office. It may be said in general terms, however, that the meter is almost universally unpopular among distillers; some of them disliking it on account of its cost; others because they have no faith in the accuracy of its notations; others still because they have *too much faith* in its accuracy; and not a few because they think and pronounce it "a humbug." Besides which, as contributing to its "non use," is the fact that many officers of internal revenue have evinced their hostility to it, some of whom have not scrupled, in letters now on file in this office, to characterize it by such terms as "an unmitigated swindle;" while others have contented themselves with pronouncing it not only useless to the government, but wasteful of the property of the distillers. Reputable lawyers have, also, in some cases, enlisted their energies against it; and papers are on file showing that in one instance particularly, within a few months after the adoption of the meter, and before it was even put in use in the district referred to, the agreed price of it, which had been fixed by a committee of three practical and skillful machinists, two of whom were designated by the government, was assailed, and a prominent legal firm, by means of printed circulars and written letters, proposed to distillers to bring about a reduction in the price, each party to share equally in the amount saved by such reduction, and proceeded subsequently, before notaries, to take the testimony of experts and distillers, which testimony was designed to show, first, that the price set upon the meter by the committee aforesaid, not by the manufacturer, was too high, and next, that the meter itself was so faulty as to be of little, if any, value. And furthermore may be mentioned, as among the reasons for its "non-use," the facts, only recently ascertained, that in not a few instances distillers have absolutely refused to receive the meters when ordered and sent to them by the manufacturer; that in other instances meters of too small a size were ordered, which had to be exchanged; and that in some cases collectors of internal revenue, **not**

now in office, permitted certain distillers to run their stills without obtaining meters, even while they required other distillers within sight of the first-named to obtain and pay for them, under threats to close them up if they did not do so. In other cases still, distillers were not ready to have their meters attached when the agents of the manufacturer were ready to superintend their attachment. And, finally, in consequence of the number of complaints of different kinds that were received in relation to meters, in October last I directed a *suspension* of attachments, and appointed a committee of competent persons to make certain examinations and conduct certain test experiments, in order that the meter might not be unjustly condemned if it was an instrument useful to the government, and with a view to prevent imposition upon distillers if it was not. At the time this suspension was ordered, it is but just to say, the manufacturer had reported himself ready to proceed rapidly with attachments, by two sets of superintendents, who understood the meter and had become skillful in putting it in place.

4. The total number, names and sizes of meters delivered, by whom delivered, at what price, and upon what conditions, together with the amount of money received by the manufacturer to this date, and the amount claimed as now due him.

The total number of meters delivered, as shown by the recapitulation, is five hundred and twenty-two. The names of them are, Automatic and Sample. The sizes are A and B of the Sample pattern, and numbers 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the Automatic pattern. In the first instance, all were delivered by Mr Isaac P. Tice, of New York; but some have since been transferred by the original purchasers to other parties. The factory price of A and B, as fixed by the committee before mentioned, was \$200 and \$250 respectively; that of No. 2 was \$600, that of No. 3 \$800, and that of Nos. 4 and 5 \$1,000 each. The conditions of sale were, originally, (viz., April 26, 1867,) that distillers making applications for meters should, at the time of applying, deposit with the collector of internal revenue, to whom the application was made, a sum in money or in United States bonds equal to the price of the meter or meters desired, with an addition of twenty-five per centum thereto, as a guarantee of the good faith with which the application was made, and to secure the manufacturer prompt payment upon the completion of the work. These conditions were subsequently modified by the Commissioner, (viz., September 16, 1868,) so as to require the distiller to furnish to the collector of his district a certificate of deposit in a United States depository for the amount of the price of the meter or meters required, which certificate should be made payable to the order of Mr. Tice, and upon the delivery of the meter or meters so ordered to the distiller ordering them, the collector was directed at once to transmit the certificate or certificates to Mr. Tice, at the place of his address in New York. And these conditions were again so modified by the Commissioner, (viz., January 8, 1869,) as to prohibit collectors from forwarding certificates of deposit in payment for meters delivered until the meters were attached in the distilleries; and collectors were at that time specially instructed to take the certificates of deposit in their own names, and to change those that had already been taken, if they could do so. And, finally, those conditions were still further modified, (viz., March 30, 1869,) so as again to require the collectors to receive the certificates of deposit made payable to the order of Mr. Tice, and to transmit them at once, "upon the receipt of the bills of lading," to Mr. Tice, at his address in New York.

This last modification was made a very short time after I assumed the

discharge of the duties of this office, and, I do not hesitate to say, was injudicious in its main feature. It appeared in what is known as "Series 4, No. 5," the same being new or revised "regulations and instructions relative to the Tice meters," prepared by the clerk (not now employed in this office) who had been in charge of meter reports, as the head of a section, and had had the preparation of similar regulations and instructions from the time of the first adoption of the meter for use. Subsequently, as special cases were brought to my notice, I directed that the certificates of deposit should not be transmitted to the manufacturer until the meters were actually delivered to the persons ordering them; and, upon becoming personally familiar with this branch of the duties of the office, I placed the business in new hands, and had determined to prohibit the delivery of certificates of deposit to the manufacturer until after meters should be both *attached* for use and *adjusted* for accuracy. At this time, however, in consequence of the multiplicity of the complaints made about the meters, I determined to suspend their attachment altogether until reliable information could be obtained bearing upon the question of their utility, or otherwise in actual use.

The amount of money received by the manufacturer to this date, as appears by the recapitulation presented, is \$208,344 36. This sum deducted from the total cost of the meters delivered, as given in the recapitulation, (viz., \$310,444 36,) leaves a balance of \$102,100 now due the manufacturer, and in the hands of collectors, on meters which they report as delivered. The amount returned by the collectors as in their possession, however, it will be seen by the recapitulation, is \$110,600. The discrepancy here shown between the last two aggregates is \$8,500, which amount may be taken to represent, *so far as it goes*, the 53 meters reported as ordered, which were not delivered, according to the returns of the collectors.

The meter statistics here given are derived from, and the substance of, reports made to this office in response to a circular letter addressed to each of the internal revenue collectors on the 17th January last. According to these reports, 575 meters were *ordered*, which is 53 more than were delivered, as stated above. In addition to the 575 ordered, as thus reported, the record-book of the office shows the ordering of 239 others, which makes a total of 814. The manufacturer, in answer to a call made upon him for a transcript of his meter account with distillers, reports 862 as having been *delivered*, which is 48 more than the records of this office show were ordered. For the 522 meters *delivered*, according to the reports of the collectors, and the 239 additional *ordered*, according to the record of the office, the factory price is stated at \$463,094 36. For the 862 meters delivered according to the transcript furnished of the books of the manufacturer, the factory price is stated at \$495,150; difference, \$32,055 64. (See A 16.)

In the form of a comparative statement, these facts make the following showing:

Number of meters ordered, according to collectors' reports.....	575
Number in addition ordered, according to office record	239
Total from both sources.....	814
Number ordered, according to manufacturer's report, all of which he claims were delivered with reasonable promptness	862
Difference in number.....	48

Factory price of meters delivered according to collectors' reports (522).....	\$310,444 36
Factory price of additional number (239) ordered according to office record.....	152,650 00
Total of the two.....	463,094 36
Factory price of meters delivered (862) according to the claim of the manufacturer.....	495,150 00
Difference	32,055 64
Amount paid over to manufacturer according to collectors' showing.....	\$208,344 36
Amount received by manufacturer according to his own return	389,950 00
Difference	181,605 64
Amount of certificates and money deposited with collectors for meters and now retained in their hands according to their reports.....	\$110,600 00
Amount claimed by manufacturer as now due to him for meters delivered according to factory account with distillers	105,200 00
Difference.....	5,400 00
Whole number of meters returned by collectors as <i>ordered</i> in their reports upon circular of January 17.....	575
Whole number returned by them as <i>delivered</i> in their reports upon same circular.....	522
Difference.....	53
Total amount deposited with collectors for meters according to their reports.....	\$318,944 36
Total cost of the 522 meters reported by collectors as delivered.....	310,444 36
Difference	8,500 00

Which amount, as already stated, may be taken to represent, *as far as it goes*, the 53 meters that the collectors, in their response to circular of 17th January last, report as ordered but not delivered. But this leaves, without *any* apparent money representative, the 239 meters that appear upon the office record which are not included in the reports of the collectors. The existence of the discrepancies pointed out is easily enough shown, but the returns of the collectors do not supply information to *explain* them. The trouble, however, is very clearly traceable to defective records in the offices of collectors who have been superseded, and in a much smaller degree to similar records in the hands of a few of the collectors remaining in office. A very slight examination of the reports made upon circular of January 17 suffices to show this.

Very respectfully,

C. DELANO, *Commissioner*.

The VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES..

H. Ex. Doc. 272—5

by Isaac P. Tice, of New York.

12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Date of order.	Date of delivery.	Date of attachment.	Capacity of distillery in gallons.	Remarks.
Dec. 21, 1868			1,000	No other information given.
			1,817	Do.
Nov. 14, 1868			223	Application made for meter, but never received.
Nov. —, 1868			270.69	No knowledge of disposition of meter; cost of freight unknown.
Nov. —, 1868			431	Not attached; cost of freight unknown.
			34	Not attached; cost of freight or dates not given.
			52	} Certificate of deposit was delivered to Mr. Tice, but amount not stated.
			79	
			18	Not deposited, as distillery suspended, intending to increase capacity.
				No report received.
			286	} Freight unknown; distillery suspended before meters arrived.
			No report.	
				None ordered.
				Do.
				No report received.
				None ordered.
				Do.
				Do.
				Do.
				None ordered.
Feb. 20, 1869	Apr. 23, 1869		301	Not attached.
Mar. 10, 1869	Aug. 13, 1869		418	Do.
Apr. 25, 1869	Aug. 13, 1869		136	Do.
				None ordered.
				Do.
				Do.
				None ordered.
Mar. 1, 1869			117.75	Never received.
				None ordered.
				None ordered.

A.—List of Spirit Meters supplied by

District.	1. To whom sold.	2. Number ordered.	3. Number delivered.	4. Cost.	5. Freight charged.	6. Automatic.	7. Sample.	8. Number attached.	9. Number adjusted.	10. Certificate of deposit delivered to Mr. Tice.	11. Certificate of deposit in collectors' hands.
	GEORGIA.										
1	.....										
2	.....										
3	S. J. Parr	2	2	\$400 00			A and B			\$400 00	
4	Henry Yeager	2	2	400 00	\$40 00		A			400 00	
4	N. J. Wheeler	1	1	200 00	33 00		A	1		200 00	
4	C. F. Keith	1	1								
	Total	6	6	1,000 00				1		1,000 00	
	IDAHO.										
	C. Jacobs	2	2	400 00	80 00		A			400 00	
	ILLINOIS.										
1	.....										
2	Parker R. Mason	1	1	1,250 00	63 81	2				1,250 00	
2	Samuel Billings	1	1	1,650 00	68 95	3				1,650 00	
											
3	John S. Miller	1	1	1,050 00	58 46	5				1,050 00	
4	C. H. Curtis & Co	2	2	1,600 00	104 60	4					\$1,600 00
4	Cramer & Brockschmidt	1	1	650 00	69 01	3					650 00
4	A. M. Waterman	1	1	850 00	39 15	3					850 00
4	Jonathan Turner	2	2	1,650 00	65 40	2 and 4				1,650 00	
4	Swartz & Waters	2	2	1,400 00	69 64	2 and 3					1,400 00
4	R. Moir & Co	1	1	800 00	31 34	3					800 00
4	Jacob Frysinger	1	1	800 00	39 64	3					800 00
4	Babcock & Maguire	1	1	850 00		3				850 00	
4	Park & Turner	1	1	650 00							650 00
5	George Spruck & Co	2	2	1,800 00	67 35	3 and 5				1,000 00	800 00
5	Ely, Clark & Co	2	2	2,000 00	69 62	4				2,000 00	
5	D. C. Farrell	2	2	2,000 00	83 65	4 and 5					2,000 00
5	A. Neesbaum & Co	2	2	2,000 00	69 63	4 and 5					2,000 00
5	Barker & Co	2	1	2,000 00	47 69	4 and 5					2,000 00
5	R. Gregg & Co	1	1	1,000 00	51 40	5				1,000 00	
5	Zell & Francis	1	1	1,000 00		5					1,000 00
5	C. L. Wood	2	2	1,800 00	108 00	3 and 5				1,000 00	800 00
5	Wicker & Neill	2	2	1,800 00	73 97	3 and 5					1,800 00
5	R. M. Cox & Co	2	2	1,800 00	87 35	3 and 4					1,800 00
5	Thayer Bros	2	2	2,000 00	110 72	4 and 5					2,000 00
6	John Barr	2	2	1,600 00		3		2	2	1,600 00	
6	John McNellis	2	2	2,000 00							2,000 00
6	A. F. Asken & Co	2	2	1,400 00		2 and 3					1,400 00
7	Wm. A. Leckie	2	2	2,050 00	113 60	4 and 5		2	2	2,050 00	
7	James L. Byrns	2	2	1,800 00	123 11	3 and 4				1,800 00	
8	.....										
9	Werner & Co	1	1	650 00							650 00
9	Charles W. McCoy	1		500 00						500 00	
10	.....										
11	Hasselback & Co	1	1	600 00	29 20	2				600 00	
12	Wm. Hennrichstufen	1	1	1,000 00	43 25						1,000 00
	Total	49	47	44,000 00				4	4	18,000 00	26,000 00
	INDIANA.										
1	.....										
2	.....										
3	Harry Bright	1	1	200 00	8 50		A			200 00	
3	Lewis T. Cooper	1	1	200 00	7 98		A			200 00	
3	Brunett & Nassoy	1	1	200 00	13 35		A	1	1	200 00	

* Meters shipped after Mr. Tice had been informed that distillery had been abandoned. Meters all in hands

Isaac P. Tice, of New York—Continued.

12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Date of order.	Date of delivery.	Date of attachment.	Capacity of distillery in gallons.	Remarks.
				None ordered.
				Do.
				Freight paid, but amount not stated; not attached.
Feb. 26, 1869	Sept.—, 1869		47.25	
Feb. 16, 1889	Sept.—, 1869	Oct. 31, 1869	59.20	Detached, as it did not work.
			52.25	Received at express office after distiller was dead, consequently no further information can be given.
	Aug. 28, 1869		110	Not attached.
				No report received.
	Nov. 12, 1868		1,814.39	Not attached.
	Dec. 7, 1868		1,284.50	Mr Billings then exchanged, paying Mr. Tice the difference, \$389; freight on first meter back to New York, \$52 64; freight on second meter, \$63 86. Not attached after meter was received by Mr. Billings. Mr. Tice or agent informed Mr. Billings that meter was not of sufficient capacity.
Oct. 8, 1868	Jan. 18, 1869		2,250	Meters so badly damaged in transportation not fit for use.
			990	Not attached. Certificate in hands of predecessor.*
			684.75	Do. do.
			1,118	Do. do.
			3,257	Do. do.
			1,570	Do. do.
			1,075½	Do. do.
			No report.	Do. do.
			No report.	Do. do.
			1,650	Do. do.
{ May 18, '69	{ Nov. 8, '69		2,047.50	Not attached.
{ Sep. 11, '69				
Sept. 1, 1869	Oct. 22, 1869		2,431	Do.
Sept. 6 & 9, '69	Oct. 12, 1869		6,532	Do.
Sept. 11, 1869	Oct. 28, 1869		2,718	Do.
Sept. 11, 1869	Oct. 11, 1869		8,346	Not attached, but one delivered.
May 20, 1869	Sept. 10, 1869		4,495	Not attached.
Sept. 4, 1869			4,212	At depot.
{ May 20, '69	{		2,736	{ At depot. This \$800 has been distrained upon by order of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
{ Oct. 15, '69	{			{
{ Sep. 13, '69	{ Oct. 5, 1869		2,564	Not attached.
{ Sep. 24, '69	{ Nov. 5, 1869			
Oct. 26, 1869	Nov. 15, 1869		976	Do.
Oct. 30, 1869	Nov. 19, 1869		3,636.75	Do.
May 1, 1869	Aug.—, 1869	Aug.—, 1869	1,398	Freight unknown.
June 14, 1869	Aug. 16, 1869		1,400	Not attached. Freight unknown.
Oct. —, 1869	Nov. 1, 1869		1,060	Do. do.
Nov. 5, 1868	Aug. 1, 1869	Aug. 15, 1869	3,426	
Aug. 6, 1869	Oct. 4, 1869		2,387	Not attached.
				No report received.
Oct. 23, 1869			703.50	Not attached at depot.
Mar. —, 1869			168	Not received.
				No report received.
Mar. 17, 1869	May 15, 1869		614	Not attached.
Dec. 2, 1869	Jan. 4, 1870		2,271	Do.
				No report received.
				None ordered.
Jan. 18, 1869	Mar. 30, 1869		55	At depot.
Jan. 20, 1869	Mar. 30, 1869		87	Do.
May —, 1868	May 8, 1869	Sept. 15, 1869	150	

of transportation company, distillers refusing to pay freight and charges; no other data furnished as to dates, &c.

A.—List of Spirit Meters supplied by

District.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
	To whom sold.	Number ordered.	Number delivered.	Cost.	Freight charged.	Automatic.	Sample.	Number attached.	Number adjusted.	Certificate of deposit delivered to Mr. Tice.	Certificate of deposit in collectors' hands.
	INDIANA—Continued.										
3	Riley Allen	1	1	\$200 00	\$8 50		A			\$200 00	
3	W. T. Pate & Co.										\$950 00
3	Hilpp & Leonard										600 00
4	F. & T. W. Gaff & Co.	2	2	2,050 00	91 25	4				2,050 00	
4	Squibb, Frederick & Co.	2	2	1,600 00	68 50	3				1,600 00	
4	James Dair	1	1	1,050 00		4				1,050 00	800 00
4	Jno. Beggs	1	1	1,050 00	110 30	4		1		1,050 00	
4	Jno. Beggs	1	1	800 00		3		1		800 00	
4	F. A. Walz	2	2	1,400 00	74 92	2 and 3					1,400 00
4	A. C. Williams	1	1	1,050 00		4				1,050 00	
4	J. H. Gaff & Co.	1	1	700 00		3				700 00	
5	Jno. Colter	1	1	1,000 00		4					1,000 00
5	Marshall & Hathaway	1	1	250 00	12 25		B				250 00
6	S. J. Sayler	1	1	850 00	34 89	3				850 00	
7	A. McGregor & Co.	2	2	1,850 00	83 70	3 and 4		2		1,850 00	
7	S. S. Odell	1	1	200 00			A				200 00
8											
9	Jas. L. Baldwin	1	1	250 00	7 85		B			250 00	
10											
11											
	Total	22	22	14,900 00				5	1	12,050 00	5,200 00
	IOWA.										
1	Luther Card	1	1	1,650 00	76 25	3				1,650 00	
1	L. Dinsmore	1	1	650 00	34 33					650 00	
1	W. W. Dollings	1	1	1,250 00	66 90	2				1,250 00	
1	Lewis Deutch	1	1	1,250 00		2				1,250 00	
1	Peter Miller	1	1	1,250 00	62 33	2				1,250 00	
2	Samuel H. Nissly	1	1	250 00	11 45		B				250 00
3	C. R. Porter	1	1	600 00	67 67	2				600 00	
3	Michael Wagner	1	1	1,250 00		2					1,250 00
4	Oscar Roop	1	1	600 00	42 50	2				600 00	
5											
6											
	Total	9	9	8,750 00						7,250 00	1,500 00
	KANSAS.										
	Samuel L'Hommedeau										950 00
	KENTUCKY.										
1											
2											
3	J. W. Bowling & Co.	2	2	450 00	12 50		A & B			450 00	
3	Green M. Stone	2	2	450 00	12 50		A & B			450 00	
3	J. A. Copeland	2	2	450 00	12 50		A & B			450 00	
3	Uriah Porter & Co.	2	2	450 00	12 50		A & B			450 00	
3	Smith & Smith	1	1	250 00	6 25		B			250 00	
4	F. C. Richardson & Brother	1	1	200 00			A				200 00
4	Caink & Cook	1	1	200 00			A			200 00	
4	Wells & Rouse	1	1	200 00			A				200 00
4	Watson & Rogers	1	1	200 00			A				200 00
4	Neil & Cokendolpher	1	1	200 00			A				200 00
4	Phelps & Foster	1	1	200 00			A				200 00
4	Bush & Gugisby	1	1	200 00			A				200 00
4	Cheatham & Stines	1	1	200 00			A				200 00
4	J. M. Millen	2	2	400 00			A				400 00
4	Cornish & House	1	1	200 00			A				200 00
4	Hopewell & Bridwell	1	1	200 00			A				200 00
4	Henry A. Miller	2	2	400 00			A				400 00

Isaac P. Tice, of New York—Continued.

12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Date of order.	Date of delivery.	Date of attachment.	Capacity of distillery in gallons.	Remarks.
Mar. 6, 1869	Oct. —, 1869		35.55	At depot.
			2,062	No other information.
			300	Do.
Dec. 12, 1868	May 17, 1869		3,980	Attached, and then detached.
Apr. 15, 1869	July 27, 1869		588	Not attached.
Feb. 17, 1869	June 5, 1869		2,852	Ordered by John Colter, and deposit made by him; no explanation as to deposit of \$800.
Mar. 10, 1869	May 27, 1869		3,720	Not adjusted.
			3,720	Not adjusted. Meter purchased direct.
Oct. 20, 1869	Oct. 30, 1869		892	Not attached.
Feb. 11, 1869	June 1, 1869		2,005	Purchased from assignee by J. W. Gaff & Co.
			3,358	Purchased from Appleton & Co., distillers.
			2,418.50	Date shipped at New York, November 4, 1869. Meter at depot.
			144	Date shipped at New York, November 10, 1869. Meter burned at distillery December 26, 1869.
Nov. 5, 1868	Dec. 23, 1868		2,354.50	Not attached.
Oct. 13, 1868	Dec. 18, 1868	Oct. 1, 1869	860	Do.
			72	At depot, Spencer, Indiana.
				None ordered.
Apr. 24, 1869	Aug. 16, 1869		486	Not attached.
				No report received.
				None ordered.
Oct. 3, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868		747	Not attached.
Oct. 13, 1868	Feb. 1, 1869		420	Do.
Dec. 15, 1868	Jan. 22, 1869		330	Do.
Jan. 16, 1869			319	Do.
Jan. 23, 1869			444	Do.
Oct. 1, 1869	Nov. 15, 1869		950	Do.
Jan. 14, 1869	Mar. 4, 1869		393	Do.
Mar. 20, 1869	May 20, 1869		220	At depot, waiting result of lawsuit. Colonel Henderson, late collector, was enjoined from paying Mr. Tice, and holds the certificate of deposit for \$1,250.
Apr. 24, 1869	July 27, 1869		283	Not attached.
				None ordered.
				Do.
			349.30	Order for meter returned to collector January 6 for correction; no other data.
				No report received.
				Do.
Jan. 15, 1869	June 20, 1869		191.75	Not attached.
Mar. 31, 1869	June 20, 1869		68.25	Do.
Mar. 12, 1869	June 20, 1869		146.65	Do.
Mar. 15, 1869	July 25, 1869		126	Do.
June 10, 1869	July 20, 1869		59	Do.
			30	
			40	
			95	
			40	
			60	
			75	
			90	
			75	
			87.50	
			45	
			75	
			75	

Certificates held by predecessor of present collector; meters reached this district July, August, and September, 1869; nothing more definite appears from report.

A.—List of Spirit Meters supplied by

District.	1. To whom sold.	2. Number ordered.	3. Number delivered.	4. Cost.	5. Freight charged.	6. Automatic.	7. Sample.	8. Number attached.	9. Number adjusted.	10. Certificate of depos- it delivered to Mr. Tice.	11. Certificate of de- posit in collectors' hands.
	KENTUCKY—Continued.										
4	Jas. R. Claybrook	1	1	\$200 00			A				\$200 00
4	Geo. H. Dearen	2	2	400 00			A				400 00
4	T. W. Samuels & Co.	1	1	200 00			A			\$200 00	
4	M. Harris	1	1	200 00			A				200 00
4	W. H. McBrayer	2	2	400 00			A			400 00	
4	W. Cokendolpher	1	1	200 00			A				200 00
4	Mattingly, Lewis & Co	2	2	500 00			B			500 00	
4	W. P. Tutt	1	1	200 00			A			200 00	
4	A. V. Moorman	1	1	200 00			A			200 00	
4	Bond & Lillard	1	1	200 00			A			200 00	
4	W. W. Broomfield & Co.	2	2	400 00			A				400 00
4	L. Hartfield	1	1	200 00			A				200 00
4	Isaac McClosky	2	2	450 00			A & B				450 00
4	Various parties	8									
4	Various parties										6,400 00
5	Shulthess & Co	1	1	1,000 00	\$49 15			1		1,000 00	
5	J. G. Mattingly & Brother	4	4	2,050 00	95 95	3 No. 3	A				2,050 00
5	Jacob Laval & Son	1	1	450 00	55 00	2				450 00	
5	Beal, Stiles & Co	2	2	1,400 00	57 40	2 & 3				600 00	800 00
5	Biggs, Patterson & Co	1	1	600 00	27 00	2		1			600 00
5	Kast & Stoepler	1	1	250 00	2 15		B	1			250 00
5	Nat. W. Lee	1	1	200 00	15 00		B				200 00
5	G. W. Hammond	1	1	200 00	15 00		B				200 00
5	J. E. Davis & Co	1	1	200 00	13 75		B				200 00
5	David C. Morgan	1	1	200 00	15 00		B				200 00
6	Fearn & Given	1	1	200 00	16 00		A	1		200 00	
6	Dorsel & Wulftangs	2	2	1,400 00		3		2		1,400 00	
6	T. A. Darling & Co	1	1	250 00	12 70		B				250 00
6	T. J. McGibbon	1		250 00			B				250 00
6	O. W. Cowles	1	1	200 00	12 00		A				200 00
6	Cook & Ashbrook	1	1	250 00	13 45		B				250 00
6	J. H. Hinken & Co	2	2	1,600 00	38 47	3					1,600 00
6	William Appleton & Co	2	2	2,000 00	94 25	4				2,000 00	
6	T. J. McGibbon & Brother	1	1	250 00	12 75		B				250 00
6	B. K. Reynolds	1		250 00			B				250 00
6	Peck, Van Hook & Co	1		200 00			A				200 00
6	A. J. McMahan										
6	Turner, Shoemaker & Co										
6	William McRoberts										
7	Blackerby & Colvin	1	1	200 00			A			200 00	
7	Bowen & Wyatt	2	2	2,000 00		4				2,000 00	
7	W. S. Collyer	2	2	400 00			A			400 00	
7	George Pugh	1	1	200 00			A			200 00	
7	W. M. Ball	1	1	200 00			A			200 00	
7	Samuel Ormsley	1	1	200 00			A			200 00	
7	Poidexter & Pettit	2	2	400 00			A			400 00	
7	J. Blakemore	2	2	400 00			A			400 00	
7	W. H. Thomas	2	2	400 00			A			400 00	
7	James P. Ford	1	1	200 00			A			200 00	
7	Woodford, Spear & Co	2	2	1,200 00		2				1,200 00	
7	Clay & Pearse	2	2	1,200 00		2				1,200 00	
7	Gregg, Moir & Co	2	2	1,600 00		3				1,600 00	
7	Buchler & Hughes	1	1	200 00			A			200 00	
7	John Barnett & Co	1	1	200 00			A			200 00	
7	Breman & Richardson	2	2	400 00			A			400 00	
7	Buckner & Bedford	4	4	2,800 00		2 of each 2 & 3				2,800 00	
7	Turner, Clay & Co	2	2	2,000 00		4				2,000 00	
7	G. W. West & Brother	2	2	400 00			A			400 00	
7	E. J. Curley & Co	2	2			4					
7	Miller & Edwards										200 00
7	John D. Hind										200 00
7	W. A. Gains & Co										200 00
7	Anderson & Edwards										200 00
7	Van Meter & Moore										250 00
7	R. B. McAllister										400 00
7	Wilson & Co										200 00
7	Jones & Cheatham										200 00
7	P. H. Jordon										300 00
7	Gains, Berry & Co										375 00
7	W. A. Gains										375 00

Isaac P. Tice, of New York—Continued.

12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Date of order.	Date of delivery.	Date of attachment.	Capacity of distillery in gallons.	Remarks.
.....	.....	.....	30	Certificates held by predecessor of present collector; meters reached this district July, August, and September, 1869; nothing more definite appears from report.
.....	.....	.....	95	
.....	.....	.....	112.50	
.....	.....	.....	100	
.....	.....	.....	100	
.....	.....	.....	182	
.....	.....	.....	715	
.....	.....	.....	60	
.....	.....	.....	65	
.....	.....	.....	100	
.....	.....	.....	208	
.....	.....	.....	90	
.....	.....	.....	195	
.....	.....	.....	.....	Names not given.
.....	.....	.....	.....	27 meters applied for but not ordered; \$200 of this amount in predecessor's hands.
Nov. —, 1868	.....	Dec. 5, 1869	2,970.50	
May 3, 1869	July 20, 1869	.....	2,054	Not attached.
Nov. 12, 1868	May 25, 1869	.....	240	Do.
{ Aug. 3, '69 }	.....	.....	1,617	Do.
{ Dec. 19, '69 }	.....	.....	.....	.....
May 21, 1869	July 22, 1869	Dec. 5, 1869	1,383.50	
Oct. 7, 1869	Oct. 7, 1869	Oct. 7, 1869	215.50	
May 3, 1869	.....	.....	42.50	Do.
May 3, 1869	July 20, 1869	.....	36	Do.
May 10, 1869	July 20, 1869	.....	356	Do.
May 13, 1869	July 20, 1869	.....	30	Not attached.
May 4, 1869	July 23, 1869	Oct. 15, 1869	612	
May 15, 1869	June 10, 1869	Aug. 10, 1869	549.50	Freight unknown.
Oct. 8, 1869	Nov. 10, 1869	.....	2,537.50	Not attached.
Oct. 28, 1869	.....	.....	1,984	Not received.
Nov. 25, 1869	.....	.....	62.50	Arrived December 10, 1869; Cowles declines to receive it.
Dec. 6, 1869	Dec. 30, 1869	.....	1,330	Not attached.
Dec. 7, 1869	.....	.....	924	Do.
.....	Aug. 6, 1869	.....	1,988	Not attached; one meter not received.
Dec. 28, 1869	.....	.....	1,400	Not attached.
Dec. 15, 1869	.....	.....	1,634	Not received.
Jan. 12, 1870	.....	.....	700	Do.
.....	.....	.....	420	Have meters, but not applied for through the collector's office, and no data furnished.
.....	.....	.....	213.50	
.....	.....	.....	1,855	
Mar. 1, 1869	July 22, 1869	.....	102.50	
Mar. 1, 1869	Aug. —, 1869	.....	729	
Mar. 1, 1869	July 27, 1869	.....	92.50	
Mar. 1, 1869	July 22, 1869	.....	102.50	
June —, 1869	July 27, 1869	.....	65	
Mar. 6, 1869	July 27, 1869	.....	60	
July 27, 1869	Aug. —, 1869	.....	152.50	
Mar. 16, 1869	Aug. —, 1869	.....	172.50	
Mar. 22, 1869	Aug. 11, 1869	.....	276	
Mar. 26, 1869	July 22, 1869	.....	92.50	No information as to freight. Meters not attached or adjusted.
Apr. 8, 1869	July 1, 1869	.....	1,167.50	
Apr. 9, 1869	June 23, 1869	.....	825	
Feb. 24, 1869	Apr. 29, 1869	.....	669	
Apr. 12, 1869	July 27, 1869	.....	90	
May 3, 1869	July 11, 1869	.....	80	
May 3, 1869	June 23, 1869	.....	130	
July 13, 1869	July 22, 1869	.....	1,339	
.....				
July 15, 1869	July 10, 1869	.....	1,592	
July 29, 1869	Aug. 11, 1869	.....	125	
.....	.....	.....	2,004	Received the meters but not paid for them.
.....	.....	.....	377.50	
.....	.....	.....	633	
.....	.....	.....	1,272	
.....	.....	.....	112.50	Meters applied for not ordered.
.....	.....	.....	660	
.....	.....	.....	130	
.....	.....	.....	45	
.....	.....	.....	62.50	
.....	.....	.....	327.50	Meters applied for but not ordered.
.....	.....	.....	72.50	Do.
.....	.....	.....	200	Do.

Isaac P. Tice, of New York—Continued.

12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Date of order.	Date of delivery.	Date of attachment.	Capacity of distillery in gallons.	Remarks.
.....	May —, 1869		260	Not attached; freight unknown. Not received. None ordered.
.....	.....	.....	188	
.....				
.....				
June 21, 1869			314	Amount of certificate not given; in present collector's hands; kind of meter, &c., not given. None ordered. Do. Do. Do. Do.
.....				
.....				
.....				
July 27, 1869			280. 50	None ordered. Not taken possession of by distiller. Do.
Dec. 10, 1868	.....	.....	150	
.....				None ordered. Do. Do.
.....				
.....				
.....				
Jan. —, 1869	Feb. —, 1869		582	No report received. None ordered. Not attached; single and double counter. None ordered. Not attached. Do. Do. Do. Do. Application made for meter not forwarded.
Feb. 24, 1869	Aug. 7, 1869	.....	73. 80	
May 11, 1869	Sept. 1, 1869	.....	105	
Sept. 30, 1869	Nov. 20, 1869	.....	865. 83	
Nov. 15, 1869	Dec. 23, 1869	.....	78. 20	
Nov. 15, 1869	Dec. 23, 1869	.....	39. 20	
.....	.....	.....	159. 15	
Aug. 24, 1868	Nov. 1, 1869		30. 72	Not attached. Shipped from New York; December 13, 1869; not received.
Nov. 19, 1869	.....	.....	42. 64	
.....				Not attached. Bill of lading received July, 1869; meter not received.
Mar. 5, 1869	Aug. —, 1869	.....	85	
Mar. 5, 1869	.....	.....	567	
.....				
Jan. 8, 1869			148. 75	In hands of Express Company. None ordered. Do.
.....				
.....				
.....				

A.—List of Spirit Meters supplied by

District.	1. To whom sold.	2. Number ordered.	3. Number delivered.	4. Cost.	5. Freight charged.	6. Automatic.	7. Sample.	8. Number attached.	9. Number adjusted.	10. Certificate of deposit delivered to Mr. Tice.	11. Certificate of deposit in collectors' hands.
	NEW JERSEY.										
1											
2											
3	J. H. Olcott & Co.	2	2	\$2,050 00	\$5 60	4 & 5		2		\$2,000 00	
4											
5											
	NEW MEXICO.										
	St. Vrain & May										\$200 00
	NEW YORK.										
1											
2											
3	J. E. W. Hopke	2	2	2,050 00	34 10	4		2		2,050 00	
3	Oscar King	2	2	2,050 00	50 56	4		2		2,050 00	
3	Thomas C. Farrell & Co.	2	2	1,450 00		2 & 3		2		1,450 00	
4											
5	David Eilan	1	1	1,500 00				1	1	1,500 00	
5	Levin Hesse	1	1	1,850 00				1	1	1,850 00	
6	James Barker	2	2	2,000 00	4 00	4		2	2	2,000 00	
7	George W. Olney	1	1	894 36		3		1		894 36	
8											
9	J. A. Levy	2	2	2,100 00		4		2			
9	James Sheckles	2	2	2,000 00		4 & 5		2			
9	Francis Trotter	2	2	1,800 00		3 & 4		2			
9	Ignatz Noel	2	2	1,800 00		3 & 5		2			
9	A. De Leyer	2	2	1,800 00		3 & 4		2			
10	John Halloran	1	1	800 00		3				800 00	
10	Howard Newlin	1	1	200 00			A			200 00	
10	Seedner & Birnbaum	1	1	600 00		2				600 00	
11	Henry B. Ogden	1		1,200 00							1,200 00
12											
13											
14											
15											
16											
17											
18	J. Cox & McNeil	1	1	600 00	12 40	2				600 00	
18	D. C. Cox	1		800 00		3					800 00
19											
20											
21	Seymour Harvey	1	1	600 00	16 96	2				600 00	
21	Hubbard & Co.	1	1	850 00	17 53	3				850 00	
21	Arnold & Wiles	1	1	600 00	16 96	2				600 00	
22	Oswego Distillery Co.	1	1	1,000 00	23 30	4				1,000 00	
22	Chittenango Cotton Co.	1		1,000 00		4					1,000 00
23	Earrls & Tallman	1	1	850 00	21 24	3				850 00	
23	Anderson, Mowry, & Co.	1	1	1,000 00	21 45	4				1,000 00	
24	W. H. Brown & Co.	1	1	850 00	20 21	3				850 00	
24	Thomas A. McIntyre	1	1	1,000 00	29 43	4				1,000 00	
25	Russell & Co.	2	2	1,850 00	29 53	3 & 4		2		1,850 00	
26											
27											
28	William Johnston	1	1	1,000 00		4					1,000 00
28	B. F. Hall & Co.	2	2	400 00			A				400 00
29	F. D. Andrews	1	1	200 00	8 23		A				200 00
29	L. A. Burgess & Co.	1	1	250 00	8 70		B				250 00
29	S. W. Lackor & Co.	1	1	250 00	8 60		B				250 00
30	Morrison R. Moore	1	1	1,000 00	26 29	4				1,000 00	
30	Thomas Clark	1	1	1,000 00	25 92	4				1,000 00	
30	F. Biggs & Co.	1	1	1,000 00	26 29	4				1,000 00	
30	C. H. Frost & Co.	1	1	1,000 00	25 95	4				1,000 00	
31											
32											
	Total	48	45	41,194 36				23	4	26,594 36	5,100 00

Isaac P. Tice, of New York—Continued.

12. Date of order.	13. Date of delivery.	14. Date of attachment.	15. Capacity of distillery in gallons.	16. Remarks.
				None ordered.
June 4, 1869	June 20, 1869	Sept. 8, 1869	2,418.25	Do.
				Do.
				Do.
				Do.
			40	Deposit in hands of Charles Blummer (late collector) since January 20, 1869.
				No report received.
				None ordered.
Unknown	Unknown	Nov. —, 1868	2,900	{ Coll. does not state the cost of each meter separately; only says they received the four No. 4's, giving total cost.
Unknown	Unknown	Dec. —, 1868	3,965	
Unknown	Unknown	May —, 1869	912	
				Freight unknown.
Oct. —, 1868		Nov. —, 1868	1,166	No report received.
Oct. —, 1868		Nov. —, 1868	2,700	Freight and kind of meter not stated.
Nov. 2, 1868	Nov. 3, '68			Do.
Apr. 1, 1869	Apr. 2, '69	May 20, 1869	3,456	Not properly adjusted.
Oct. 17, 1868	Dec. 16, 1868	Dec. 20, 1868	No report.	No report received.
	Dec. 15, 1868		3,583	{ The records of the office do not show amount or how many certificates of deposit issued upon the ordering of meters were delivered or by whom deposit made. Meters ordered by predecessor of present collector, who has not turned over the necessary information on which to found a correct report.
	Aug. 5, 1869	Sept. 8, 1869	7,099	
	Nov. 13, 1868		1,370	
			933	
	Oct. 30, 1868		1,295	
			1,530	{ Not attached; nothing more definite furnished.
			290	
			437.50	
June 2, 1869			276	Not received.
				None ordered.
				Do.
				Do.
				Do.
				Do.
Dec. 25, 1868	April 24, 1869		900	No report received.
Sept. 20, 1869			900	Not attached.
				Not received.
				None ordered.
				Do.
Jan. 2, 1869	Jan. 10, 1869		77½	Not attached.
Oct. 7, 1868	Dec. 10, 1868		431.50	Do.
Jan. 5, 1869	Apr. 23, 1869		188½	Do.
Sept. 1, 1869	Sept. 25, 1869		2,800	At depot.
Nov. 1, 1869			1,153.13	Not received.
Dec. 16, 1868	Dec. 23, 1868		1,679.86	Not attached.
Sept. —, 86	Sept. 27, 1869		1,524.14	Do.
Dec. 10, 1868	Jan. 9, 1869		625	Do.
Oct. 5, 1868	Dec. 30, 1868		1,978	Do.
Oct. 6, 1868		Aug. 19, 1869	1,599.02	None ordered.
				Do.
Oct. 30, 1869	Dec. 3, 1869		1,589.09	At depot, freight unknown.
Nov. 27, 1869	Dec. 3, 1869		208	Do.
Oct. 16, 1869	Oct. 26, 1869		95	At depot.
Sept. 21, 1869	Oct. 5, 1869		774	Do.
Dec. 6, 1869	Dec. 27, 1869		690.50	Do.
Apr. 19, 1869	May 29, 1869		4,938.25	Not attached.
May 3, 1869	May 24, 1869		2,720	Do.
June 4, 1869	Oct. 15, 1869		1,853.50	Do.
May 27, 1869	Oct. 8, 1869		2,461½	Do.
				None ordered.
				Do.

A.—List of Spirit Meters supplied by

District.	1. To whom sold.	2. Number ordered.	3. Number delivered.	4. Cost.	5. Freight charged.	6. Automatic.	7. Sample.	8. Number attached.	9. Number adjusted.	10. Certificate of deposit delivered to Mr. Tice.	11. Certificate of deposit in collectors' hands.
NORTH CAROLINA.											
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Smith & Isley.....	1	.....	\$200 00	.....	.....	A	.....	.....	.....	\$200 00
4	O. McMatt & Co.....	1	.....	200 00	.....	.....	A	.....	.....	.....	200 00
5	Neilds & Co.....	2	.....	450 00	.....	.....	A & B	.....	.....	.....	450 00
5	C. C. Curtis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00
6	Grood, Kuck & Co.....	2	2	450 00	\$45 75	.....	A & B	.....	.....	\$450 00	.....
7	O. P. Gardner & Co.....	1	1	200 00	17 50	.....	A	.....	.....	200 00	.....
7	C. O. Green & Co.....	1	1	200 00	17 50	.....	A	.....	.....	200 00	.....
	Total.....	8	4	1,700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850 00	1,150 00
OHIO.											
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	M. W. Sausser.....	2	2	1,800 00	87 53	4 & 5	.....	.....	.....	1,800 00	.....
2	S. M. Fowler.....	2	2	1,800 00	37 60	3 & 4	.....	.....	.....	1,800 00	.....
2	C. Kinsinger.....	2	2	1,800 00	29 90	3 & 4	.....	2	.....	1,800 00	.....
2	John A. Eberhardt.....	2	2	1,800 00	29 60	3 & 4	.....	2	.....	1,800 00	.....
2	E. Arleth.....	2	2	1,600 00	76 95	3 & 4	.....	2	.....	1,600 00	.....
2	J. W. Gath & Co.....	1	1	1,000 00	69 58	5	.....	1	.....	1,000 00	.....
2	John Pfeffers.....	2	2	1,800 00	39 45	3 & 4	.....	2	.....	1,500 00	.....
2	H. Jasper & Co.....	2	2	1,800 00	29 45	3 & 4	.....	2	2	1,800 00	.....
2	John Gerke.....	2	2	1,800 00	29 75	3 & 4	.....	2	2	1,800 00	.....
2	A. Drascher.....	2	2	1,200 00	59 00	2	.....	2	.....	1,200 00	.....
2	D. B. Brown.....	2	2	2,050 00	122 53	4	.....	2	.....	2,050 00	.....
3	George F. Elliott.....	2	2	1,600 00	61 57	3	.....	2	.....	1,600 00	.....
3	W. J. Dodsworth.....	2	2	2,000 00	87 75	4	.....	2	.....	2,000 00	.....
3	Henry Heilgfort.....	1	.....	1,600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600 00
3	H. M. Turner.....	2	2	1,800 00	40 00	3 & 4	.....	2	.....	1,800 00	.....
3	Jos. R. Huston.....	2	2	2,000 00	99 84	4	.....	2	.....	2,000 00	.....
3	Adam Klingman.....	2	2	1,600 00	51 29	3	.....	2	.....	1,600 00	.....
3	H. P. Deuscher.....	1	.....	1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200 00
3	David Rohrer.....	2	2	1,600 00	58 00	3	.....	2	.....	1,600 00	.....
3	Wm. H. Marshall.....	1	.....	200 00	.....	.....	A	.....	.....	.....	200 00
3	John Cotral.....	1	.....	1,250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250 00	.....
3	Sayler & Brother.....	2	2	1,400 00	64 89	2 & 3	.....	2	.....	1,400 00	.....
3	Hay & Heygefert.....	2	2	1,600 00	14 90	3 & 4	.....	2	.....	1,600 00	.....
3	Michael Schney.....	1	.....	250 00	.....	.....	B	.....	.....	250 00	.....
3	Gunkel & Brother.....	1	1	450 00	60 51	2	.....	1	.....	450 00	.....
3	Arnold & Dobbins.....	1	1	800 00	40 00	3	.....	1	.....	800 00	.....
3	H. M. Wright.....	2	2	1,250 00	51 56	3	.....	2	.....	1,250 00	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	A. Guckenheimer & Brother.....	2	2	1,800 00	88 29	3 & 4	.....	.....	.....	1,800 00	.....
6	Charles Stevens.....	2	2	2,000 00	.....	4 & 5	.....	2	.....	1,000 00	.....
6	Bevis & Co.....	2	2	2,000 00	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1,000 00	.....
6	Frieburg & Workum.....	2	2	2,000 00	.....	4	.....	2	.....	2,000 00	.....
6	J. H. Worstell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	J. D. Ogle.....	2	.....	400 00	.....	.....	A	.....	.....	.....	400 00
7	Wm. Moneypenny.....	1	1	850 00	13 00	3	.....	.....	.....	850 00	.....
7	F. C. Trebein & Co.....	2	2	1,250 00	95 81	2	.....	.....	.....	1,250 00	.....
7	E. H. Pierce.....	2	2	1,400 00	73 30	2 & 3	.....	.....	.....	1,400 00	.....
7	Burns & Ward.....	2	2	400 00	16 03	.....	A	.....	.....	400 00	.....
8	Williams & Bennett.....	2	2	1,800 00	87 70	3 & 4	.....	.....	.....	1,800 00	.....
9	Woodward & Worthington.....	2	2	1,800 00	87 70	3 & 4	.....	.....	.....	1,800 00	.....

Isaac P. Tice, of New York—Continued.

12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Date of order.	Date of delivery.	Date of attachment.	Capacity of distillery in gallons.	Remarks.
.....	.....	.....	.....	None ordered.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Nov. 1, 1869	.....	.....	38.50	Not received.
Dec. 4, 1869	.....	.....	90.20	Do.
May —, 1869	.....	.....	390	Do.
.....	.....	.....	37.50	Meter not ordered.
Feb. 19, 1869	Aug. 24, 1869	.....	234	Not attached.
May 8, 1869	Aug. 20, 1869	.....	77	Do.
May 8, 1869	Aug. 20, 1869	.....	38	Do.
.....				
.....				
.....	.....	.....	5,747.63	None ordered.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Mr. Sausser had previously paid the predecessor of present collector \$1,500 for the same meter, which has not been repaid him.
.....	.....	.....	2,912.17	Mr. Fowler had previously paid the predecessor of present collector \$1,500 for the same meter, which has not been repaid him.
.....	.....	Aug. 15, 1869	5,178.41	Mr. Kinsinger had previously paid the predecessor of present collector \$1,500 for the same meter, which has not been repaid him.
Apr. —, 1869	June —, 1869	June —, 1869	2,789.75	.....
.....	.....	June 30, 1869	1,652.26	.....
Mar. 1, 1869	June 17, 1869	July 14, 1869	8,801.06	.....
.....	May 15, 1869	.....	4,087.82	Mr. Tice assumed the collection of \$3 balance due, as appears by Mr. Pfeffers's certificate, forwarded department December 6, 1869; whether collected or not, not known. [in order.
May 21, 1869	Aug. —, 1869	Aug. —, 1869	3,520.45	Meters forwarded without knowledge of Jasper & Co. not
May 11, 1869	May 15, 1869	May 25, 1869	2,433.06	.....
Apr. —, 1869	May 26, 1869	Sept. 24, 1869	170.59	.....
Unknown ..	Oct. 4, 1869	Oct. 19, 1869	1,800	.....
Unknown ..	June 21, 1869	Sept. 3, 1869	3,426	.....
Unknown ..	June 21, 1869	Sept. 3, 1869	2,100	.....
Nov. 3, 1869	.....	.....	2,338.30	Not received.
Unknown ..	July —, 1869	July 24, 1869	1,859	.....
Unknown ..	Sept. 25, 1869	Sept. 25, 1869	2,594½	.....
Unknown ..	July —, 1869	July —, 1869	1,235½	.....
Sept. 21, 1869	.....	.....	586.77	Do.
Unknown ..	May 8, 1869	Aug. 21, 1869	1,428.36	Do.
Sept. 1, 1869	.....	.....	300	Do.
Unknown ..	.....	.....	645	Do.
Unknown ..	June 9, 1869	July 1, 1869	823½	.....
Unknown ..	July —, 1869	July 31, 1869	924	.....
Unknown ..	.....	.....	90	Do.
Unknown ..	Aug. 10, 1869	Aug. 16, 1869	90	.....
Unknown ..	July 10, 1869	July 17, 1869	928	.....
Unknown ..	Aug. 25, 1869	Sept. —, 1869	1,529.50	.....
Aug. 2, 1869	Sept. 5, 1869	.....	1,300	No report received.
.....	.....	August, 1869	5,493.33	Not attached.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Mr. T. collected or arranged the other \$1,000.
.....	.....	{ August or } Sept., '69	3,041.63	Mr. T. collected or arranged the other \$1,000.
.....	.....	August, 1869	1,858	Meters not ordered by collector, and amount of freight has never been reported.
.....	.....	.....	75	Meters shipped, but not received; not known what became of them. No other information.
.....	.....	.....	350.09	Not received.
Oct. 12, 1868	Feb. —, 1869	.....	3,425	Not attached.
Nov. 13, 1868	Aug. 24, 1869	.....	970.31	Not attached. One exchanged with Mr. T. by some private arrangement for a No. 4.
Aug. 28, 1869	Sept. 7, 1869	.....	509.81	Not attached.
Nov. 30, 1868	June 22, 1869	}	75	Do.
July 17, 1869	Aug. 23, 1869	}	.....	Do.
Sept. 20, 1869	Oct. 8, 1869	.....	300	Do.
Feb. 1, 1869	Sept. 10, 1869	.....	1,562.50	Not adjusted. Detached by order of Commissioner, being a source of loss and annoyance.

A.—List of Spirit Meters supplied by

District.	1. To whom sold.	2. Number ordered.	3. Number delivered.	4. Cost.	5. Freight charged.	6. Automatic.	7. Sample.	8. Number attached.	9. Number adjusted.	10. Certificate of deposit delivered to Mr. Tice.	11. Certificate of deposit in collectors' hands.
	OHIO—Continued.										
9	Clary & Co	2	2	\$1,800 00	\$51 84	3 & 4					\$1,800 00
9	Alfred Everergin	2	2	1,200 00	67 62	2					1,200 00
9	D. M. Harkness & Co	2	2	1,800 00	60 18	3 & 4					1,800 00
10	H. H. Vocke & Bro	2	2	1,800 00	38 00	3 & 4				\$1,800 00	
11	George Davis & Co	2	2	2,000 00	119 25	4 & 5				2,000 00	
12	Maurice Sheely & Co	2	2	1,400 00		2 & 3					1,400 00
12	James Emmitt & Co	2	2	2,000 00		4					2,000 00
12	James Emmitt	2	2	2,000 00		4 & 5					2,000 00
13	James H. Smith	1	1	1,000 00	38 08	4 or 5		1		1,000 00	
14											
15											
16	E. F. West & Co	1	1	250 00	12 63		B			250 00	
16	John Shull & Co	1	1	200 00	9 75		A			200 00	
16	Johnson & Shoffer										200 00
17	Henry Sommer, jr	1	1	600 00	13 50	2				600 00	
18	Peter Diemer	1	1	200 00	8 95		A			200 00	
18	Louis Walde	1	1	200 00	11 32		A			200 00	
18	A. A. Stoppel	1	1	250 00	6 75		B			250 00	
18	Peter Diehl & Co	1	1	200 00	7 60		A				200 00
19	A. Shale & Co	1	1	200 00	3 25		A				200 00
	Total	92	85	71,850 00				44	4	55,550 00	14,200 00
	Oregon										
	PENNSYLVANIA.										
1											
2	William Wallace	2	2	1,500 00		2 & 3				1,500 00	
3	William N. Rose										1,450 00
4											
5	William Gallup	2	2	1,650 00	24 00	4		2	2	1,250 00	
5	Samuel McMullen										150 00
6											
7											
8	John Lavens										400 00
9	Wiley & Bro	1	1	650 00		2				650 00	
9	Hamakerl & Little	1	1	650 00		2				650 00	
9	A. B. Groff	1	1	650 00		2				650 00	
9	Jonas B. Goods	2	2	1,200 00		2				1,200 00	
9	C. Habecker	2	2	400 00			A			400 00	
9	Frederick Senner										600 00
9	C. W. Kreiter										600 00
9	A. W. Shenk, attorney										600 00
10	Seth D. Layser	1	1	250 00	11 75		B				250 00
11											
12	Hess & Robbins	1	1	200 00	5 00		A			200 00	
12	Nicholas Baldes	1	1	200 00	5 00		A			200 00	
12	Lipschits, Weischel & Co	1	1	200 00	5 00		A				200 00
13	D. H. Miller	1	1	200 00	15 00		A				200 00
14											
15	J. Brillinger & Son	1	1	850 00	20 52	3				850 00	
15	Henry S. Dinn	1	1	250 00			B			250 00	
15	Joshua E. Foust	1	1	250 00			B				
15											
15	William Foust	1	1	250 00	7 50		B			250 00	
15	Elias Hake	2	2	500 00	27 50		B			500 00	
15	A. C. Hake	2	2	500 00	28 00		B			500 00	
15	Hake & Weiser	2	2	500 00	28 00		B			500 00	
15	Noedel & Van Ness	1	1	200 00			A				
15	C. D. Patterson	1	1	250 00			B				
15											
15	F. T. Ratter	1	1	650 00	33 00	2				650 00	
15	J. W. Wheeler	1	1	250 00	10 50		B			250 00	
15	George W. Ruby	1	1	200 00			A				200 00
15	T. B. Bender	1	1	250 00	7 50		B			250 00	

Isaac P. Tice, of New York—Continued.

12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Date of order.	Date of delivery.	Date of attachment.	Capacity of distillery in gallons.	Remarks.
Feb. 5, 1869	Sept. 2, 1869	.....	1,250	Not attached.
Feb. 5, 1869	Sept. 28, 1869	.....	765	Do.
Oct. 27, 1869	Nov. 15, 1869	.....	1,406.25	Do.
Aug. 10, 1869	Sept. 5, 1869	.....	1,614.34	Do.
Oct. 14, 1868	July 2, 1869	.....	6,000	Do.
Sept. 27, 1869	Oct. 20, 1869	.....	1,404	No knowledge of cost of transportation. Not attached.
Sept. 27, 1869	Oct. 20, 1869	.....	3,500	
Sept. 27, 1869	Oct. 20, 1869	.....	3,500	
June 29, 1869	July 26, 1869	Aug. 12, 1869	1,537.84	Not adjusted.
.....	.....	.....	.....	None ordered.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Nov. 14, 1868	June —, 1869	.....	248	Not attached.
Dec. 18, 1868	June 9, 1869	.....	25.5	Do.
.....	.....	.....	75	No other information furnished.
May 27, 1869	June 21, 1869	.....	66.5	Not attached.
Nov. 13, 1868	June 8, 1869	.....	444	Do.
Dec. 23, 1868	Sept. 11, 1869	.....	162.5	Do.
Jan. 19, 1869	June 8, 1869	.....	265.75	Do.
Nov. 4, 1869	Nov. 17, 1869	.....	296	Do.
Oct. —, 1868	June —, 1869	.....	21	Not attached; received after suspension.
.....				
.....	.....	.....	.....	None ordered.
.....				
.....	.....	.....	.....	No report received.
.....	.....	.....	330	No other information.
.....	.....	.....	No survey	App. not forwarded.
.....	.....	.....	.....	No report received.
Jan. 19, 1869	Mar. —, 1869	Mar. 22, 1869	1,103	No explanation in collector's letter as to the difference between cost and deposit.
.....	.....	.....	1,207.5	Deposit made for an exchange of meter.
.....	.....	.....	.....	None ordered.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	.....	635.5	Distillery suspended, then seized, but money held for final settlement of accounts.
.....	Dec. —, 1868	.....	196	Freight unknown, as parties paid the same; not attached.
.....	Dec. —, 1868	.....	321	Do.
.....	Dec. —, 1868	.....	219	Do.
.....	June —, 1869	.....	308	Do.
.....	July —, 1869	.....	36.5	Do.
.....	.....	.....	291	No other information.
.....	.....	.....	196	Do.
.....	.....	.....	318	Do.
.....	Jan. —, 1870	.....	36	Not attached; sent by express without order.
.....	.....	.....	.....	None ordered.
Aug. —, 1869	Aug. 13, 1869	.....	59.5	Not attached.
Aug. 26, 1869	Sep. 10, 1869	.....	105	Do.
Sept. 4, 1869	Oct. 10, 1869	.....	157.5	Do.
Oct. 8, 1869	.....	.....	231	Do.
.....	.....	.....	.....	No report received.
Dec. 11, 1868	Mar. 1, 1869	.....	208	Not attached.
Feb. 11, 1869	Apr. 30, 1869	.....	139.75	Freight unknown; not attached.
Nov. 13, 1868	.....	.....	114	Freight unknown; not attached. Deposit applied to payment of taxes by authority from department, dated March 9, 1869.
Jan. 4, 1869	July 1, 1869	.....	123	Not attached.
{ Dec. 31, '68	Apr. 30, 1869 }	.....	92	Do.
{ June 1, '69	June 28, 1869 }	.....	101	Do.
{ Dec. 31, '68	Apr. 30, '69 }	.....	183	Do.
{ June 1, '69	June 28, '69 }	.....	117	Not attached; freight unknown. Deposit applied to paym't of taxes by authority from department dated July 14, 1869.
{ Dec. 31, '68	Apr. 30, '69 }	.....	163.5	Not attached; freight unknown. Deposit applied to paym't of taxes by authority from department dated June 8, 1869.
{ May 31, '69	June 28, '69 }	.....	429	Not attached.
Oct. 16, 1868	.....	.....	178	Do.
Nov. 18, 1868	.....	.....	105	Not attached; freight unknown.
Dec. 31, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	.....	380	Not attached.
Nov. 16, 1868	July 30, 1869	.....	.....	.....
May 12, 1869	Aug. 7, 1869	.....	.....	.....

A.—List of Spirit Meters supplied by

District.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
	To whom sold.	Number ordered.	Number delivered.	Cost.	Freight charged.	Automatic.	Sample.	Number attached.	Number adjusted.	Certificate of deposit delivered to Mr. Tice.	Certificate of deposit in collectors' hands.
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.											
15	Jacob Smeigh, jr.....										\$500 00
16	Various parties.....	7	7								
16	Various parties.....	6									
17	John S. Bare	2	2	\$500 00	\$27 50		B				500 00
18	.....										
19	Warden & Walker.....	2	2	1,200 00	104 60	2		2	2	\$1,200 00	
20	Jones & Brinker	1	1	1,250 00	56 75	3				1,250 00	
20	Henry Harnstien.....	2	2	450 00	49 00		A & B			450 00	
20	W. F. Knight.....										950 00
20	Campbell Elder										950 00
21	.....										
22	Joseph H. Finch & Co.....	4	4	4,150 00	142 11	3 No. 4 1 No. 5		2	2	4,150 00	
22	Wm. McKinn	1	1	800 00	42 15	3		1		800 00	
23	A. Guckenheimer	2	2	1,500 00	89 50	2 & 3		2		850 00	650 00
23	Jacob Reiber.....	2	2	400 00	34 45		A			400 00	
23	Wise & Shontz	2	2	400 00	35 00		A			400 00	
23	Abraham Zeigler.....										400 00
24	C. Koch & Co	2	2	400 00	20 35		A			400 00	
24	C. Genkinger & Co	2	2	400 00	20 35		A			400 00	
24	Thompson & Emery	1	1	200 00	10 00		A			200 00	
24	Hook & Wise	1		250 00			B			250 00	
24	Burdon & Thompson.....	1	1	200 00	10 00		A			200 00	
24	Simon Yorty.....	1	1	200 00	10 75		A			200 00	
24	N. Lippincott.....	1	1	250 00			B			250 00	
24	L. & A. Leonard.....	1	1	200 00	17 75		A			200 00	
24	Taylor & Taggart.....	1	1	200 00	16 70		A			200 00	
24	Kammer & Ruple	1	1	200 00			A			200 00	
24	Jno. F. Mueller	1	1	200 00	27 00		A			200 00	
24	C. A. Mestregat & Co	1	1	250 00	13 00		B			250 00	
24	J. W. Schidler	1	1	200 00	21 00		A			200 00	
24	J. M. & S. T. Gray.....	1	1	650 00	40 00	2					
24	Jno. F. Mueller			200 00			A				200 00
24	Geo. W. Feidler			450 00			A & B				450 00
24	Jos. Caldwell			200 00			A				200 00
24	Samuel Thompson			200 00			A				200 00
24	Stanton, Daly & Kens.....			750 00							750 00
24	S. C. McCracken			750 00							750 00
24	Everly & South			750 00							750 00
24	William H. Horn			200 00			A				200 00
	Total	79	72	30,600 00				9	6	23,350 00	12,100 00
RHODE ISLAND.											
1	John Dyer	1	1	250 00	10 00		B			250 00	
2	.....										
	Total	1	1	250 00						250 00	
SOUTH CAROLINA.											
1	.....										
2	.....										
3	William J. Robertson.....	1	1	200 00	28 00		A				200 00
3	J. J. Gollmon.....	1	1	200 00			A				200 00
3	William Salmus	1	1	200 00			A				200 00
3	William H. Stack.....	1	1	250 00			B				250 00
3	W. C. Goodwin & Co	1	1	200 00			A				200 00
	Total	5	5	1,050 00							1,050 00

Isaac P. Tice, of New York—Continued.

12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Date of order	Date of delivery.	Date of attachment.	Capacity of distillery in gallons.	Remarks.
.....	.....	.....	139	For spirit meter. No other information.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Cost of meters is as follows: one at \$200, one at \$250, the other five \$400 and \$450. Money sent to Mr. Tice. Not attached. Nothing more definite can be furnished at present, as all bills were sent to distillers.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Collector says has applications and funds for six meters. Nothing more definite.
Oct. 13, 1869	Oct. 26, 1869	.....	72.3	Not attached.
June —, 1869	Aug. 27, 1869	Oct. 11, 1869	175	No report received.
Dec. —, 1868	Jan. —, 1869	.....	175	Not attached.
May —, 1869	June —, 1869	.....	44	Do.
.....	.....	.....	68	No other information.
.....	.....	.....	69	Do.
Sept. 1, 1869	.....	.....	3,866.22	No report received.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Never were properly adjusted; two No. 4 ordered for distillery No. 1, October 9 and 23, 1868, and delivered; —, 1868, two Nos. 4 and 5, for distillery No. 4, ordered March 12, 1869; delivered July 26, 1869.
Mar. 13, 1869	May —, 1869	Sep. —, 1869	1,663.55	Not adjusted.
{ Oct. 19, '68	Dec. 15, '68 }	{ Nov. '69 }	1,839.3	Do.
{ Feb. 16, '69	Aug. 22, '69 }	{ Sept. '69 }	.....	Do.
Oct. 8, 1869	Oct. 28, 1869	.....	162	Not attached.
Aug. 30, 1869	Sep. 28, 1869	.....	46.5	Do.
.....	.....	.....	49½	Not ordered. Deposit made November 8, 1869.
Apr. 30, 1869	Aug. 2, 1869	.....	39	Not attached.
Apr. 30, 1869	Aug. 2, 1869	.....	108.5	Do.
Apr. 30, 1869	Aug. 2, 1869	.....	140.40	Do.
Apr. 30, 1869	.....	.....	144	Not received.
Apr. 30, 1869	Aug. 2, 1869	.....	144	Not attached.
Apr. 30, 1869	Aug. 15, 1869	.....	76.40	Do.
Apr. 30, 1869	.....	.....	162.9	Not taken from commission house.
May 3, 1869	Aug. 6, 1869	.....	126	Not attached.
May 3, 1869	.....	.....	51	Not taken from commission house.
May 3, 1869	.....	.....	60	Amount of freight and date received not known.
May 3, 1869	Aug. 13, 1869	.....	65.73	Not attached.
May 3, 1869	.....	.....	174.75	Do.
May 3, 1869	Sept. 8, 1869	.....	36	Do.
.....	.....	.....	504	Not unpacked. No information as to the deposit or dates.
.....	.....	.....	65.73	Applied for September 11, 1869, but not forwarded. Two meters ordered.
.....	.....	.....	45.5	Applied for May 24, 1869, but not forwarded.
.....	.....	.....	54.40	Applied for September 27, 1869, but not forwarded.
.....	.....	.....	503	Applied for November 2, 1869, but not forwarded.
.....	.....	.....	405.	Applied for August 31, 1869, but not forwarded.
.....	.....	.....	124.1	Applied for October 1, 1869, but not forwarded.
.....	.....	.....	133.2	No application.
.....	.....	.....	60	No application, and permanently discontinued and applied to have certificate of deposit returned.
.....				
.....				
Aug. 13, 1869	Aug. 24, 1869	.....	345.7	Not attached.
.....	.....	.....	.....	None ordered.
.....				
.....				
.....	.....	.....	.....	None ordered.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Nov. 10, 1868	.....	.....	.....	} Meters all arrived September 1, 1869, but all parties, except Goodwin & Co., refused to receive them, as they had no use for them and had countermanded their order.
Dec. 31, 1868	.....	.....	.....	
Dec. 9, 1868	.....	.....	.....	
Oct. 16, 1868	.....	.....	.....	
Apr. —, 1869	.....	.....	254.8	.....
.....				
.....				

A.—List of Spirit Meters supplied by

District.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
	To whom sold.	Number ordered.	Number delivered.	Cost.	Freight charged.	Automatic.	Sample.	Number attached.	Number adjusted.	Certificate of deposit delivered to Mr. Tice.	Certificate of deposit in collectors' hands.
	TENNESSEE.										
1											
2											
3	Kirk, Patrick & Co.	2	2	\$1,600 00	\$74 80	3					\$1,600 00
4	J. S. McClure	1		200 00			A				200 00
4	Luttrells & Wagginer	1		200 00			A				200 00
4	J. S. Newton, & Co.	1		200 00			A				200 00
4	Jake Anthony	1		200 00			A				200 00
4	Cornelius Allen										200 00
4	John T. Motlow										200 00
4	Hughes, Eaton & Co.										200 00
4	Hughes & Tolly										200 00
5	T. H. Garrick & Co.	1	1	250 00			B			\$250 00	
5	J. R. Hutchinson	1	1	250 00	Unkn'n.		B			250 00	
5	Powell & Hildebrand	1	1	250 00	do		B			250 00	
5	William Barner & Co.	2	2	500 00	do		B			500 00	
5	Manning & Co.	2	2	500 00	do		B			500 00	
5	B. S. Leamans	1	1	250 00	do		B			250 00	
5	Stark & Hilyard	1	1	250 00	do		B			250 00	
5	F. M. Young	1	1	250 00	do		B			250 00	
5	Palmer & Wise	1	1	250 00	do		B			250 00	
5	H. Vaughn & Co.	1	1	250 00	do		B			250 00	
5	G. E. Draughn	1	1	250 00	do		B			250 00	
5	J. T. Ryan	1	1	250 00	do		B			250 00	
5	G. S. Williamson	1	1	200 00	do		A			200 00	
5	G. H. & G. R. Woodward	1	1	250 00			B			250 00	
5	Crossway, Eubanks & Co.	1	1	250 00			B				250 00
5	Bridges & Feathurst	1	1	250 00			B				250 00
5	M. O. Mason & Co.	1	1	250 00			B			250 00	
6											
7	Henry Cooper	1		600 00		2					600 00
8	J. W. Read	1	1	600 00	28 55	2				600 00	
	Total	27	22	8,300 00						4,800 00	4,300 00
	TEXAS.										
1											
2											
3											
4											
	UTAH.										
	Jos. Horne	2	2	400 00			A				400 00
	VERMONT.										
1											
2											
3											
	VIRGINIA.										
1											
2	M. & E. Myers	1	1	1,000 00	36 00	4					
2	Wm. P. Davis	1	1	800 00		3					
3											
4											
5	Hebener & Thomas	2	2	400 00	22 50		A				400 00
6	Kirk, Patrick & Cox	1	1	200 00	5 00		A			200 00	
6	David F. Clemmer	1	1	200 00	5 00		A			200 00	
6	Riley & Burk	1	1	200 00	5 00		A			200 00	
6	Henry Koiner	1	1	200 00	5 00		A			200 00	

Isaac P. Tice, of New York—Continued.

12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Date of order.	Date of delivery.	Date of attachment.	Capacity of distillery in gallons.	Remarks.
Oct. 12, 1869	Nov. 10, 1869		1,764.31	None ordered. No report received. Not attached. Meters not received.
			37	Do.
			45.5	Do.
			102	Do.
			53	Do.
			85	Deposits made, but no application.
			46	Do.
			97	Do.
Unknown	Unknown		45.5	Do.
do	do		150	Not attached.
do	do		48	Do.
do	do			Do.
do	do		582	Do.
do	do		602	Do.
do	do		110	Do.
do	do		113	Do.
do	do		128	Do.
do	do		175	Do.
do	do		233	Do.
do	do		102.5	Do.
do	do		195	Do.
do	do		83	Do.
do	do		91	Do.
do	do		118	Do.
do	do		102½	Do.
			130	No other information. No report received.
Oct. —, 1869			274.46	Collector has received report of shipment.
Feb. 1, 1869	June 2, 1869		1,096.5	Not attached.
				None ordered. Do. No report received. Do.
	Oct. —, 1869		50	Not attached, freight unknown.
				No report received. Do. None ordered.
Oct. 4, 1868	Jan. 11, 1869		2,519.58	None ordered. Deposit made to order of Selden (late collector) and disposition of same not known.
Oct. 4, 1868	Jan. 11, 1869		1,866½	Davis ceased work before arrival of meter, did not pay freight, and railroad company returned meter to New York. Deposit made to order of Selden (late collector) and disposition of same not known.
				None ordered. No report received.
Oct. 27, 1869	Nov. 10, 1869		325.5	In express office.
	Aug. or Sep., 1869.		49	Date of order unknown; not attached.
	do		34	Do. do.
	do		33½	Do. do.
	do		37.5	Do. do.

Isaac P. Tice, of New York—Continued.

12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Date of order.	Date of delivery.	Date of attachment.	Capacity of distillery in gallons.	Remarks.
-----	Aug. or Sep., 1869.	-----	115.5	Date of order unknown; not attached.
-----	do	-----	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do. do.
-----	do	-----	46.2	Do. do.
-----	do	-----	20.5	Do. do.
-----	do	-----	33.5	Do. do.
-----	do	-----	54.5	Do. do.
-----	do	-----	22.5	Do. do.
-----	do	-----	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do. do.
-----	do	-----	206.5	Do. do.
-----	do	-----	33	Do. do.
-----	do	-----	24	Do. do.
-----	-----	-----	212 1-6	No other information given.
-----	-----	-----	-----	No report received.
-----	-----	-----	-----	None ordered by present collector.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nov. 24, 1869	Dec. 8, 1869	-----	157	Not attached.
Apr. —, 1869	Aug. 31, 1869	-----	130	Do.
Nov. —, 1868	Aug. —, 1869	-----	50	Do.
Dec. —, 1868	Jan. 15, 1869	-----	1,820	Do.
-----	-----	-----	-----	None ordered.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
May 1, 1869	July 21, 1869	-----	686	Not attached.
June 7, 1869	July 21, 1869	-----	2,009	Do.
Sep. 20, 1869	Oct. 13, 1869	-----	574	Do.
Aug. 24, 1869	Sep. 13, 1869	-----	2,628	Not adjusted.
-----	-----	-----	1,634	Two meters, No. 3, at distillery of Meiniers & Vilter, not attached, bought of H. J. Hilbert & Co. from Mr. Tice, not through collector's office; nothing known as to freight, cost, or deposit.
{ July 16, '69	Aug. 7, '69 }	-----	177	-----
{ Aug. 20, '69	Sep. 10, '69 }	-----	-----	None ordered.
Jan. 21, 1870	-----	-----	693	Not received.
-----	-----	-----	-----	None ordered.
Oct. 14, 1869	-----	-----	72	Not received; no other information.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	None ordered.

16.—Recapitulation.

State or Territory.	No. ordered.	No. delivered.	Cost.	No. attached.	No. adjusted.	Certificate of deposit delivered to Mr. Tice.	Certificate of deposit remaining in collectors' hands.
Alabama	9	5	\$3,350 00	.....	.....	\$2,050 00	\$1,300 00
Arizona .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	2	2	400 00	.....	.....	400 00	.....
California .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	3	3	600 00	.....	.....	600 00	.....
Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00
District of Columbia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	6	6	1,000 00	1	.....	1,000 00	.....
Idaho	2	2	400 00	.....	.....	400 00	.....
Illinois	49	47	44,000 00	4	4	18,000 00	26,000 00
Indiana	22	22	14,900 00	5	1	12,050 00	5,200 00
Iowa	9	9	8,750 00	.....	.....	7,250 00	1,500 00
Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	950 00
Kentucky	126	115	41,400 00	6	.....	28,600 00	22,100 00
Louisiana	8	7	4,500 00	.....	.....	3,850 00	1,300 00
Maine	1	1	600 00	.....	.....	600 00	.....
Maryland	10	10	3,100 00	.....	.....	1,500 00	1,600 00
Massachusetts	8	7	5,000 00	.....	.....	4,000 00	1,000 00
Michigan	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	2	2	2,500 00	.....	.....	1,250 00	1,250 00
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	8	8	4,050 00	.....	.....	2,050 00	2,950 00
Montana	3	1	600 00	.....	.....	200 00	400 00
Nebraska	3	2	1,100 00	.....	.....	1,100 00	.....
New Hampshire	1	1	200 00	.....	.....	200 00	.....
New Jersey	2	2	2,000 00	2	.....	2,000 00	.....
New Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00
New York	48	45	41,194 36	23	4	26,594 36	5,100 00
North Carolina	8	4	1,700 00	.....	.....	850 00	1,150 00
Ohio	92	85	71,850 00	44	4	55,550 00	14,200 00
Pennsylvania	79	72	30,600 00	9	6	23,350 00	12,100 00
Rhode Island	1	1	250 00	.....	.....	250 00	.....
South Carolina	5	5	1,050 00	.....	.....	.....	1,050 00
Tennessee	27	22	8,300 00	.....	.....	4,800 00	4,300 00
Texas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	2	2	400 00	.....	.....	.....	400 00
Vermont .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	19	19	5,200 00	.....	.....	3,000 00	600 00
West Virginia	5	5	3,050 00	.....	.....	2,450 00	600 00
Wisconsin	13	10	8,400 00	2	.....	4,400 00	5,150 00
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	575	522	310,444 36	96	19	208,344 36	110,600 00

A 16.—Supplementary report of Tice meters, April 2, 1870, showing the number, cost, &c., of Tice meters that are of record in the office, which are not included in the reports of collectors of internal revenue, made in response to circular letter of January 17, 1870.

District.	To whom sold.	Number ordered.	Cost.	Automatic.	Sample.	Certificate of deposit delivered to Mr. Tice.	Certificate of deposit in collector's hands.	Date of order.	Date of delivery.	Remarks.
3	ALABAMA.									
3	John C. Thomas.....	.....	\$200	.....	A	\$200	.....	.....	.....	
3	R. S. McCabb.....	.....	200	.....	A	200	.....	.....	.....	
	Total .....	.....	400	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	
1	ILLINOIS.									
1	Holihan and Hull.....	2	2,050	4 & 5	.....	2,050	.....	Oct. 15, 1868	May 5, 1869	
1	Christopher Younk & Co.....	2	1,650	3 & 3	.....	1,650	.....	Oct. 10, 1868	Dec. 5, 1868	
1	Henry F. Billings.....	2	1,650	4	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 20, 1868	Dec. 5, 1868	
1	John A. Van Buskirk.....	2	2,050	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	C. C. Ireland.....	2	1,250	3	.....	1,250	.....	Oct. 19, 1868	May 3, 1869	Transferred to C. Younk & Co., and asks for re-
1	Thomas Lynch & Co.....	2	2,050	4 & 5	.....	2,050	.....	Oct. 19, 1868	May 3, 1869	turn of deposit.
1	Haas & Powell.....	2	2,050	4	.....	2,050	.....	Sept. 29, 1868	April 27, 1869	Originally had three meters, but transferred one to
1	Turner & Maxfield.....	2	2,050	4	.....	2,050	.....	Nov. 4, 1868	April 29, 1869	P. R. Mason.
1	Great Western Distillery Company.	1	2,050	4	.....	2,050	.....	Nov. 4, 1868	April 30, 1869	
1	Kirchoff & Co.....	2	1,850	3	.....	1,850	.....	Nov. 4, 1868	Dec. 8, 1869	
1	E. C. Leech & Co.....	2	1,650	3	.....	1,650	.....	Oct. 5, 1868	Dec. 5, 1868	
1	Clark & Brinkerhoof.....	2	1,250	2	.....	1,250	.....	Feb. 13, 1869	April 12, 1869	
1	John P. Furlong.....	2	1,800	3 & 4	.....	1,800	.....	Aug. 23, 1869	Aug. —, 1869	
1	Adam Baileire.....	2	1,600	2 & 3	.....	1,600	.....	Sept. 2, 1869	Sept. 6, 1869	
1	George Miller.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No other information.
1	Union Copper Distillery.....	2	2,050	4 & 5	.....	2,050	.....	.....	.....	
1	Keller's Distillery Company.....	2	1,800	3	.....	.....	\$1,800	Oct. 26, 1869	Nov. 8, 1869	
1	Dickinson, Leach & Co.....	2	1,650	3	.....	1,650	.....	Nov. 6, 1868	July 18, 1869	
1	E. Higgins & Son.....	2	2,050	4	.....	2,050	.....	.....	.....	
1	Thomas Holihan & Co.....	2	2,050	4 & 5	.....	2,050	.....	.....	.....	
1	W. O. Osgood.....	2	1,250	2	.....	1,250	.....	Feb. 13, 1869	.....	
1	Parker Mason.....	2	2,050	4	.....	2,050	.....	.....	.....	
1	Miller & Billings.....	2	1,800	3 & 4	.....	1,800	.....	Oct. 20, 1868	.....	Collector first reported \$800, and now reports
4	R. Moir & Co.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	\$1,000 more in his hands.
	Total	44	40,700	.....	.....	34,200	2,800	.....	.....	

TICE METERS.

A 16.—Supplementary report of Tice meters, April 2, 1870, showing the number, cost, &c.—Continued.

District.	To whom sold.	Number ordered.	Cost.	Automatic.	Sample.	Certificate of de- posit delivered to Mr. Tice.	Certificate of de- posit in collectors' hands.	Date of order.	Date of delivery.	Remarks.
INDIANA.										
1	G. B. & S. J. Bingham	2	\$2, 000	4				May 1, 1869	July 15, 1869	Application returned August 23, 1869.
1	Henry Ayers.....	2	2, 050	4	.....	.....	{	Oct. 20, 1868	Dec. 16, 1868	
1	George Wolfin & Co.....	1	850	3	.....	.....	.....	May 1, 1869	July 18, 1869	
2	H. Robinson.....	1	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 23, 1868	Jan. 7, 1869	
	Total	6	5, 350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
IOWA.										
1	John S. McCoy.....	2	1, 250	2						Dalling's meter transferred to McCoy.
3	A. F. Jaeger .....	.....	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	H. Hamburg & Co.....	1	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total	3	2, 600							No other information.
KENTUCKY.										
1	Hufford & Lytle.....	1	200		A	\$200		Sept. 28, 1869	July 21, 1869	Application supposed to have been returned.
1	Thomas & Gains	1	200	.....	A	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	W. M. Clift.....	1	200	.....	A	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	William S. Berry.....	2	450	.....	A & B	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	Thomas J. Monarch.....	2	500	.....	B	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	Francis Lee Sims.....	1	450	.....	A & B	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	W. F. Cheatham	1	250	.....	B	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	T. W. Shackelford	1	200	.....	A & B	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	A. S. Winstead.....	2	450	.....	A & B	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	B. B. Sullivan & Son	1	200	.....	A	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	T. W. Shackelford	2	200	.....	A	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	Daniel Vickers & Co.....	1	200	.....	A	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	M. V. Monarch	2	450	.....	A & B	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	E. K. Hobbs & Bro.....	1	200	.....	A	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	L. H. Wiggington	1	200	.....	A	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total.....	20	4, 350	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	

MISSOURI.									
1	G. Ehmann.....	2	1,650	3					Dec, 1, 1868
1	Hoffheimer & Bros	2	1,250	2					Dec. 1, 1868
1	Luther Card.....	2	2,050	4					Dec. 17, 1868
1	R. W. Ulrice	2	2,050	4					Jan. 7, 1869
1	Flanigan & Tillman.....	2	1,250	2					May 20, 1869
	Total.....	10	8,250						
NEW YORK.									
2	Ennis & Shannon.....	1	450						Nov. 4, 1869
2	T. C. Boden.....	1	600	2					Dec. —, 1868
8	F. F. Ray	1	2,050						Apr. 9, 1869
8	W. M. Haggarty	1	800						Aug. 16, 1869
8	James Thompson.....	1	1,000	4					Nov. 17, 1868
8	P. S. Denin.....	1	600	2					Nov. 19, 1868
8	Harlon, Newman & Co.....	2	2,050	4					Nov. 24, 1868
8	Samuel Levy.....	1	850	3					Nov. & Dec. '68
8	Morris Levy.....	2	1,050	3 & 4					Nov. 30, 1868
9	M. Baurer.....	2	1,850	3 & 4					June 25, 1869
9	Leon Loeb	2	2,000	4 & 5					Dec. —, 1868
9	Jos. Black.....	2	600	2					Nov. & Dec. '68
9	Prince & Bachrach.....	2	800	3 & 4					May 22, 1869
30	Thomas Moore	1	1,000	4					
	Total.....	20	15,700						
OHIO.									
2	Flarington & Slauson	2	2,000	4					July 9, 1869
3	W. H. Powell.....	2	1,200	2					June 9, 1869
3	M. Sherry.....	2	1,200	2					July 9, 1869
3	Saylor Bros.....		1,400						
3	Weaver & Fitzroth.....	2	1,200	2					June 9, 1869
3	J. W. Marshall	2	1,600	3					June 9, 1869
3	C. Merkle	2	1,200	2					June 4, 1869
3	H. M. Wright	2	1,200	3					Aug. 16, 1869
3	S. W. Turner.....	2	1,200	3					Jan. 15, 1869
4	Louis Haner.....	1	200		B				Aug. —, 1869
4	L. F. Singer.....	1	200						Oct. —, 1869
4	R. P. Hutchins	2	2,000	4					July 9, 1869
4	H. W. Weynoldt.....	2	1,200	2					June 4, 1869
6	J. H. Worstell	2	1,200	2					June 4, 1869
6	Stark & Hilliard.....	1	250		B				June 18, 1869
13	Jas. H. Smith	1	1,000	4					July 20, 1869
18	G. H. & G. R. Woodward	1	250		B				Sept. 9, 1869
	Total.....	27	18,500						

Collector authorized to refund.

No other information.

A 16.—Supplementary report of Tice meters, April 2, 1870, showing the number, cost, &c.—Continued.

District.	To whom sold.	Number ordered.	Cost.	Automatic.	Sample.	Certificate of deposit delivered to Mr. Tice.	Certificate of deposit in collectors' hands.	Date of order.	Date of delivery.	Remarks.
PENNSYLVANIA.										
1	J. W. Boileau	2	\$1,800	3 and 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 22, 1869	
1	Wiley & Brother	1	650	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 5, 1868	
1	Rafferty & Co.	1	200	.....	A	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 20, 1869	
1	Neiman, Schreiner & Glenn	1	650	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 3, 1868	
1	P. McMickel	2	1,400	2 and 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 26, 1869	
2	Samuel B. Collins	2	500	.....	B	\$500	.....	.....	.....	
2	Daniel Barker	2	650	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	John Carr	2	400	.....	A	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	John W. Hinkel	2	400	.....	A	.....	.....	.....	{ Mar. 1, 1869 { May 27, '69 { Feb. 11, '69 { May 4, 1869	No other information.
2	W. H. Maguire	2	650	3 and 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 20, 1869	
2	James Rhinestrom	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	James Carr	2	950	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	Michael Murphy	2	200	.....	A	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	John Collins	2	500	.....	B	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	Fred. Hippensteel	2	850	3 and 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	Fred. Hippensteel	2	800	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	
2	S. B. Collins	2	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 6, 1869	
3	J. Dougherty & Sons	2	1,850	3 and 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	May 6, 1869	
3	George Mountjoy	2	1,650	3 and 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 2, 1869	
3	John McMannis	2	1,650	2 and 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	June 25, 1869	
3	John Moore	2	400	.....	A	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 18, 1869	
3	John McMannis	.....	1,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	June 23, 1869	
3	J. A. Dougherty & Sons	.....	.....	4 and 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 24, 1869	
4	Jas. J. Martin	2	950	3 and 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 15, 1869	
4	John O'Neill	2	950	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 3, 1869	No other information.
4	James Atwell	2	1,250	3 and 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ Mar. 1, 1869 { Nov. 10, '69	
4	Wm. McBride	2	1,650	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 12, 1869	
4	Thos. A. McDewitt	2	1,650	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	April 1, 1869	
4	John O'Neill	.....	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	Owen McCartney	2	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	Moss & Fox	1	200	.....	A	.....	.....	.....	April 1, 1869	No other information.
4	E. Donnelly	3	600	.....	A	600	.....	.....	June 30, 1869	
5	Phoenix Distillery Company	1	1,000	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 16, 1869	

No.	Name	Quantity	Value	Grade	Weight	Date	Remarks
14	W. K. Wilson	2	500	B		Aug. 16, 1869	
14	Jacob Leiby	2	650			Oct. 14, 1869	
14	D. N. Miller	1	200	A		Oct. 14, 1869	
14	David G. Swartz	1	200	A		Oct. 14, 1869	
16	Henry Good	2	450	A & B		Sept. 8, 1869	
16	Robert Johnson	2	450	A & B		Sept. 8, 1869	
16	Albertus Hicks	2	450	A & B		Sept. 6, 1869	
16	Jacob Hargleman	2	450	A & B		Sept. 24, 1869	
16	Rufus C. Landis	1	200	A		Sept. 24, 1869	
16	Henry Shure	1	250	B		Sept. 24, 1869	
17	J. R. Sowther	1	650			July 9, 1869	
21	Jos. R. Stauffer	2	1,600		1,600	July 9, 1869	
21	A. & H. Overholt	2	1,800		1,800	July 4, 1869	No other information.
21	Michael Weis		950				
21	S. T. Gray	1	650			May 2, 1869	
21	Shupe & Wade	1	1,600			June 30, 1869	
21	Thomas Moore	1	1,000		1,000	July 29, 1869	
21	Ed. Toinber	2	1,600		1,600	July 14, 1869	
21	Johnson & Parshall	1	600			July 6, 1869	
21	Britton & Moore	1	800		800	July 12, 1869	
21	S. Dillinger & Son		1,200				No other information.
21	Shupe & Wade	1	250	B	250	June 30, 1869	
21	Robinson & Ruff	1	250			Aug. 16, 1869	
21	William Lee		200			June 30, 1869	
21	S. Dillinger & Sons	1	250	B	250	Aug. 16, 1869	
21	Czar A. Hart	1	600			July 1, 1869	
21	Michael Weis	1	250	B	250	Aug. 30, 1869	
21	John Gibson, Sons & Co.	2	2,000		2,000	Sept. 13, 1869	
21	W. A. Keifer	1	250	B		Nov. 3, 1869	No other information.
24	Kelly & Co.		200				
	Total	90	49,100		11,450		
TENNESSEE.							
2	Jackson & Co.	1	200	A		June 11, 1869	
2	Thomas J. Weir	1	200	A		July 29, 1869	
2	Rohl, Bowers & Co.	1	200	A		July 25, 1869	
3	J. M. Doherty & Co.	1	650			May 22, 1869	
5	James W. Powell & Co.	1	250	B		May 22, 1869	
5	Louis Walde	1	250	B		Sept. 9, 1869	
6	Lee, Epps & Tisdale	1	200	A		Oct. 20, 1869	
6	King & Williams	1	200	A			No other information.
7	James C. Harris	1	950				
8	J. W. Read	1	600			June 30, 1869	
	Total	10	3,700				

Supplementary report of Tice meters, April 2, 1870, showing the number, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION

State or Territory.	Number ordered.	Cost.	Certificate of deposit delivered to Mr. Tice.	Certificate of deposit in collectors' hands.
Alabama.....		\$400	\$400	
Illinois.....	44	40,700	34,200	\$2,800
Indiana.....	6	5,350		
Iowa.....	3	2,600		
Kentucky.....	20	4,350	200	
Missouri.....	10	8,250		
New York.....	20	15,700		
Ohio.....	27	18,500		
Pennsylvania.....	90	49,100	11,450	
Tennessee.....	10	3,700		
Virginia.....	6	2,650	1,050	
Wisconsin.....	2	200		
Washington.....	1	1,150		
Grand total.....	239	152,650	47,300	2,800

H. Ex. Doc. 272—7

ADDENDA.

SACCHAROMETERS AND GAUGERS' INSTRUMENTS.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report by the American Union Academy of Literature, Science, and Art, on the subject of saccharometers and gaugers' instruments.

[MAY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
April 28, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the use of the House of Representatives, a report by the American Union Academy of Literature, Science, and Art, on the subject of saccharometers and gaugers' instruments. The subject was referred to the academy by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whose letter upon the subject is also herewith transmitted.

Agreeably to the request of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I have the honor to ask that the report may be printed with the report on spirit meters heretofore submitted to the House of Representatives.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, April 26, 1870.

SIR: Believing that great loss to the government was caused by imperfect instruments for measuring spirits, and witnessing the inconvenience and sometimes individual hardship that arose from the want of uniformity in the instruments in use, I undertook in December last to prepare myself for prescribing, under section 2 of the act of July 20, 1868, standard calipers, bung-rods, head-rods, and sliding-scales, for use in gauging casks in the internal revenue service. As a preparatory step, I invited manufacturers of these instruments to exhibit at this office specimens of their several makes, with expositions of the merits of

each. This effort to secure improved instruments has not been very generally responded to yet, but among the implements brought forward is a *combination* rod, that has been properly examined and is believed to possess great merit.

Before advertising for those instruments I had taken measures to bring into use, in the very important business of ascertaining the gravity of beer, under section 19 of the same act, the *standard* saccharometer of the United States, and been surprised to learn that there was no such instrument. I therefore undertook to have the various saccharometers in use subjected to a common and careful examination, and for this purpose referred the subject to the president of the American Union Academy of Literature, Science, and Art, by whom it was promptly committed to the Department of Physics and Chemistry. This department has since given it a most laborious, thorough, and systematic investigation, and on the evening of the 25th instant reported the results of their work to the academy. The academy has this day communicated to me a copy of this report, which I regard as of so much interest and importance in connection with the internal revenue laws of the United States, and the collection of the tax derivable from spirits, that I am induced to refer it to you with the suggestion that you transmit it to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and request that it may be made an addendum to, and be printed with, the report on spirit meters now before that body.

Very respectfully,

C. DELANO,
Commissioner.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ROOMS OF THE AMERICAN UNION ACADEMY
OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART,
Washington, D. C., April 26, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit the reports from the Department of Physics and Chemistry on the subject of saccharometers and gaugers' instruments, which was referred to it for examination; also a copy of the resolutions of the American Union Academy of Literature, Science, and Art relative to the same, passed April 25, 1870.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH B. WILL,
Secretary.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the report of Professor Silas L. Loomis be accepted and approved.

2d. That the same be communicated to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the information that the academy has entire confidence in the correctness of the results of the investigation, and a high appreciation of the labors of the department to which the subject was referred.

JOSEPH B. WILL,
Secretary.

AMERICAN UNION ACADEMY OF LITERATURE, &C.,
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY,
Washington, D. C. April 22, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit the reports of the Department of Physics and Chemistry on the subject of saccharometers and gaugers' instruments, which was referred to this department for examination by the academy at the regular meeting in February.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SILAS L. LOOMIS,

President of the Department of Physics and Chemistry.

JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D., LL.D.

President of the American Union

Academy of Literature, Science, and Art.

ROOMS OF DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY,
Washington, D. C., April 22, 1870.

The committee, to whom was referred the examination of saccharometers with accompanying papers, have the honor of presenting the following report:

The subject presents two propositions for consideration, viz:

1. The object to be attained.
2. The means to effect it.

First. The object to be attained, we understand to be the determination of the number of gallons of proof spirit in any given quantity of fermented mash or beer before distillation, and also the values compared with a standard of the various kinds of malt liquors.

All spirituous liquors are the result of a vinous or alcoholic fermentation, and this fermentation is produced by the breaking down of saccharine matter into carbonic acid (CO_2) and alcohol ($\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$.)

Saccharine matter or glucose, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_{14}$, or $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_{12} + 2(\text{HO})$, is derived from fecula amylin, (starch,) and organized material diffused generally through all animal, and especially all vegetable substances. It is most abundant in the seeds and fruits of the vegetable kingdom, especially in the cereals, as rice, wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, &c.

Any substance, therefore, containing starch, if ground up or macerated and mixed with water at a temperature of from 60° to 80° Fahrenheit may be made to ferment by the addition of yeast. It is thus seen that a mash is a very complex mass of semi-fluid material exceedingly difficult to analyze.

Notwithstanding the almost infinite variety of material which thus enters into the composition of a mash, if it enters the fermenting-tub at a temperature of about 80° Fahrenheit, there is but *one principal chemical action* that ensues; and that is, the change of sugar into carbonic acid and alcohol; all other material, as gluten, phosphates, &c., being held comparatively quiet during this fermenting process.

We have now a fermented wort. If the density of this mash had been determined before fermentation commenced, and at intervals during its progress, it would have been found to have decreased, as the sugar continued to break into alcohol and carbonic acid till the gravity was nearly, if not quite, equal to water, when the fermentation would cease, all the sugar having been decomposed.

The determination of this density, or rather the densities of solutions of glucose in distilled water, is the object sought by the construction of the saccharometer, which we will now explain.

CONSTRUCTION OF A SACCHAROMETER.

If solutions of saccharine matter are prepared in the following proportions, viz: 99 parts water and 1 part saccharine matter; 98 parts water and 2 parts saccharine matter; 97 parts water and 3 parts saccharine matter; and continued in that proportion until 70 parts water and 30 parts saccharine matter are attained, these solutions then contain from one per cent. to thirty per cent. saccharine matter. The densities of these solutions are contained in the—

Table of densities of saccharine solutions.

Per cent. of sugar in HO.	Density.	Per cent. of sugar in HO.	Density.	Per cent. of sugar in HO.	Density.	Per cent. of sugar in HO.	Density.	Per cent. of sugar in HO.	Density.	Per cent. of sugar in HO.	Density.
0	1.0000	5	1.0200	10	1.0404	15	1.0614	20	1.0832	25	1.1059
1	1.0040	6	1.0240	11	1.0446	16	1.0657	21	1.0877	26	1.1106
2	1.0080	7	1.0281	12	1.0488	17	1.0700	22	1.0922	27	1.1153
3	1.0120	8	1.0322	13	1.0530	18	1.0744	23	1.0967	28	1.1200
4	1.0160	9	1.0363	14	1.0572	19	1.0788	24	1.1013	29	1.1247

From the densities of these solutions of sugar, the distances of the different degrees on the scale, commencing from the zero point up to the point the stem sinks into the water, can, from per cent. to per cent., be computed and marked by means of a dividing machine.

For this purpose let d = the density of water at 60° Fahrenheit.

Dx = the density of a solution of sugar of x per cent.

s = the surface of a cross-section of a tube closed at both ends.

W = the weight.

L = the length ab up to which the stem sinks into water.

l = the length ac up to which the stem sinks into a solution of sugar of x per cent.

According to the principles of hydrostatics we find

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} W = L \times s \times d \\ \text{and } W = l \times s \times Dx \end{array} \right\} \text{therefore, as } W = W$$

$L \times s \times d = l \times s \times Dx$, and dividing by s we have $L \times d = l \times Dx$, or

$$l = \frac{L \times d}{Dx}, \text{ and } d, \text{ being equal to } 1, \text{ we obtain}$$

the following formula, $l = \frac{L}{Dx}$; i. e., the length (l) of that part of the stem which is sunk into the solution of sugar is found by dividing the length (L) to which the stem sinks into the water by the density of the solution.

Now suppose we divide L into 100,000 equal parts, we have $l = \frac{100,000}{Dx}$

The values of l for solutions of sugar from one per cent. to twenty-five per cent. were calculated according to this formula and are to be found

the

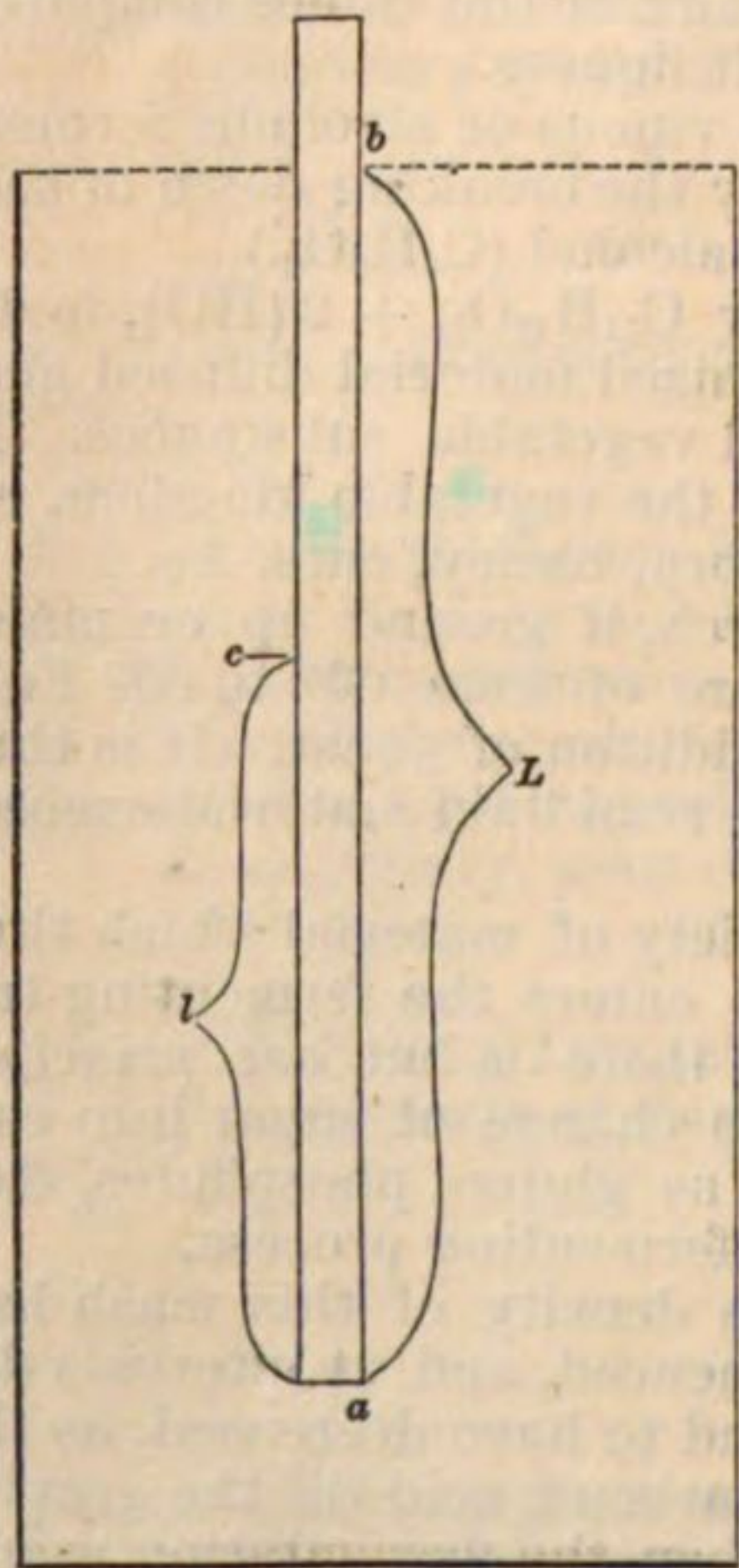


Table of equal parts.— $L = 100,000$ parts.

Saccharometer degrees.	l .	$L - l$.	Saccharometer degrees.	l .	$L - l$.
0	100,000	0	13	94,966	5,034
1	99,601	399	14	94,589	5,411
2	99,206	794	15	94,215	5,785
3	98,814	1,186	16	93,835	6,165
4	98,425	1,575	17	93,457	6,543
5	98,039	1,916	18	93,075	6,925
6	97,656	2,344	19	92,695	7,305
7	97,266	2,734	20	92,319	7,681
8	96,880	3,120	21	91,937	8,063
9	96,497	3,503	22	91,558	8,442
10	96,116	3,884	23	91,182	8,818
11	95,729	4,271	24	90,801	9,199
12	95,347	4,653	25	90,424	9,576

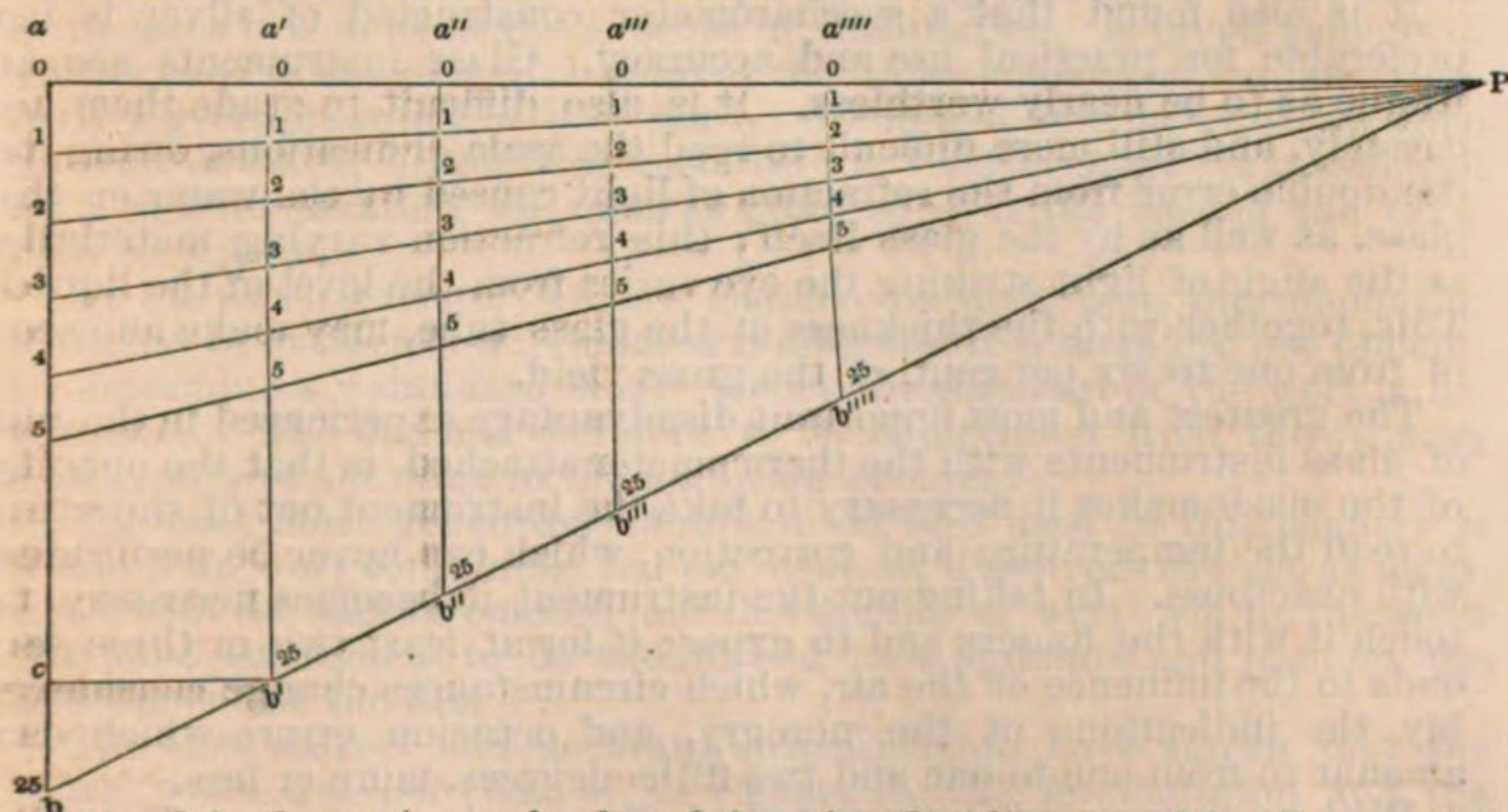
If we deduct these values l from L , we obtain the distances of the dividing point from zero; which distances are also to be found in the above table.

By means of a dividing machine the dividing of the per cent. scale can be accurately obtained as follows, viz: 399 parts of the dividing machine, beginning at the zero point, give the first degree; 794 parts give the second degree, &c., as the table shows.

The grading of the saccharometer scale, in accordance with the above proportion, is a general one, and the length of the respective degrees depends upon the height of one winding of the screw on the dividing machine.

In order now to apply this method of grading to each separate case, especially to the distances between the two end points, from zero to twenty-five degrees, a scale of this kind is made by means of the dividing machine, which scale is used as the basis for a dividing machine for angles, by which to transfer the distances of the degrees in every proportion, from the main scale to any desired scale.

The following diagram will illustrate the proceedings:



If $a b$ is the main scale found by the dividing machine P , a point about eight feet distant, and the connecting lines $o P$, $1 P$, $2 P$, &c., are drawn then any line running parallel with $a b$, like $a'' b''$, &c., is the scale of a saccharometer.

The distance from 0° to 25° on the scale of the saccharometer, which is to be graduated, is now determined by dipping the instrument into water, and then into a solution of twenty-five per cent. of sugar.

Suppose the distance to be $= ac$, and we draw cb' parallel to aP and $b'a'$ parallel to ac , then $a'b'$ will be the scale of the instrument in this case.

In the construction of the above scale, common, free, crystallized, colorless sugar-candy was used, the same having been carefully pulverized and exposed to a temperature of from 150° to 160° Fahrenheit for a period of six hours, for the purpose of eliminating all moisture which might have been added by absorption. This sugar is used, on account of its being readily obtainable, for the purpose of verifying the correctness of the scale of any saccharometer at any time.

The difference between the densities of the solutions of Anthon's sugar and glucose, sucrose, or various other pure saccharine solutions, is almost, if not quite, imperceptible, as determined by various experiments in Europe, as well as in this country. But were there a difference of appreciable value, that would not have prevented the use of colorless, crystallized candy-sugar, or common merchantable loaf-sugar or sucrose, instead of grape-sugar or glucose, as the difference in the density of solutions of the same percentage will not interfere with the determinations of the saccharometer.

It is not the purpose of this use of the saccharometer to determine the contents of sugar in a solution, but to assist in ascertaining the amount of saccharine matter decomposed, by fermentation, into alcohol and carbonic acid; for the amount of saccharine matter contained in a mash cannot be determined by the saccharometer alone. The aid of complementary scientific investigation is necessary, even when a solution of grape-sugar is used, because it is not the saccharine matter alone which affects the density of the mash or solution.

Saccharine matter, as found in the numerous kinds of mash, being associated with all kinds of extractive matter, would vary somewhat in specific gravity, but the error from this source, found in the determination of the yield from different worts, is of no practical value.

It is also found that a saccharometer constructed of silver is far preferable for practical use and accuracy. Glass instruments are so fragile as to be nearly worthless. It is also difficult to grade them accurately, and still more difficult to read the scale indications, owing to the double error from the refraction of light caused by the water on the glass, as well as by the glass itself; this refraction varying materially as the angle of light striking the eye varies from the level of the liquid. This, together with the thickness of the glass tube, may make an error of from one to six per cent. of the gross yield.

The greatest and most important disadvantage experienced in the use of glass instruments with the thermometer attached, is that the opacity of the mash makes it necessary to take the instrument out of the same to read the temperature and correction, which can never be performed with exactness. In taking out the instrument it becomes necessary to touch it with the fingers and to expose it for at least two or three seconds to the influence of the air, which circumstances change considerably the indications of the mercury, and occasion errors which can amount to from one to one and two-fifths degrees, more or less.

With an instrument constructed of silver such errors are effectually prevented. Accompanying the silver instrument there should be a copper test-cup with thermometer and correction scale attached. This is so constructed with a strainer slide as to remove all foreign material, and

allow the *indication of the saccharometer, the temperature, and the correction all to be read at once without touching the instrument in any manner.*

Great importance is attached to the delicacy of the instrument. It should be constructed with a stem at least ten inches in length and each degree divided into tenths, or two instruments, each with a stem seven inches in length, the one marking the scale from 0° to 12° and the other marking it from 12° to 25° , and each degree sub-divided into tenths. The correction scale attached to the cup should also be divided into tenths of a degree.

We will now consider the use of the saccharometer in reference to malt and distilled liquors.

MALT LIQUORS.

A system of control of breweries may be very effectually exercised, and a plan of taxation be made with more equity to the manufacturers by the use of the saccharometer than by any other method. The principle, in fact, in the taxation of spirits is that only the alcohol produced is to be taxed. By declaring a "standard proof-spirits," the water which increases or diminishes the quantity is free from taxation. Now wherein does a malt liquor differ from a spirituous liquor? To answer this question accurately we must consider the manipulations in its manufacture. The preparatory labor has no influence on our object, as the observations of the manipulations begin at the moment when the wort is carried from the cooling apparatus into the fermenting tubs. From this moment no addition to the wort is made; on the contrary, a notable waste occurs, which will be treated hereafter. Wort is composed, similar to the spirit mash, of a solution of sugar, starch, gluten, &c., in water, and the *quantity of the beer* depends on the *quantity of water* in preparing the wort, but the *quality of the beer* is determined by the *amount of extract dissolved*.

In the same way as the distiller produces from a given amount of mash any amount of spirits by the addition of water, so the brewer can from a given amount of wort produce any amount of beer; but in both cases it is done at the expense of the quality. A given amount of spirits can be augmented but gives the same amount of tax, and similarly a given quantity of beer can be attenuated and pay still the same amount of tax, if in the taxation of beer a "*standard beer*" is introduced as a base for taxation the same as proof spirit is the base of the taxation of spirits.

By the saccharometer we are enabled to determine the amount or quantity of extract in a fermented liquid, and it is therefore not difficult to determine a "standard beer," if once the standard of the wort is determined. The tax has therefore to be determined from the *quantity and quality* of the wort in the following manner:

The beer most generally manufactured and used in this country is made from wort containing ten per cent. of dissolved extract as measured with the saccharometer, and this quality of wort will be therefore the most convenient to be established as a standard and base for the assessment of the tax.

The most correct and accurate measurements have shown that the wort loses five per cent. of its volume by the fermentation and the secretion of the yeast, so that the contents of a fermenting tub of twenty barrels of wort will yield exactly nineteen barrels of beer when it shows ten degrees by the saccharometer.

If the wort should show eleven degrees by saccharometer, the brewer

can, by the addition of water, produce ten per cent. more of the "standard beer," and the tax must consequently be increased by ten per cent.; that is, instead of nineteen barrels of beer to be paid for, the tax must be levied on $19 + \frac{1.90}{100}$, equal to $20\frac{90}{100}$ barrels of beer.

The control of breweries can therefore be effectually exercised with only two measurements: 1st, the measurements of the quantity or contents of the fermenting tubs; 2d, the measurements of the quality of the wort by the saccharometer.

The fermenting tubs or vats must be officially gauged for this purpose, and the controlling officer be instructed in the use of the saccharometer.

If we designate the volume of the contents in the fermenting tubs by v , and the saccharometer degrees above the standard, that is, ten degrees, by z , we obtain the following formula:

$$B = \frac{95v(z+10)}{1000}$$

to find the amount of beer (B) to be taxed.

The substitution of the values of v and z , and the calculation of the formula, can be left to the controlling officer, as very little arithmetical knowledge is necessary. A brewers' manual should accompany the saccharometer.

It is absolutely necessary that the wort should be tested by the saccharometer as to its quality, because an assessment of the tax based merely on the mash-room and the capacity of the fermenting tubs cannot be made equitable, for the following reasons: Experience has demonstrated that the system of basing the taxation on the capacity of the mash and fermenting tubs has led to the same defraudations by the brewers as were attempted and perpetrated by the distillers. The brewers may prepare highly-condensed worts, and although they pay tax on the full amount of wort, they defraud the revenue of large amounts by diluting the same with water before or after fermentation, and producing twice as much beer as can be estimated by the authorities. This operation is known by the name of "cold brewing."

In establishing a system of taxation on the base of the mash and fermenting-room, it would be necessary to have a period fixed upon within which the manipulations of the manufacture should be confined, as in the case of distilleries. But this is impossible, because the wort undergoes a different process of fermentation from the spirit mash.

When the wort is carried from the cooling apparatus to the fermenting tubs or vats, it enters upon the first or principal fermentation, and then, when filled into the vats for storage, the worts will enter upon a *second or after fermentation in the vats*, which are to be kept open for the secretion of yeast, the termination of which fermentation completes the manufacture of the beer.

This whole process is performed in very different spaces of time, the length of which depends to a great extent on the temperature of the locality wherein the process takes place. It varies from six to twelve or from seven to nineteen days, according to circumstances.

The most reliable method in establishing a competent control of breweries, and of obtaining an equitable tax, is believed to exist in the above use of the saccharometer.

Malt liquors under the above "standard beer" may be taxed by the quantity; but all above the standard, which may be subject to the process of "cold brewing," should be taxed on the quality, or, in other words, on the *amount of extractive matter they contain*.

The saccharometer is therefore indispensable in determining an equi-

table and just method of taxation, and its adoption will doubtless prevent great frauds on the government and essentially increase the revenue from breweries.

DISTILLED LIQUORS.

Spirituous or vinous fermentation consists simply in the breaking of saccharine matter, as glucose, into alcohol and carbonic acid.

If a pure saccharine material was simply dissolved in distilled water, the amount in solution might be accurately indicated by its density, and the per cent. of alcohol produced by a fermentation definitely ascertained.

The saccharometer is graduated by the use of a pure solution of sugar, and hence the amount indicated by the instrument will determine the amount of absolute alcohol that may be contained in the solution, or may be distilled from it, if the distillation be continued until pure water runs from the worm.

In this case the density of the solution depends solely on the amount of sugar dissolved. In a mash made from any of the cereals, or other amylaceous substances, the conditions are entirely different. Various soluble and insoluble materials, as starch, dextrine, gluten, the various salts, husks, &c., all contribute to modify the density of the mash at the beginning of the fermentation, so that as the saccharometer swims in a liquid to be tested, immersed up to the degree of fifteen on the scale, it does not indicate fifteen per cent. of saccharine material; it only shows that the fluid tested has the same density as distilled water, with fifteen per cent. of perfectly dry crystallized sugar dissolved in it.

Again, as fermentation proceeds alcohol is formed in the mash, and becomes an important increasing element in it. The gravity of alcohol being much less than that of water, this becomes a new disturbing force affecting the density of the wort, so that while the solution of extractive matter, &c., and mixture of insoluble material, may tend to *increase its density*, the production of alcohol will tend to *diminish the density* of the mash.

And further, distillation commencing forty-eight hours after a mash is set, may prevent the sugar from being all decomposed, and the saccharine matter will in that case be run out into the swill before it has broken into alcohol and carbonic acid.

It is thus readily perceived that the density of a mash at the beginning of fermentation is not a correct indication of the amount of saccharine matter contained, or of the amount of alcohol that may be derived from that particular mash in the process of practical distillation.

The amount of extractive matter, and each substance affecting the density of the mash, may be definitely determined, as well as the law giving the effect produced by the continuous formation of alcohol, and thus by the plus and minus corrections a very close approximation to the amount of alcohol may be determined.

But aside from all these normal conditions necessarily attendant upon a mash made from material in a good condition, it frequently happens that damaged, moldy grain is used, in which a large portion of the starch has already broken up, so that any calculation of the amount of alcohol contained in a given mash cannot be relied upon, if only the indication of the saccharometer is taken at the commencement of fermentation. This mode of using the saccharometer is of no practical value whatever.

The difficult problem of the determination of the available amount of alcohol produced by the destruction of sugar in the fermentation of a

wort, with its numerous corrections for differing densities, precipitation of solid substances, foreign material in extractive matter, loss by evaporation, and that taken up by carbonic acid, &c., is entirely avoided by the actual determination of the *alcohol coefficient*, or the *per cent. of absolute alcohol existing in, and being a part of, the fermented wort*, and of course attainable by distillation.

PROPER METHOD OF USING THE SACCHAROMETER.

When large quantities of liquids containing saccharine matter, as in distilleries and breweries, are submitted to a spirituous fermentation, the temperature of the liquids so fermenting rises from the beginning of the fermentation until it reaches a certain maximum, from whence it falls again until the temperature is equalized with the temperature of the surrounding air. This difference in the temperature is usually from 30° to 60° , but may vary, under certain circumstances, from 25° to 70° . The thermometer is, therefore, well adapted to show the progress of fermentation; but as no numerical proportion has been found between the quantity or quality of the fermenting mash and the indication of the thermometer, it is not possible to exercise a reliable control over the fermentation with the aid of the thermometer alone; but its indications are of value to accompany the information derived from the saccharometer, and to form a secondary means of control.

By the continued decomposition of sugar, and by the escape of the carbonic acid, the density of the fermenting liquid becomes reduced, and continues to be reduced until the end of fermentation.

This reduction of the density of a fermenting liquid is called its *attenuation*. Experiments have shown that a certain and constant ratio exists between the original density of the liquid entering upon and progressing in fermentation and the density of the fermenting or fermented liquid; and, between the quantity of the decomposed sugar and the alcohol formed therefrom, when the densities of the liquids are expressed in per cents. or degrees of the saccharometer.

Let the percentage the saccharometer shows at the setting of a mash, before the ferment is put in, or immediately thereafter, be designated by *p*, and this is called the *first indication of the saccharometer*.

During the fermentation the saccharine matter is decomposed into alcohol and carbonic acid. The latter escapes, and in place of the dissolved sugar the mash contains a certain amount of alcohol which, being considerably less dense than sugar, reduces also the density of the whole mash. The greater the amount of sugar decomposed by the fermentation, the less the density of the fermented mash will be. Experience shows that this density can be reduced to that of water; that even in some extraordinary cases it can fall under that of water; but as such cases are extremely rare, and never occur in distilleries or breweries, where the proceedings are merely empiric, they can be left entirely unconsidered. When the indications of the saccharometer, during the progress of fermentation, show any figure near 0, either 3, 2, or 1, then the termination of the fermentation can be momentarily expected.

The surveilling officer will, therefore, when no change in the indication occurs within a reasonable time, and when the thermometer indicates that the temperature of the fermented mash is the same, or nearly the same, as at the beginning of the fermentation, declare the termination of the fermentation; or if the period of fermentation (forty-eight hours) expires before the fermentation has ceased, the end of the fer-

mentation should be declared when one-half the contents of the mash has been distilled.

At the end of the fermentation thus declared, the density of the fermented mash shall be taken, and this is declared the *last indication of the saccharometer*. Designate this last indication of the saccharometer by m , then the *attenuation* of the mash by fermentation will be expressed by the formula, $p-m$.

If we designate the amount of alcohol corresponding to *each degree* of the *attenuation* by a , and the amount of alcohol corresponding to the *whole attenuation* by A , we obtain the following proportion:

$$a : 1 :: A : (p-m)$$

from which we derive

$$A = (p-m) a$$

We call the number " a " the "*alcohol coefficient*," and the same can be calculated from the formula

$$a = \frac{A}{(p-m)}$$

whence A is determined by experiment.

DETERMINATION OF ALCOHOL COEFFICIENTS—(a .)

By experiment.

We take 100 parts, by weight, of saccharine solution, mash, or wort of the concentration or density of p by saccharometer, and have the same fermented to the indication by saccharometer m . The number $p-m$ we call the "*attenuation*" of the fermented liquid.

This liquid will be submitted to the process of distillation, and we determine the yield of absolute alcohol A by careful, accurate measuring. A is the amount of absolute alcohol which reduced the original indication of the saccharometer p to m , hence A is the cause of the whole "*attenuation*" $p-m$.

We designate by a that part of A which reduced the original indication by saccharometer 1° , which is the cause of the attenuation of 1° , and we find

$$a = \frac{A}{p-m}.$$

When we submit to the process of fermentation different saccharine solutions of originally $p_5=5$. $p_6=6$. $p_7=7$ $p_{25}=25$ indication by saccharometer, ascertain the last indication by saccharometer, $m_5, m_6, m_7, \dots, m_{25}$, and determine the yield of absolute alcohol $A_5, A_6, A_7, \dots, A_{25}$, by accurate measurement after the distillation, we obtain the following alcohol coefficients by dividing the yield of absolute alcohol by the attenuation pertaining thereto;

$$a_5 = \frac{A_5}{p_5-m_5} \quad a_6 = \frac{A_6}{p_6-m_6} \quad a_7 = \frac{A_7}{p_7-m_7} \quad \dots \quad a_{25} = \frac{A_{25}}{p_{25}-m_{25}}.$$

Of the manifold experiments made to determine the alcohol coefficient we select, as an instance, the one for the determination of a_{15} .

Four different solutions of the density of 15° , by saccharometer, were fermented, viz:

- (α) a solution of pure, free, crystallized sugar;
- (β) a solution of the so-called "Anthon" (starch or grape) sugar;
- (γ) a mash of corn meal;
- (δ) a mash of potatoes.

The fermentations did not come to pass equally; the solutions after fermentation showed the following conditions:

- (α) of pure sugar candy, last indication by saccharometer, $m = 0$, hence $p - m = 15$;
- (β) of pure "Anthon" sugar, last indication by saccharometer, $m = 3$, hence $p - m = 12$;
- (γ) the corn-meal mash, last indication by saccharometer, $m = 2.5$, hence $p - m = 12.5$;
- (δ) the potato mash, last indication by saccharometer, $m = 5.5$, hence $p - m = 9.5$.

The yield of absolute alcohol of 100 parts, by weight, of these solutions was accurately measured, and the following results obtained:

- From (α) = 6.7245 parts, by weight, (per cent.,) absolute alcohol;
- From (β) = 5.3832 parts, by weight, (per cent.,) absolute alcohol;
- From (γ) = 5.60625 parts, by weight, (per cent.,) absolute alcohol;
- From (δ) = 4.2579 parts, by weight, (per cent.,) absolute alcohol.

For the determination of the "alcohol coefficient," we obtain the following four formulas:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (\alpha) \quad a &= \frac{A}{p-m} = \frac{6.7245}{15} = 0.4483 \\ (\beta) \quad a &= \frac{A}{p-m} = \frac{5.3832}{12} = 0.4486 \\ (\gamma) \quad a &= \frac{A}{p-m} = \frac{5.60625}{12.5} = 0.4485 \\ (\delta) \quad a &= \frac{A}{p-m} = \frac{4.2579}{9.5} = 0.4482 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Arithmetical mean,} \\ a = 0.4484. \end{array}$$

The results differ only in the fourth decimal, which is attributable to the circumstance that a balance of absolute accuracy and of a susceptibility of $\frac{1}{1000000}$ of a gram was used. The arithmetical mean of the above results, $a = 0.4484$, can be taken with confidence as the "alcohol-coefficient" for the first indication by saccharometer, $p = 15^\circ$.

DETERMINATION OF THE ALCOHOL COEFFICIENT—(a .)

By calculation.

Before entering upon the calculation itself we must consider an objection which could be raised as modifying the formulas for the calculation of the yield, the groundlessness of which can be made easily apparent.

It was so far tacitly understood, that the number designating the attenuation $p - m$ did at the same time announce the per cents. of saccharine matter decomposed by fermentation, which is not the case. The saccharine matter is decomposed and alcohol originates therefrom, which remains in the fermented liquid. Alcohol is of less specific gravity than water, and the solution becomes therefrom specifically lighter than it would be when it contained no alcohol, and instead of it an equal weight of water, by which circumstance the difference $p - m$ appears greater. It is easy to perceive that $p - m$ is in *direct proportion* with the *amount of decomposed saccharine matter*, as well as with the amount of the *originated alcohol*, and therefore the correctness of the principles of the calculation remains unshaken.

When we condensate a fermented liquid by boiling to one-third of its

When we divide the one by the other we obtain

$$1 = \frac{p-m}{p-x} \cdot \frac{a}{y} \text{ or } \frac{y}{a} = \frac{p-m}{p-x}$$

And considering formula (9),

$$\frac{y}{a} = q \text{ wherefrom } a = \frac{y}{q}$$

We again assert that only q has to be ascertained by experiment, and this can be done with great facility and with all desirable accuracy.

Example :

$$a_7 = \frac{y_7}{q_7} = \frac{0.5292}{1.222} = 0.43307, \text{ the alcohol coefficient.}$$

Below we insert a table of alcohol coefficients determined by the above methods.

Table of alcohol coefficients.

First indication of saccharo- meter = p .	Alcohol coeffi- cient = a .	First indication of saccharo- meter = p .	Alcohol coeffi- cient = a .	First indication of saccharo- meter = p .	Alcohol coeffi- cient = a .	First indication of saccharo- meter = p .	Alcohol coeffi- cient = a .	First indication of saccharo- meter = p .	Alcohol coeffi- cient = a .
5	0.4294	11	0.4405	17	0.4524	23	0.4652	29	0.4787
6	0.4312	12	0.4424	18	0.4545	24	0.4674	30	0.4810
7	0.4331	13	0.4444	19	0.4566	25	0.4696	.....	.....
8	0.4348	14	0.4464	20	0.4587	26	0.4718	.....	.....
9	0.4367	15	0.4484	21	0.4608	27	0.4741	.....	.....
10	0.4386	16	0.4504	22	0.4630	28	0.4764	.....	.....

DETERMINATION OF PROOF SPIRITS BEFORE DISTILLATION.

The following will illustrate the use of the table of alcohol coefficients, and the saccharometer in determining before distillation the amount of alcohol contained in any fermented mash, *i. e.*, the yield of the mash.

Suppose the saccharometer in a newly-set mash, before or immediately after the addition of the ferment, indicates 22° , then $p=22$. At the end of the fermentation the saccharometer shows 3° , then $m=3$; hence the attenuation of the mash ($p-m$) is $22-3=19$. The mash, therefore, contains alcohol expressed in per cents. of weight according to the previous found formula—

$$A = (p-m) a, \quad A = 19 a.$$

The foregoing table shows the alcohol coefficient to be for—

$$p=22 \cdot 0.4630,$$

hence,

$$A = 19 \times 0.4630 = 8.7970;$$

and the tested mash must therefore prove, by distillation, to contain 8.7970 per cents. by weight of absolute alcohol: As the whole weight of the mash can be easily determined by the density of the same, and the known volume of the fermenting tubs, the determination of the yield of the mash presents no difficulties; and if the controlling officer is provided with the necessary tables, he will be enabled to tell immediately what the yield will be in gallons, either of absolute alcohol or proof spirits.

A certain margin must be allowed for differences between the calculation and the practical result, of which an absolute coincidence cannot be expected. The limit of this margin can be very restricted, as most

accurate measurements have shown that the above-mentioned difference very seldom exceeds 0.08 of one per cent.

It is also necessary to observe that it is optional with the distiller to increase or diminish the yield of spirits by continuing the distillation to its utmost limit, or by breaking off the distillation at any moment previous to the exhaustion of the swill, and running the unedulcorated mash into a new mash, thereby diminishing the gravity of the new mash by the amount of alcohol in existence, but in reality the yield in the latter case is the same as if the distillation was continued to its utmost limits; because the not thoroughly edulcorated mash can be used in the setting of the new mash, in place of water; in which case the new mash will furnish a greater yield than can be detected by the saccharometer; because the mash contains already decomposed saccharine matter before entering into fermentation, which does not affect the saccharometer. Or the alcoholic vapors condensed after the shutting up of the distillation of the high-wines are collected in the low-wine tub, and are added to each subsequent charge of the still, thereby increasing proportionally the amount of the yield, so that the final result will be the same as if the distillation had been continued to its utmost limits, and will therefore coincide with the results of the calculation.

To make the calculation correct, it must be taken into consideration that the contents of fermenting tubs must be reduced by the volume occupied by the husks and insoluble cellular matter contained in every mash. The volume of these is to be deducted from the amount of the mash. Most accurate experiments have shown that the volume of husks, &c., from one bushel of grain is almost equal to the volume of one gallon. We have, therefore, to deduct from the amount of the mash so many gallons as there are bushels of grain used in the setting of the same; we call this true amount of liquid mash contained in the fermenting tubs, the "*reduced contents*," and designate it in the calculation by "Gr."

From the following data, taken at the distillery of Mr. Young at Philadelphia, the full method of computing the yield of a mash before distillation is illustrated:

Fermenting tub No. 1, containing, as alleged, 3082 gallons of mash, set with 65 bushels of grain.

Reduced contents, $\text{Gr} = 3082 - 65 = 3017$.

First indication of saccharometer before the fermentation, $p = 9\frac{1}{5}$.

Last indication of saccharometer after the fermentation, $m = 2\frac{3}{5}$.

Hence the attenuation, $p - m = 9\frac{1}{5} - 2\frac{3}{5} = 6\frac{3}{5}$.

Per cents., by weight, of alcohol to be expected, $A = (p - m) a = 6\frac{3}{5} \times a$.

We find the alcohol coefficient for the first saccharometer indication, $9\frac{1}{5} = a = 0.43708$; hence $A = 6\frac{3}{5} \times 0.43708 = 2.884728$.

The amount of proof gallons of spirits contained in each gallon of the above mash is found by the formula $G = A \cdot d \times 8.3389 \times 0.001509 \times 2$, in which d stands for the density of the mash before the fermentation. The weight of a gallon of water is computed to be 8.3389 pounds avoirdupois, taken at the maximum density, and one pound of absolute alcohol, equal to 0.1509 gallons, which item is taken from the Manual for Inspectors of Spirits, printed by authority of the Treasury Department, Washington, 1866, from which we find that $G = 0.07529643$ gallons.

This number, multiplied by the reduced contents, gives the amount of proof spirits contained in fermenting tub No. 1, as follows:

$Y = 3017 \times 0.07529643$; hence

$Y = 227.16932931$ gallons of proof spirits.

Thus, with the "*alcohol coefficient*," and the densities of a beer at the beginning and end of fermentation given, a practical and accurate method is obtained for the determination of the alcohol in any given mash *before distillation*.

Therefore, if the densities of beer in the fermenting tubs of distilleries are accurately taken with proper instruments at the commencement and end of fermentation, it will enable the Internal Revenue Department, by aid of accompanying tables, to ascertain within *two per cent.* the actual number of gallons of proof spirit it contains, thus placing in the hands of revenue officers the *accurate number of gallons in any given case before distillation*.

THE MEANS TO DETERMINE THE QUANTITY OF PROOF SPIRITS BEFORE DISTILLATION.

We are now prepared to consider the means of determining the quantity of proof spirits in any given mash before distillation. And first, what is requisite? Second. Do the instruments submitted satisfy the required conditions?

The first requisite is to obtain an easy practical method of accurately determining the density of a wort at the beginning and ending of the fermenting period. This requirement is the more imperative when it is remembered that the observations are to be made usually by individuals not accustomed to careful and accurate measurements.

A saccharometer to answer the purpose should be composed of two instruments, each having a stem of not less than seven inches in length. One should contain a graduated scale from 0 to 12, and the other from 12 to 25 degrees, indicating the tenths per cent. of sugar from 0 to 25 per cent. Or perhaps a single instrument, with a stem at least ten inches in length, graduated as above into tenths. The following diagram will indicate the methods of graduation:

Scale of Degrees.

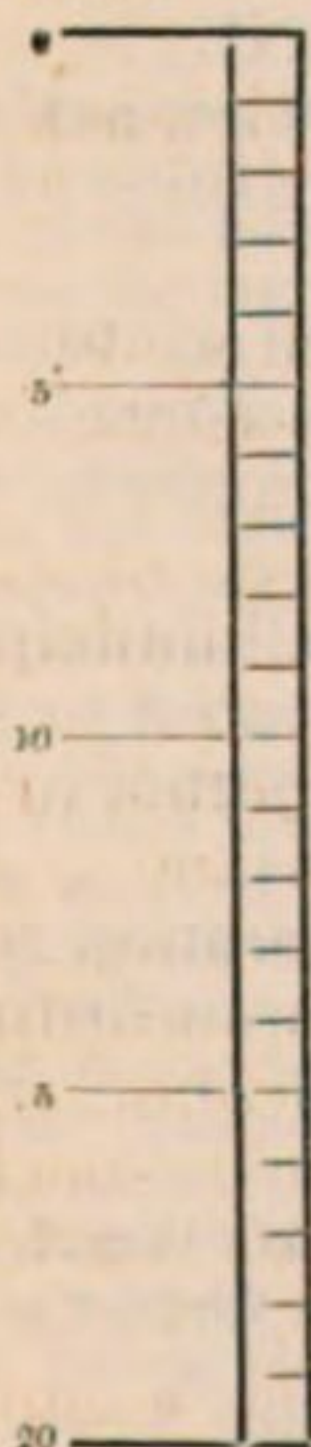


Fig. 1.

Scale of Fifths.

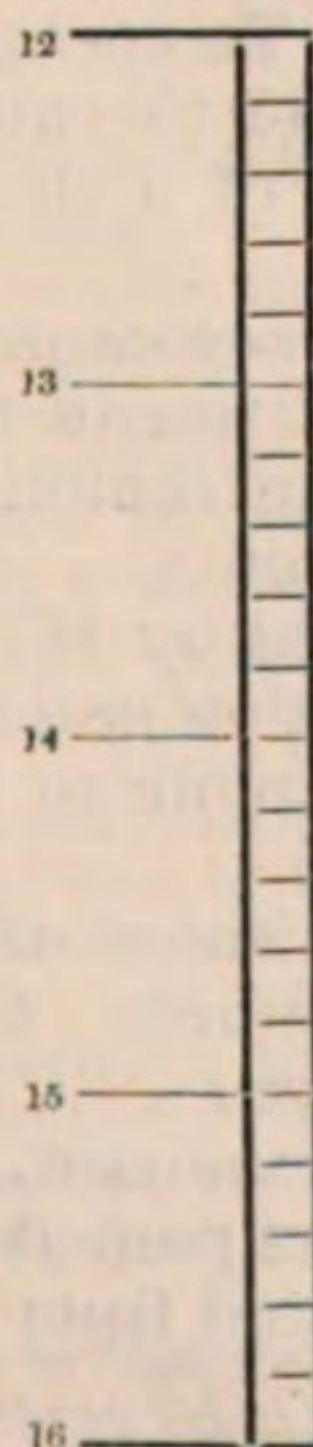


Fig. 2.

Scale of Tenths.

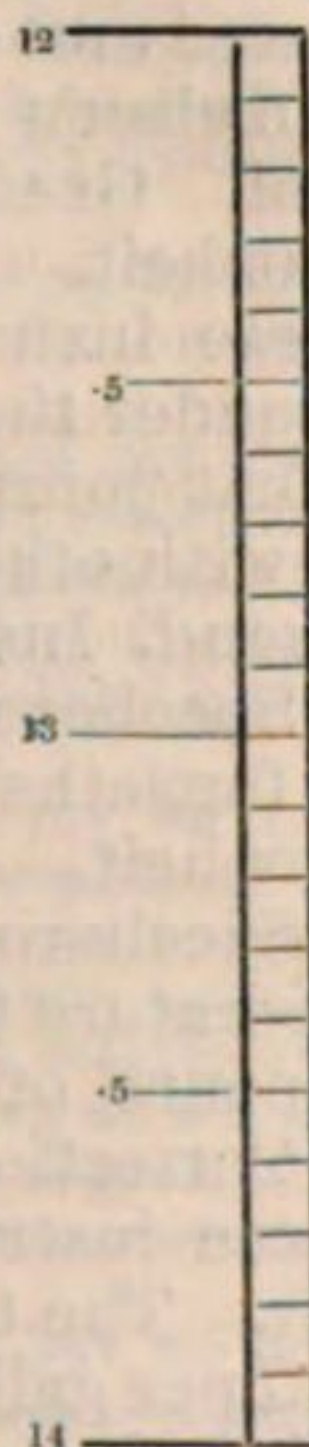


Fig. 3.

from which it is readily perceived that far greater accuracy is attainable from the scale of tenths as seen in Fig. 3 than from either the scale in

degrees, Fig. 1, or from the scale divided into fifths as represented in Fig. 2.

Having ascertained the density, it is now necessary to determine the relation between the density and the amount of alcohol contained in the fermented liquid. As before stated, were this liquid simply a solution of sugar and water, and alcohol had the density of water, the amount of alcohol could readily be determined from the density, but the beer contains a great variety of foreign material, and the density of alcohol being less than that of water, as well as from precipitation and other varying causes, the amount of alcohol must be determined by actual experiment for each degree of the scale.

These determinations for each tenth of a degree of the saccharometer enable us to determine the absolute alcohol in any given quantity, the densities being known.

A table is therefore necessary, giving the amount of alcohol in each gallon of fermented mash for all variations from maximum to minimum density, as indicated by the saccharometer.

With a saccharometer constructed as described, and with the accompanying tables, as indicated, the amount of proof spirits in any given quantity of beer can be determined within *two per cent.* the moment fermentation ceases, or at the beginning of distillation.

EXAMINATION OF INSTRUMENTS.

Having ascertained what is requisite, it is now only necessary to compare the results obtained from different instruments with the standard as laid down above.

By vote of the Department to which the instruments were referred, it was required that each instrument should be accompanied with a written statement of what was claimed.

The following instruments were received by the Academy and referred to the Department of Physics and Chemistry for report:

First. 1. Kaiser's saccharometer for worts and beers, without thermometer and correction scale. Temperature 62° Fahrenheit.

2. Kaiser's saccharometer, with thermometer and correction scale attached. Graduated to fourths of a degree, at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit.

These instruments were not accompanied with a written statement, and under the vote of the department they could not be considered; but that point was waived by the committee, and the instruments were used with others in the experiments.

Second. Instruments submitted by W. H. Pile, M. D., of Philadelphia.

1. Saccharometer with correction scale attached. Graduated to indicate fortieths of a pound of sugar to the gallon. Temperature 63° Fahrenheit.

2. Saccharometer for worts, without thermometer or correction scale. Temperature 63° degrees Fahrenheit. Graduated to indicate fortieths of a pound of sugar to the gallon.

3. Correction scale. No thermometer.

These instruments were accompanied with a written statement and tables. The tables were calculated from Otto's, reduced to fortieth of a pound per gallon.

Third. Instruments submitted by Mr. Moritz Augenstein:

1. Saccharometer with no correction scale or thermometer. Graduated to 14° Reaumer, with a scale of fifths of one per cent. of sugar in solution.

2. Saccharometer with thermometer and correction scale attached. Graduated to a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit with a scale indicating fifths of one per cent. of sugar in solution.

3. Silver saccharometer No thermometer or correction scale attached. Graduated the same as No. 2 above.

4. A copper test cup for holding the wort or beer, with the thermometer and correction scale attached.

Fourth. A Gendar's instrument, graduated to 70° Fahrenheit, was also used by the committee during the testing of instruments at Alexandria at the Cameron distillery. This instrument was graduated to degrees without subdivisions. It was made of silver and belonged to the distillery.

Fifth. Samples of yeasting books from six distilleries, furnished by the Internal Revenue Department.

GENDAR'S INSTRUMENTS.

From the standard adopted by the committee we find Gendar's instrument useless, it being graduated only to degrees.

KAISER'S INSTRUMENTS.

The committee were not furnished with the plan on which Kaiser's instruments were founded.

The basis on which saccharometers are made is entirely arbitrary, and the committee not being informed what special merits were claimed for these instruments, were therefore unable to say what value may be attached to them.

PILE'S INSTRUMENTS.

The instruments of W. H. Pile, M. D., were accompanied with the following manuscript:

DESCRIPTION OF SACCHAROMETER, ETC., BY W. H. PILE, M. D., ETC.

The scale of this saccharometer is graduated to indicate directly the amount of sugar in every wine gallon of liquid, reckoned in tenths of pounds avoirdupois, each degree being one-tenth pound; these being further subdivided into fourths will show a difference of one-fortieth of a pound per gallon.

Thus the amount of sugar in the vat (the contents of which is known by measurement) is ascertained by simply multiplying the number of gallons by the degree of the saccharometer and dividing by ten.

The tables of percentage of sugar in solution from which the scale of my saccharometer has been computed, is that given by Otto, a celebrated German chemist, and is considered reliable, it agreeing closely with similar tables by Ure and others. I have therefore used Otto's tables as the basis in order to calculate the table of pounds per gallon with its corresponding specific gravities, and from this latter table I have graduated the scale of my saccharometer. (These tables are annexed.)

As Otto's tables are intended for a temperature of 63° Fahrenheit, my saccharometer is marked for that temperature; but in order to avoid the necessity of always bringing the liquid to be tried to this degree, a table of corrections for temperature is necessary. I have therefore formed one by actual observation, from a solution of sugar of one pound per gallon by warming the solution slowly and ascertaining the temperature necessary to sink the saccharometer one-fourth of a degree at a time.

The correcting table being thus marked for every one-fourth of a degree, it is easy to add the correction to the degree observed on the scale of the saccharometer, which is likewise divided into fourths.

Of course the subdivisions could be easily divided much smaller, but for practical purposes I think the divisions are close enough, as the reading of the saccharometer when floating in the worts cannot be very precise on account of the turbid and flacculent nature of the liquid.

In the instruments submitted for inspection, one has the thermometric scale of corrections combined with the saccharometer proper. In the other the correcting scale is

independent of the saccharometer. In the latter form the saccharometer could be made of brass or copper.

The following table was annexed :

Saccharometer table of Otto, arranged for Pile's instrument, graduated at temperature 63° Fahrenheit, by W. H. Pile.

Otto's table of per cent.		Reduced to lbs., per gallon avoirdupois.	Reduced to tenth of a pound per gallon.		Table of correction for temperature.
Per cent.	Specific gravity.		Tenths.	Specific gravity.	
1	1.004	0.08366	1	1.0048	52° — $\frac{1}{4}$ ° 63° normal. 72° + $\frac{1}{4}$ ° 80° + $\frac{1}{2}$ ° 87° + $\frac{3}{4}$ ° 93° + 1° 99° + 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ° 105° + 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° 110° + 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ° 115° + 2° 119° + 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ °
2	1.008	0.16800	2	1.0095	
3	1.012	0.25300	3	1.0142	
4	1.016	0.33868	4	1.0188	
5	1.020	0.42500	5	1.0234	
6	1.024	0.51200	6	1.0282	
7	1.0281	0.59970	7	1.0326	
8	1.0322	0.68816	8	1.0372	
9	1.0363	0.77724	9	1.0418	
10	1.0404	0.86600	10	1.0464	
11	1.0446	0.95755	11	1.0510	
12	1.0488	1.04880	12	1.0577	
13	1.0530	1.14075	13	1.0603	
14	1.0572	1.23340	14	1.0648	
15	1.0614	1.32670	15	1.0694	
16	1.0657	1.42110	16	1.0740	
17	1.0700	1.51580	17	1.0785	
18	1.0744	1.61160	18	1.0831	
19	1.0788	1.70810	19	1.0876	
20	1.0832	1.80540	20	1.0922	
21	1.0877	1.90350	21	1.0967	
22	1.0922	2.00230	22	1.1013	
23	1.0967	2.10200	23	1.1058	
24	1.1013	2.20260	24	.....	
25	1.1059	2.30390	25	.....	

These instruments of Mr. Pile were graduated to fortieths of a pound of sugar to the gallon at a temperature of 63° Fahrenheit. The committee did not examine the accuracy of these instruments for indicating the amount of sugar per gallon, for the reason that if they were found to be correct, and to indicate precisely the amount of saccharine matter per gallon in a solution of pure sugar and distilled water before fermentation, it would not at its close. They, if accurate, and we will suppose they were, would only indicate the apparent amount of sugar lost during fermentation, and not the real loss of saccharine matter. If the density of alcohol and water was equal, a very close approximation to the loss of sugar would be indicated. But alcohol being of less specific gravity than water, the formation of alcohol during fermentation would diminish the gravity of the wort, as well as the loss of sugar and the precipitation of solid matter.

For instance, suppose Pile's saccharometer indicated the density of a wort at the commencement of fermentation to be 15; that is, a density equal to 15 tenths of a pound of sugar in a gallon of distilled water; and at the end of fermentation to indicate 2; that is, there is still a density equal to 2 tenths of a pound of sugar in a gallon of distilled water. The loss of sugar according to this instrument would be 13 tenths of a pound to each gallon of the wort.

But suppose the alcohol produced by the fermentation to have dimin-

ished the density 1, and the precipitation of solid matter to have diminished it 2, the loss of sugar would be in reality only 10 tenths of a pound to each gallon, instead of 13 tenths, as indicated by the saccharometer.

From the following sentences from Mr. Pile's manuscript, viz: That "the amount of sugar in the vat, the contents of which is known by measurement, is ascertained by simply multiplying the number of gallons by the degrees of the saccharometer, and dividing by 10," and "the reading of the saccharometer when floating in the worts cannot be very precise on account of the turbid and flacculent nature of the liquid," it is inferred that Mr. Pile is entirely unacquainted with the intended use to which the saccharometer was to be applied.

In a pure solution of sugar and water the degree of the saccharometer will indicate the amount of sugar, but it is an utter impossibility to determine the amount of sugar in a *wort* by any instrument. Only the density can be determined, and in all cases this density does not depend solely upon the sugar.

Accessory means are, therefore, absolutely necessary to accompany the saccharometer to make its use available in a heterogeneous mass of organic matter, both soluble and insoluble mixed with water, as in the case of an unfermented wort.

Mr. Pile has not shown the committee in what manner he proposes to *ascertain the amount of alcohol after having determined the density of the wort.*

The committee are, therefore, unable to report favorably upon the instruments submitted by Mr. Pile as a *means of determining the amount of alcohol in a wort before distillation.*

AUGENSTEIN'S INSTRUMENTS.

The instruments submitted by Mr. Moritz Augenstein were accompanied with full written explanations and tables.

The saccharometer graduated at a temperature of 63° Fahrenheit was not examined by the committee, as the hydrometers of the department are graduated to the temperature of 60° Fahrenheit, and as Mr. Augenstein furnished a glass, and also a silver saccharometer, both graduated to the temperature of 60° Fahrenheit, and each with a scale of fifths of one per cent. of sugar in solution.

The grading of these instruments was found to be correct by actual test in the laboratory, indicating the per cents. of pure dry sugar in distilled water by weight and volume. This gave the means of determining the density of a wort accurately within one-fifth of one per cent.

We then examined his method of obtaining alcohol coefficients, which indicate the per cent. of absolute alcohol per gallon for any given wort, whose density, as indicated by his saccharometer, at the beginning and ending of the fermentation was known.

This table of alcohol coefficients was made by taking the mean per cent. of the alcohol product of four distillations of worts, taken from worts whose fermentation began and ended at the different degrees of the scale of the saccharometer, involving the determination of the amount of absolute alcohol in over one hundred individual cases.

From the indications of the saccharometer the densities of the mash, "alcohol coefficients," and other necessary data, Mr. Augenstein has computed a series of tables, of which the following sample was submitted to the committee.

These were carefully examined and recomputed with reference to the principles involved, as well as to the accuracy of execution, and were found to be correct.

Table of the yield of Proof Spirits from a given quantity of Mash, as determined by the Saccharometer

FIRST INDICATION BY SACCHAROMETER: 91.5 DEGREES.																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
Last indication by saccharometer.	0.1049587	0.2099174	0.3148761	0.4198348	0.5247935	0.6297522	0.7347109	0.8396696	0.9446283	1.049587	2.099174	3.148761	4.198348	5.247935	6.297522	7.347109
	0.1026769	0.2053538	0.3080307	0.4107076	0.5133845	0.6160614	0.7187383	0.8214152	0.9240921	1.026769	2.053538	3.080307	4.107076	5.133845	6.160614	7.187383
	0.1003952	0.2007904	0.3011856	0.4015808	0.5019760	0.6023712	0.7027664	0.8031616	0.9035568	1.003952	2.007904	3.011856	4.015808	5.019760	6.023712	7.027664
	0.0981135	0.1962270	0.2943405	0.3924540	0.4905675	0.5886810	0.6867945	0.7849080	0.8830215	0.981135	1.962270	2.943405	3.924540	4.905675	5.886810	6.867945
	0.0958316	0.1916632	0.2874948	0.3833264	0.4791580	0.5749896	0.6708212	0.7666528	0.8624844	0.958316	1.916632	2.874948	3.833264	4.791580	5.749896	6.708212
1	0.0935501	0.1871002	0.2806503	0.3742004	0.4677505	0.5613006	0.6548507	0.7484008	0.8419509	0.935501	1.871002	2.806503	3.742004	4.677505	5.613006	6.548507
	0.0912684	0.1825368	0.2738052	0.3650736	0.4563420	0.5476104	0.6388788	0.7301472	0.8214156	0.912684	1.825368	2.738052	3.650736	4.563420	5.476104	6.388788
	0.0889867	0.1779734	0.2669601	0.3559468	0.4449335	0.5339202	0.6229069	0.7118936	0.8008803	0.889867	1.779734	2.669601	3.559468	4.449335	5.339202	6.229069
	0.0867050	0.1734100	0.2601150	0.3468200	0.4335250	0.5202300	0.6069350	0.6936400	0.7803450	0.867050	1.734100	2.601150	3.468200	4.335250	5.202300	6.069350
	0.0844231	0.1688462	0.2532693	0.3376924	0.4221155	0.5065386	0.5909617	0.6753848	0.7598079	0.844231	1.688462	2.532693	3.376924	4.221155	5.065386	5.909617
2	0.0821416	0.1642832	0.2464248	0.3285664	0.4107080	0.4928496	0.5749912	0.6571328	0.7392744	0.821416	1.642832	2.464248	3.285664	4.107080	4.928496	5.749912
	0.0798599	0.1597198	0.2395797	0.3194396	0.3992995	0.4791594	0.5590193	0.6388792	0.7187391	0.798599	1.597198	2.395797	3.194396	3.992995	4.791594	5.590193
	0.0775781	0.1551562	0.2327343	0.3103124	0.3878905	0.4654686	0.5430467	0.6206248	0.6982029	0.775781	1.551562	2.327343	3.103124	3.878905	4.654686	5.430467
	0.0752964	0.1505928	0.2258892	0.3011856	0.3764820	0.4517784	0.5270748	0.6023712	0.6776676	0.752964	1.505928	2.258892	3.011856	3.764820	4.517784	5.270748
	0.0730147	0.1460294	0.2190441	0.2920588	0.3650735	0.4380882	0.5111029	0.5841176	0.6571323	0.730147	1.460294	2.190441	2.920588	3.650735	4.380882	5.111029
3	0.0707330	0.1414660	0.2121990	0.2829320	0.3536650	0.4243980	0.4951310	0.5658640	0.6365970	0.707330	1.414660	2.121990	2.829320	3.536650	4.243980	4.951310
	0.0684513	0.1369026	0.2053539	0.2738052	0.3422565	0.4107078	0.4791591	0.5476104	0.6160617	0.684513	1.369026	2.053539	2.738052	3.422565	4.107078	4.791591
	0.0661696	0.1323392	0.1985088	0.2646784	0.3308480	0.3970176	0.4631872	0.5293568	0.5955264	0.661696	1.323392	1.985088	2.646784	3.308480	3.970176	4.631872
	0.0638879	0.1277758	0.1916637	0.2555516	0.3194395	0.3833274	0.4472153	0.5111032	0.5749911	0.638879	1.277758	1.916637	2.555516	3.194395	3.833274	4.472153
	0.0616062	0.1232124	0.1848186	0.2464248	0.3080310	0.3696372	0.4312434	0.4928496	0.5544558	0.616062	1.232124	1.848186	2.464248	3.080310	3.696372	4.312434
4	0.0593245	0.1186490	0.1779735	0.2372980	0.2966225	0.3559470	0.4152715	0.4745960	0.5339205	0.593245	1.186490	1.779735	2.372980	2.966225	3.559470	4.152715
	0.0570427	0.1140854	0.1711281	0.2281708	0.2852135	0.3422562	0.3992989	0.4563416	0.5133843	0.570427	1.140854	1.711281	2.281708	2.852135	3.422562	3.992989
	0.0547610	0.1095220	0.1642830	0.2190440	0.2738050	0.3285660	0.3833270	0.4380880	0.4928490	0.547610	1.095220	1.642830	2.190440	2.738050	3.285660	3.833270
	0.0524793	0.1049586	0.1574379	0.2099172	0.2623965	0.3148758	0.3673551	0.4198344	0.4723137	0.524793	1.049586	1.574379	2.099172	2.623965	3.148758	3.673551

	80	90	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000
0	8.396696	9.446283	10.49587	20.99174	31.48761	41.98348	52.47935	62.97522	73.47109	83.96696	94.46283	104.9587	209.9174	314.8761	419.8348	524.7935
1-5	8.214152	9.240921	10.26769	20.53538	30.80307	41.07076	51.33845	61.60614	71.87383	82.14152	92.40921	102.6769	205.3538	308.0307	410.7076	513.3845
2-5	8.031616	9.035568	10.03952	20.07904	30.11856	40.15808	50.19760	60.23712	70.27664	80.31616	90.35568	100.3952	200.7904	301.1856	401.5808	501.9760
3-5	7.849080	8.830215	9.81135	19.62270	29.43405	39.24540	49.05675	58.86810	68.67945	78.49080	88.30215	98.1135	196.2270	294.3405	392.4540	490.5675
4-5	7.666528	8.624844	9.58316	19.16632	28.74948	38.33264	47.91580	57.49896	67.08212	76.66528	86.24844	95.8316	191.6632	287.4948	383.3264	479.1580
1	7.484008	8.419509	9.35501	18.71002	28.06503	37.42004	46.77505	56.13006	65.48507	74.84008	84.19509	93.5501	187.1002	280.6503	374.2004	467.7505
1-5	7.301472	8.214156	9.12684	18.25368	27.38052	36.50736	45.63420	54.76104	63.88788	73.01472	82.14156	91.2684	182.5368	273.8152	365.0736	456.3420
2-5	7.118936	8.008803	8.89867	17.79734	26.69601	35.59468	44.49335	53.39202	62.29069	71.18936	80.08803	88.9867	177.9734	266.9601	355.9648	444.9335
3-5	6.936400	7.803450	8.67050	17.34100	26.01150	34.68200	43.35250	52.02300	60.69350	69.36400	78.03450	86.7050	173.4100	260.1150	346.8200	433.5250
4-5	6.753848	7.598079	8.44231	16.88462	25.32693	33.76924	42.21155	50.65386	59.09617	67.53848	75.98079	84.4231	168.8462	253.2693	337.6924	422.1155
2	6.571328	7.392744	8.21416	16.42832	24.61248	32.85664	41.07080	49.28496	57.49912	65.71328	73.92744	82.1416	164.2832	246.4248	328.5664	410.7080
1-5	6.388792	7.187391	7.98599	15.97198	23.95797	31.94396	39.92995	47.91594	55.90193	63.88792	71.87391	79.8599	159.7198	239.5797	319.4396	399.2995
2-5	6.206248	6.982029	7.75781	15.51562	23.27343	31.03124	38.78905	46.51686	54.30467	62.06248	69.82029	77.5781	155.1562	232.7343	310.3124	387.8915
3-5	6.023712	6.776676	7.52964	15.05928	22.58492	30.11856	37.64820	45.17784	52.70748	60.23712	67.76676	75.2964	150.5928	225.8892	301.1856	376.4820
4-5	5.841176	6.571323	7.30147	14.60294	21.90441	29.20588	36.50735	43.80882	51.11029	58.41176	65.71323	73.0147	146.0294	219.0441	292.0588	365.0735
3	5.658640	6.365970	7.07330	14.14660	21.21990	28.29320	35.36650	42.43980	49.51310	56.58640	63.65970	70.7330	141.4660	212.1990	282.9320	353.6650
1-5	5.476104	6.160617	6.84513	13.69026	20.53539	27.38052	34.22565	41.07078	47.91591	54.76104	61.60617	68.4513	136.9026	205.3539	273.8052	342.2565
2-5	5.293568	5.955264	6.61696	13.23392	19.85088	26.46784	33.08480	39.70176	46.31872	52.93568	59.55264	66.1696	132.3392	198.5088	264.6784	330.8480
3-5	5.111032	5.749911	6.38879	12.77758	19.16637	25.55516	31.94395	38.33274	44.72153	51.11032	57.49911	63.8879	127.7758	191.6637	255.5516	319.4395
4-5	4.928496	5.544558	6.16062	12.32124	18.48186	24.64248	30.80310	36.96372	43.12434	49.28496	55.44558	61.6062	123.2124	184.8186	246.4248	308.0310
4	4.745960	5.339205	5.93245	11.86490	17.79735	23.72980	29.66225	35.59470	41.52715	47.45960	53.39205	59.3245	118.6490	177.9735	237.2980	296.6225
1-5	4.563416	5.133843	5.70427	11.40854	17.11281	22.81708	28.52135	34.22562	39.92989	45.63416	51.33843	57.0427	114.0854	171.1281	228.1708	285.2135
2-5	4.380880	4.928490	5.47610	10.95220	16.42830	21.90440	27.38050	32.85660	38.33270	43.80880	49.28490	54.7610	109.5220	164.2830	219.0440	273.8050
3-5	4.198344	4.723137	5.24793	10.49586	15.74379	20.99172	26.23965	31.48758	36.73551	41.98344	47.23137	52.4793	104.9586	157.4379	209.9172	262.3965

PRACTICAL TESTS.

After this examination the committee determined to make a practical test of all the instruments submitted, and for this purpose went to the Cameron distillery, owned by Mr. Fegan, at Alexandria, and obtained the following results:

FIRST TEST.

The committee weighed out 4,736 pounds of corn meal for a mash, to which was added 336 pounds of malt and 894 pounds of rye meal, making in all 106½ bushels. This was made into a mash, and let into the fermenting tub, at 1½ o'clock p. m.

The committee closely watched this mash during its fermentation for forty-eight hours, and obtained the following tabulated results:

Observations at Cameron distillery, Alexandria.

Time.		Augenstein's glass. Tem. 60° F.			Augenstein's silver. Tem. 60° F.			Kaiser's glass. Tem. 62° F.		
March.	Hour.	Deg.	Tem.	Cor.	Deg.	Tem.	Cor.	Deg.	Tem.	Cor.
21.....	1. 30 p. m ..	6 ² / ₅	76	² / ₅ +	6 ² / ₅	76	² / ₅ +	6	76	¹ / ₂ +
22.....	9. 30 a. m ..	5 ¹ / ₅	85	³ / ₅ +	5 ¹ / ₅	85	³ / ₅ +	4 ³ / ₄	85	³ / ₄ +
22.....	3. 30 p. m ..	4 ¹ / ₅	85	³ / ₅ +	4 ¹ / ₅	85	³ / ₅ +	4	85	³ / ₄ +
23.....	2 p. m	1 ² / ₅	81	² / ₅ +	1 ² / ₅	81	² / ₅ +	1 ¹ / ₂	81	¹ / ₂ +
		Pile's large. Tem. 63° F.			Pile's small. Tem. 63° F.			Gendar's. Tem. 70°.		
		Deg.	Tem.	Cor.	Deg.	Tem.	Cor.	Deg.	Tem.	Cor.
21.....	1. 30 p. m ..	5 ¹ / ₄	.....	¹ / ₂ +	5 ¹ / ₄	.....	¹ / ₂ +	7 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....
22.....	9. 30 a. m ..	4 ¹ / ₄	.....	¹ / ₂ +	4 ¹ / ₄	.....	¹ / ₂ +	7 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....
22.....	3. 30 p. m ..	3 ¹ / ₂	.....	¹ / ₂ +	3 ¹ / ₂	.....	¹ / ₂ +	6	.....	.....
23.....	2 p. m	1 ¹ / ₄	.....	¹ / ₂ +	1 ¹ / ₄	.....	¹ / ₂ +	3	.....	.....

The mash was poorly made and the fermentation sluggish, so that at the time it was let down into the beer-well the fermentation was in active operation. The distillation was then commenced and continued ten hours, ending at about 12 o'clock p. m. This distillation was carefully watched and the continued active fermentation in the beer-well carefully noted, and the committee think that the last indication should be placed at ³/₅ by Augenstein's saccharometer. This made an attenuation of 6¹/₅ degrees, and showed by Mr. Augenstein's tables 324.9958812 gallons of proof spirit, or in round numbers 325 gallons.

The product of this distillation was kept completely separate from all other whisky and was gauged by the gauger, and tax paid on 326 gallons of proof spirit. Now add one-half gallon which the gauger had deducted from each of five casks as wantage, and we have 328½ gallons of proof spirits, as measured after distillation.

At the request of the committee Mr. Augenstein and Mr. Dawson, the storekeeper, submitted the following letters in reference to this experiment:

CAMERON RUN, March 23, 1870.

Fermenting tub No. 3, containing 4,862 gallons of beer, set with $106\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of grain, which will reduce the contents to 4,755 gallons.

The first indication of the saccharometer was $6\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. At the moment when the beer was run into the beer-well, while the fermentation was very active, the last indication was $1\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. The attenuation, therefore, attained at this state of fermentation was 5.

If, at this moment, the fermentation had been at an end, the yield according to our formula would have been:

$$G^1 = A. d \times 8.3389 \times 0.001509 \times 2; \text{ or} \\ = (p-m.) a.d \times 8.3389 \times 0.001509 \times 2.$$

By inserting the values into the equation we obtain $G^1 = 0.055926$, as the yield of one gallon of beer, which, when multiplied by the reduced contents of tub No. 3, (4,755,) will give 265.91813 gallons.

But the fermentation was not at an end, as was clearly shown by another test made at five o'clock p. m., when a quantity of beer was taken from the beer-well, giving the indication of $\frac{2}{3}$ degree, with the fermentation still going on. At this time about one-fourth of the beer had been run through the still, and it would come very near the truth to state the last indication at $\frac{2}{3}$ for this reason, that, although one-fourth of the beer had been run through the still at a less attenuation, yet the remaining three-fourths had attained a higher attenuation, and the fermentation was yet going on.

Taking, therefore, $\frac{2}{3}$ degree as the last indication, we have the following calculation, viz:

The first indication of the saccharometer—

$$p = 6\frac{1}{2}, \text{ last indication.}$$

$$m = \frac{2}{3}, \text{ therefore the attenuation.}$$

$$p - m = 6\frac{1}{3} \text{ degrees.}$$

$$\text{For this first indication the density } d = 1.02728,$$

$$\text{The alcohol coefficient } a = 0.43264.$$

Now, by inserting these values into the above equation we obtain the yield of one gallon of beer to be $= 0.06834824$, and this multiplied by 4755, (the reduced contents of tub No. 3,) gives 324.9958812 gallons, or in round figures 325 gallons of proof spirits.

MORITZ AUGENSTEIN.

Witness:

CHARLES FORSTER,
Clerk Internal Revenue Office.
JOSEF LYONS.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SEVENTH DISTRICT VIRGINIA,
Alexandria, Va., March 24, 1870.

I hereby certify that the following quantities of grain were used in the *test mash*, made at the distillery of Peter Fegan, on the 21st instant:

Malt 336 pounds = 6 bushels.
Rye 894 pounds = $15\frac{5}{6}$ bushels.
Corn 4,734 pounds = $84\frac{3}{4}$ bushels.

5,964 pounds = $106\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

After forty-eight hours' fermentation, the beer, 4,752 gallons, was distilled on the 23d instant, and produced $237\frac{1}{2}$ wine gallons and $325.95\frac{1}{2}$ proof gallons spirits.

JOSEPH DAWSON;

United States Storekeeper, Seventh District Virginia.

The difference in the number of gallons is due to the fact that a very accurate measurement of the fermenting tub was taken by the committee.

The result of the first test was—

Proof spirits measured by the gauger after distillation	328.5 galls.
Proof spirits determined by the saccharometer before distillation	325 galls.
Gallons difference	3.5

The committee, unknown to the workmen, also followed the next or succeeding mash, which was better made, and obtained the following results:

First indication of the saccharometer.....	$7\frac{4}{5}$ degrees.
Last indication of the saccharometer.....	1

Attenuation or difference in density.....	$6\frac{4}{5}$
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From this Mr. Augenstein's tables gave us 364.61625 proof gallons, or in round numbers 365 gallons of proof spirit in this mash.

SECOND TEST.

At the request of the committee Mr. Augenstein submitted the following letter:

Mash set on Tuesday morning, March 22, 1870, at distillery No. 1, owned by Peter Fegan, at Cameron Run, near Alexandria, Virginia, 9.30 a. m.

MARCH 24, 1870.

Fermenting tub No. 2 containing 4,861 gallons of beer, set with $106\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of grain, as alleged, which gives the reduced contents 4,755 gallons.

First indication $p = 7\frac{4}{5}$ degrees,

Last indication $m = 1$ degree; therefore

The attenuation $p - m = 6\frac{4}{5}$.

For the above first indication of the saccharometer the density $d = 1.03138$, Alcohol coefficient..... $a = 0.43444$. If we insert these values into our equation for determining the yield in proof spirits of one gallon of beer, we obtain

$G_1 = 0.0766806$, which multiplied by the reduced contents, (4,755,) gives 364.6162530, or in round numbers 365 gallons of proof spirit.

MORITZ AUGENSTEIN.

Witness:

CHARLES FORSTER, *Internal Revenue*.

JOSEF LYONS.

After distillation the gauger measured out 362 gallons of proof spirit, allowing for wantage.

Result of the second test—

Proof spirits determined by the saccharometer	365 galls.
Proof spirits determined by the gauger.....	362 galls.
Difference in gallons.....	3

THIRD TEST.

The committee determined to make finally a third test, and for that purpose went to the Cameron distillery unaccompanied by any interested parties or government officials, and obtained the following results:

Mash set April 19, ten o'clock, in fermenting tub No. 1, containing 4,826 gallons of beer, set with $106\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of grain, which made the reduced contents 4,719.5 galls.

First indication of the saccharometer.....	$7\frac{4}{5}$ degrees.
Correction for temperature at 82° F.....	$\frac{3}{5}$ degrees.
Declared first indication of saccharometer.....	$8\frac{1}{5} = p$
Last indication.....	$\frac{4}{5}$
Correction per temperature 87° F.....	$\frac{4}{5}$
Declared last indication.....	$1\frac{2}{5} = m$
	$6\frac{4}{5}$

Therefore $p - m = 6\frac{4}{5}$ the attenuation.

By substituting values in the following formula :

$$G_1 = (p - m) a. d. 8.3389 \times 0.001509 \times 2$$

we have the following: No. of proof gallons = G.

$$G = 6.8 \times 0.43518 \times 1.03302 \times 8.3389 \times 0.001509 \times 2 \times 4719.5$$

By logarithms we have—

Attenuation.....	6.8	Log. = 0.832509
Alcohol coefficient..	0.43518	= 1.638669
Density.....	1.03302	= 0.014108
Weight of a gallon of water....	8.3389	= 0.921107
Vol. one pound of abs. alcohol..	0.001509	= 3.178689
Ratio of proof spirits.....	2.	= 0.301030
Gallons of beer.....	4719.5	= 3.673806
No. of gallons of proof spirits..	363.008	= 2.560010

Giving 363 gallons of proof spirits as determined by Mr. Augenstein's method before distillation.

The following statement from Mr. Dawson, the storekeeper at Cameron distillery, shows the result as measured by the gauger.

CAMERON DISTILLERY,
NEAR ALEXANDRIA, SEVENTH DISTRICT VIRGINIA,
April 22, 1870.

I hereby certify that the following quantities of grain were used in the test mash made by Professor Loomis on the 19th instant, at the distillery of Peter Fegan, near Alexandria, Virginia:

Malt.....	336 pounds.
Rye.....	894 pounds.
Corn.....	4,734 pounds.

Total..... 5,964 pounds = 106½ bushels.

After forty-eight hours fermentation the beer was distilled on the 21st instant, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 7 p. m., and produced 252 wine gallons, 357 ⁸⁴/₁₀₀ proof gallons.

JOSEPH DAWSON,
United States Storekeeper, Seventh District Virginia.

We must now add four gallons for wantage in casks to the 358, on which tax was paid, and it gives 362 gallons as determined by the gauger.

Result of the third test—

Proof spirits determined by saccharometer.....	363
Proof spirits determined by gauger.....	362
Gallons difference.....	+ 1

The result of a practical test of three tubs of wort distilled at the Cameron distillery, near Alexandria, is, therefore, as follows:

	Determined before distillation. <i>Gallons.</i>	Determined after distillation. <i>Gallons.</i>
1st test.....	325	328.5
2d test.....	365	362
3d test.....	363	362
Total....	1,053	1,052.5

	Gallons.
Determined before distillation by the saccharometer.....	1, 053
Determined after distillation by the gauger.....	1, 052. 5
Difference.....	. 5

There ought always to be a loss of about one-half of one per cent. on Mr. Augenstein's calculations, on account of loss of alcohol in various ways in its manipulations during distillation.

This result was fully expected by the committee after having made the examination of Mr. Augenstein's instruments, and method of determining alcohol in fermented liquors.

The inference seems almost irresistible that the officers of the internal revenue service can, by the aid of Mr. Augenstein's instruments and methods, determine *before distillation* the number of gallons of proof spirit in any given mash, as accurately as the gauger can after distillation.

We believe his instruments accurate and his method correct, for all practical purposes, to within two per cent., and therefore recommend them to the Internal Revenue Department for adoption as standards in the service.

THE PRESENT USE OF THE SACCHAROMETER.

There were samples of "yeasting books" submitted to the committee, from the following distilleries, viz: A. G. Byrnes's, Mayor's Creek, Virginia; Alexander Young's, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Dougherty & Son's; Ernst Arleth's; J. W. Gaff & Co.'s

A few pages from each are appended herewith.

From a careful examination it is very evident that the present use of the saccharometer and thermometer are perfectly worthless to the service.

These reports cannot have been made from observed facts. Some of the more prominent errors bear conclusive evidence against the present method of using the saccharometer.

Before commenting on these tables it is necessary to state some general laws that accompany the process of fermentation:

1. As the fermentation proceeds the temperature rises, generally from ten to twenty degrees Fahrenheit, and as it ceases the temperature falls to its original condition. In practice there is not generally sufficient time allowed to have the large masses of beer cool off to its first temperature, but the temperature will always fall several degrees.

2. The contents of the fermenting tub will always increase as the temperature rises.

3. The density sinks gradually and generally quite regularly from the first indication by the saccharometer down to zero or near it.

On looking over the tables from Mr. Byrnes's distillery, we find the temperature continue to increase up to the moment of distillation, and the volume constant notwithstanding an increase of ten or twelve degrees of temperature.

J. W. Gaff & Co. report invariably an increase of temperature up to the moment of distillation, and contents stationary. Ernst Arleth reports all mashes set at 5° (Baumé's saccharometer) at a temperature of 76° to 82° Fahrenheit. The fermentation proceeds according to this record with remarkable regularity, the density being always 5° at the beginning, 3° the second day, 2° the third, and 1° the last day, the

temperature never changing. If the mash is set at 76° Fahrenheit, it remains there; if at 80° Fahrenheit, it remains at 80° Fahrenheit till distillation commences. Volume constant.

The most noticeable point in the record of Mr. Young's book is the remarkable change of volume. Some *tubs do not change at all*, while others containing about the same number of gallons (3,000) increase 365 gallons in volume. Dougherty & Sons report a rise of temperature till the saccharometer reaches zero. Volume constant.

These irregularities, or rather impossibilities, are sufficient to show that the present use of the yeasting books is worthless. They should require the density, temperature, and volume at the setting of the mash, at the middle of the fermentation, and when the fermented wort has been one-half distilled.

Alexander Young's Yeasting Book for December, 1869, and January, 1870.

[Every distiller is required to enter daily, in a book kept in this form, the time of day when any yeast or other composition is put into any mash or beer to excite fermentation, the quantity of mash in each tub, designating the same by its number, the number of inches between the top of each tub and the surface of the mash therein at the time of yeasting, and on every day thereafter its quantity, gravity, and temperature at noon; also the time when any fermenting tub is emptied of beer, under penalty of \$1,000 for neglect or refusal, or making a false entry. Act July 20, 1868, section 19.]

Record of yeasting, gravity, temperature, and quantity of beer or mash in distillery No. ———, carried on by ——— at ———, in the ——— of ——— and State of ———.

Date.	Number of tub.	Time of yeasting, gravity, temperature, and quantity of mash, and dry inches of tubs.						Quantity, gravity, and temperature at 12 o'clock, noon.			When emptied.		
		A. M.	P. M.	Gravity.	Temperature.	Quant'y, gallons.	Dry inches.	Gallons.	Gravity.	Temperature.	Date.	A. M.	P. M.
1869.													
Dec. 27	1	11.30	.....	9	85°	5,781	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,781	5	95°	.....	.....	.....
29	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,781	1½	96	.....	11.30	.....
Dec. 27	2	.....	2	9	86	5,781	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,781	5	95	.....	.....	.....
29	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,781	1½	96	.....	.....	2
Dec. 28	3	11.30	.....	9	86	5,781	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,781	5	94	.....	.....	.....
30	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,781	1½	95	.....	11.30	.....
Dec. 28	4	.....	2	9	86	5,781	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,781	5	94	.....	.....	.....
30	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,781	1½	95	.....	.....	2
Dec. 29	5	9.15	.....	9	86	5,781	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,781	5	95	.....	.....	.....
31	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,781	1½	96	.....	9.15	.....
Dec. 29	8	11.30	.....	9	86	5,781	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,781	5	95	.....	.....	.....
31	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,781	1½	96	.....	11.30	.....
Dec. 30	1	11.45	.....	9	86	5,781	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,781	5	95	.....	.....	.....
1870.													
Jan. 1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,781	1½	95	.....	11.45	.....
1869.													
Dec. 30	2	.....	2	9	86	5,781	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec. 31	3	11.30	.....	9	85	5,781	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870.													
Jan. 1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,781	5	95	.....	.....	.....
3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,781	1	86	.....	11.30	.....
1869.													
Dec. 31	4	.....	2	9	85	5,781	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870.													
Jan. 1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,781	5	95	.....	.....	.....
3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,781	1	86	.....	.....	2
Jan. 1	5	11.30	.....	9	86	5,781	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,781	1½	94	.....	.....	.....
4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,781	.....	82	.....	11.30	.....

Alexander Young's Yeasting Book, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Number of tub.	Time of yeasting, gravity, temperature, and quantity of mash, and dry inches of tubs.						Quantity, gravity, and temperature at 12 o'clock, noon.			When emptied.		
		A. M.	P. M.	Gravity.	Temperature.	Quant'y, gallons.	Dry inches.	Gallons.	Gravity.	Temperature.	Date.	A. M.	P. M.
1870.													
Jan. 1	8	.....	2.10	9	86°	5,781	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,781	1½	94°	.....	.....	.....
4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,781	.....	82	.....	.....	2.40
Jan. 3	9	.....	12.10	9	84	6,323	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	5	92	.....	.....	.....
5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	1½	94	.....	.....	.....
6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	1	86	.....	12.10	.....
Jan. 3	10	.....	2.20	9	84	6,323	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	5	92	.....	.....	.....
5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	1½	94	.....	.....	.....
6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	1	86	.....	.....	2.20
Jan. 4	1	11.45	.....	8	85	6,280	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	5	92	.....	.....	.....
6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	1½	88	.....	.....	.....
Jan. 4	2	.....	2	8	86	6,280	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	5	92	.....	.....	.....
6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	1½	88	.....	.....	.....
7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	1	82	.....	.....	2
Jan. 5	3	11.45	.....	7	82	6,280	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	5	91	.....	.....	.....
7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	1½	86	.....	.....	.....
8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	1	82	.....	11.45	.....
Jan. 5	4	.....	2	7	82	6,280	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	5	92	.....	.....	.....
7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	1½	86	.....	.....	.....
8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	1	82	.....	.....	2
Jan. 6	5	.....	1	7½	84	6,323	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	5	90	.....	.....	.....
8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	1½	86	.....	.....	.....
10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	1	76	.....	.....	1
Jan. 6	8	.....	2.30	7½	84	6,370	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,370	5	90	.....	.....	.....
8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,370	1½	86	.....	.....	.....
10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,370	½	76	.....	.....	2.30
Jan. 7	9	11.30	.....	7½	84	6,323	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	5	92	.....	.....	.....
10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	1	80	.....	.....	.....
11	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	½	86	.....	11.30	.....
Jan. 7	10	.....	2	7½	84	6,323	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	5	91	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	1	82	.....	.....	.....
11	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	½	75	Jan. 11	.....	2
Jan. 8	1	11.30	.....	7½	82	6,280	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	1½	84	.....	.....	.....
11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	1	80	.....	.....	.....
12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	½	76	.....	11.30	.....
Jan. 8	2	.....	1.30	7½	82	6,280	6	6,280	1½	84	.....	.....	.....
10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	1	80	.....	.....	.....
12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	½	76	.....	.....	1.30
Jan. 10	3	11.30	.....	9	82	6,280	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	5	90	.....	.....	.....
12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	2	86	.....	.....	.....
13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	1	84	.....	11.30	.....
Jan. 10	4	.....	1.45	9	82	6,280	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	5	90	.....	.....	.....
12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	2	86	.....	.....	.....
13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	1	84	.....	.....	1.45

Alexander Young's Yeasting Book, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Number of tub.	Time of yeasting, gravity, temperature, and quantity of mash, and dry inches of tubs.						Quantity, gravity, and temperature at 12 o'clock, noon.			When emptied.		
		A. M.	P. M.	Gravity.	Temper- ature.	Quanty gallons.	Dry inches.	Gallons.	Gravity.	Temper- ature.	Date.	A. M.	P. M.
1870.													
Jan. 11	5	11.30	.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 ^o	6,323	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	5	90 ^o	.....	.....	.....
13	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	2	88	.....	.....	.....
14	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	1	84	.....	11.30	.....
Jan. 11	8	.....	1.50	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	6,370	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,370	5	90	.....	.....	.....
13	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,370	2	87	.....	.....	.....
14	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,370	1	83	.....	.....	1.50
Jan. 12	9	.....	3.30	8	82	6,323	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	5	90	.....	.....	.....
14	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	2	90	.....	.....	.....
15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	1	87	.....	.....	3.30
Jan. 12	10	.....	4.30	8	82	6,323	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	5	90	.....	.....	.....
14	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	2	90	.....	.....	.....
15	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	1	87	.....	.....	4.30
Jan. 13	1	.....	12	8	79	6,280	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	5	86	.....	.....	.....
15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	2	90	.....	.....	.....
17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	1	82	.....	12	.....
Jan. 13	2	.....	2.30	8	80	6,280	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	5	87	.....	.....	.....
15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	2	90	.....	.....	.....
17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	$\frac{1}{2}$	82	.....	.....	2.30
Jan. 14	3	11.30	.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	6,280	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	5	86	.....	.....	.....
17	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	.....	.....	.....
18	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	1	84	.....	11.30	.....
Jan. 14	4	.....	1.30	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	6,280	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	5	86	.....	.....	.....
17	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	.....	.....	.....
18	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	1	84	.....	.....	1.45
Jan. 15	5	11	.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	6,323	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	2	90	.....	.....	.....
18	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	1	86	.....	.....	.....
19	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	$\frac{1}{2}$	82	.....	11	.....
Jan. 15	8	.....	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	6,370	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,370	2	90	.....	.....	.....
18	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,370	1	87	.....	.....	.....
19	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,370	$\frac{1}{2}$	83	.....	.....	1
Jan. 17	9	11.45	.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	6,323	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	5	86	.....	.....	.....
19	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	2	88	.....	.....	.....
20	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	1	84	.....	11.45	.....
Jan. 17	10	.....	2.30	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	6,323	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	5	86	.....	.....	.....
19	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	2	88	.....	.....	.....
20	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,323	1	84	.....	.....	2.30
Jan. 18	1	12	.....	8	77	6,280	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	5	85	.....	.....	.....
20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280	2	88	.....	.....	.....
21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,280	1	84	.....	.....	12

A. J. Byrne's Yeasting Book for December, 1869.

Date.	Number of tub.	Time of yeasting, gravity, temperature, quantity of mash, and dry inches of tubs.						Quantity, gravity, and temperature at 12 o'clock, noon.			When emptied.		
		A. M.	P. M.	Gravity.	Temperature.	Quantity, gal- lons.	Dry inches.	Gallons.	Gravity.	Temperature.	Date.	A. M.	P. M.
1869. Dec. 16	8	....	12.30	11.6	80°	3,140	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	1	....	12.30	11.6	80	3,209	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						6,349							
17	8	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,230	7	91°	Dec. 18	.....	12.30
17	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,302	7	91	Dec. 18	.....	12.30
								6,532					
Dec. 17	7	....	12.30	11.1	80	2,864	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	2	....	12.30	12	80	3,049	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						5,913							
18	7	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,947	6	91	Dec. 20	.....	12.30
18	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,040	6	91	Dec. 20	.....	12.30
								5,987					
Dec. 18	6	....	12.30	12	80	3,047	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	3	....	12.30	12	80	3,140	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						6,187							
19	6	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,137	6	90	Dec. 21	.....	12.30
19	3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,230	6	90	Dec. 21	.....	12.30
								6,367					
Dec. 20	8	....	12.30	12.1	80	3,140	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	1	....	12.30	12r1	80	3,209	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						6,349							
21	8	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,130	7	92	Dec. 22	.....	12.30
21	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,209	7	92	Dec. 22	.....	12.30
								6,339					
Dec. 21	7	....	12.30	12.2	80	2,822	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	2	....	12.30	11.6	80	3,094	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						5,916							
22	7	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,947	6	92	Dec. 23	.....	12.30
22	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,140	6	92	Dec. 23	.....	12.30
								6,087					
Dec. 22	6	....	12.30	11.2	80	3,003	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	3	....	12.30	11.2	80	3,003	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						6,006							
23	6	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,137	6	91	Dec. 24	.....	12.30
23	3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,230	6	91	Dec. 24	.....	12.30
								6,367					
Dec. 23	8	....	12.30	12	80	3,140	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	1	....	12.30	12	80	3,209	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						6,349							
24	8	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,140	6	92	Dec. 25	.....	12.30
24	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,302	6	92	Dec. 25	.....	12.30
								6,442					

A. J. Byrne's Yeasting Book, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Number of tub.	Time of yeasting, gravity, temperature, quantity of mash, and dry inches of tubs.						Quantity, gravity, and temperature at 12 o'clock noon.			When emptied.		
		A. M.	P. M.	Gravity.	Temperature.	Quantity, gallons.	Dry inches.	Gallons.	Gravity.	Temperature.	Date.	A. M.	P. M.
1869. Dec. 24	7	.....	12.30	12.2	80°	2,615	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	2	.....	12.30	12.2	80	2,966	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						5,581							
25	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,947	7	91°	Dec. 27	.....	12.30
25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,140	7	91	Dec. 27	.....	12.30
								6,087					
Dec. 25	6	.....	12.30	13	80	3,047	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	3	.....	12.30	12.6	80	3,140	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						6,187							
26	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,137	6	91	Dec. 28	.....	12.30
26	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,230	7	92	Dec. 28	.....	12.30
								6,367					
Dec. 27	8	.....	12.30	11.2	80	3,140	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	1	.....	12.30	11.6	80	3,209	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						6,349							
28	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,140	6	92	Dec. 29	.....	12.30
28	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,302	8	92	Dec. 29	.....	12.30
								6,442					
Dec. 28	7	.....	12.30	11.6	80	2,615	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	2	.....	12.30	12	80	2,966	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						5,581							
29	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,947	7	92	Dec. 30	.....	12.30
29	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,140	6	92	Dec. 30	.....	12.30
								6,087					
Dec. 29	6	.....	12.30	12.1	80	3,047	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	3	.....	12.30	12.2	80	3,140	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						6,187							
30	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,137	6	92	Dec. 31	.....	12.30
30	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,230	6	92	Dec. 31	.....	12.30
								6,367					

J. W. Gaff & Co.'s Yeasting Book for January, 1870.

Date.	Time of yeasting, gravity, temper- ature, and quantity.							Quantity, gravity, and temperature at 12 m.				Quantity, gravity, and temperature at 12 m.				When emptied.			
	No. of tub.	A. M.	P. M.	Gravity.	Temperature.	Quantity, gal- lons.	Dry inches.	Date.	Quantity, gal- lons.	Gravity.	Temperature.	Date.	Quantity, gal- lons.	Gravity.	Temperature.	Date.	A. M.	P. M.	
1870. January	1*	26	10	.....	8½	74°	18,017	7	3	18,017	1½	88°	4	.....	.....	.....	4	3½	.....
	1	12	12†	.....	8	74	17,996	7	3	17,996	1½	88	4	.....	.....	.....	4	8	.....
	1	27	....	4	8½	74	18,017	7	3	18,017	1½	86	4	.....	.....	.....	4	11½	.....
	1	11	....	5½	8	74	18,017	7	3	18,017	2	87	4	18,017	½	84°	4	....	4
	3	14	7	.....	8½	77	9,005	5	4	9,005	2½	84	5	.....	.....	.....	5	4½	.....
	3	19	7	.....	8	78	9,005	5	4	9,005	3½	82	5	.....	.....	.....	5	6½	.....
	3	29	9	.....	8½	78	18,017	7	4	18,017	3½	84	5	.....	.....	.....	5	9½	.....
	3	28	....	1	8½	79	18,017	7	4	18,017	4½	82	5	18,017	1½	90	5	....	1
	3	10	....	3½	8½	78	17,975	7	4	17,975	5½	81	5	17,975	1½	88	5	....	3½
	4	22	7	.....	8½	78	8,955	5	5	8,955	3½	88	6	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....
	4	23	7	.....	8½	78	8,955	5	5	8,955	3½	88	6	.....	.....	.....	6	5½	.....
	4	16	8½	.....	8	79	9,003	5	5	9,003	4	89	6	.....	.....	.....	6	7½	.....
	4	17	8½	.....	8½	79	9,007	5	5	9,007	4½	86	6	.....	.....	.....	6	9½	.....
	4	24	12†	.....	8½	78	9,007	5	5	9,007	4½	88	6	.....	.....	.....	6	11	.....
	4	25	12†	.....	8½	77	8,005	5	5	9,005	5½	86	6	9,005	1½	92	6	....	12½
	4	15	....	4	8	78	9,003	5	5	9,003	5½	84	6	9,003	1½	90	6	....	2½
	4	18	....	4	8	78	9,003	5	5	9,003	5½	83	6	9,003	1½	90	6	....	4½
	5	26	10	.....	9	79	18,017	7	6	18,017	3½	87	7	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....
	5	12	12†	.....	8½	78	17,996	7	6	17,996	4	86	7	.....	.....	.....	7	10½	.....
	5	27	....	4½	9	78	18,017	7	6	18,017	4½	86	7	18,017	½	92	7	....	2½
	5	11	....	6	8½	78	18,017	7	6	18,017	3½	84	7	18,017	1	92	7	....	6
	6	14	10½	.....	15	78	9,005	5	7	9,005	6	84	8	.....	.....	.....	8	5	.....
	6	19	10½	.....	15	77	9,005	5	7	9,005	5½	85	8	.....	.....	.....	8	6½	.....
	6	29	12†	.....	15	78	18,017	7	7	18,017	6	86	8	.....	.....	.....	8	11	.....
	6	28	....	5	15	78	18,017	7	7	18,017	8	86	8	18,017	0	91	8	....	2½
	6	10	....	6	15	79	17,975	7	7	17,975	8	85	8	17,975	0	91	8	....	6
	7	22	10	.....	15	76	8,955	5	8	8,955	6	84	10	.....	.....	.....	10	1½	.....
	7	23	10	.....	14	76	8,955	5	8	8,955	6	83	10	.....	.....	.....	10	3½	.....
	7	16	12†	.....	14½	75	9,003	5	8	9,003	6½	83	10	.....	.....	.....	10	5	.....
	7	17	12†	.....	15	76	9,007	5	8	9,007	7	81	10	.....	.....	.....	10	6½	.....
	7	24	....	4	14½	76	9,007	5	8	9,007	7½	81	10	.....	.....	.....	10	8½	.....
	7	25	....	4	15	75	9,005	5	8	9,005	8	82	10	.....	.....	.....	10	10½	.....
	7	15	....	5	15	75	9,003	5	8	9,003	8	82	10	9,003	0	83	10	....	12½
	7	18	....	5	14½	76	9,003	5	8	9,003	8½	80	10	9,003	0	82	10	....	2½
	8	26	10	.....	13	77	17,197	14	10	17,197	1	86	11	.....	.....	.....	11	4	.....
	8	12	12†	.....	12	76	17,173	14	10	17,173	1½	84	11	.....	.....	.....	11	8	.....
	8	27	....	4	12½	78	17,197	14	10	17,197	2	85	11	.....	.....	.....	11	12	.....
	8	11	....	6	13	76	17,197	14	10	17,197	1½	84	11	17,197	0	86	11	....	4
	10	14	7	.....	14	78	9,005	5	11	9,005	4	88	12	.....	.....	.....	12	4	.....
	10	19	7	.....	14	78	9,005	5	11	9,005	4	87	12	.....	.....	.....	12	5½	.....
	10	29	9	.....	14½	79	18,017	7	11	18,017	4½	88	12	.....	.....	.....	12	9	.....
	10	28	....	1	13	78	18,017	7	11	18,017	6	87	12	.....	.....	.....	12	12†	.....
	10	10	....	3	14	77	17,975	7	11	17,975	6½	86	12	17,975	0	92	12	....	3
	11	22	7	.....	14	78	8,955	5	12	8,955	5	88	13	.....	.....	.....	13	3½	.....
	11	23	7	.....	13½	79	8,955	5	12	8,955	4	90	13	.....	.....	.....	13	5½	.....
	11	16	9	.....	15	78	9,003	5	12	9,003	5	90	13	.....	.....	.....	13	7	.....
	11	17	9	.....	15	77	9,007	5	12	9,007	5	89	13	.....	.....	.....	13	9	.....
	11	24	....	12½	14	78	9,007	5	12	9,007	5	88	13	.....	.....	.....	13	10½	.....
	11	25	....	12½	14	78	9,005	5	12	9,005	6	86	13	.....	.....	.....	13	....	12½
	11	15	....	3	13½	77	9,003	5	12	9,003	6½	86	13	9,003	0	92	13	....	2½
	11	18	....	4	14	78	9,003	5	12	9,003	6	87	13	9,003	0	92	13	....	4
	12	26	9	.....	13	77	18,017	7	13	18,017	4	88	14	.....	.....	.....	14	6	.....
	12	12	11	.....	14	76	17,996	7	13	17,996	4½	86	14	.....	.....	.....	14	10	.....
	12	27	....	4	13½	76	18,017	7	13	18,017	6	87	14	18,017	0	92	14	....	2
	12	11	....	6½	14	76	18,017	7	13	18,017	7	84	14	18,017	0	92	14	....	6
	13	14	9	.....	13	77	9,005	5	14	9,005	4	88	15	.....	.....	.....	15	4½	.....
	13	19	9	.....	13½	76	9,005	5	14	9,005	4	89	15	.....	.....	.....	15	6	.....
	13	29	11	.....	14	76	18,017	7	14	18,017	4½	88	15	.....	.....	.....	15	10	.....
	13	28	....	3	14	76	18,017	7	14	18,017	6	84	15	18,017	0	92	15	....	1½
	13	10	....	5½	13	77	17,975	7	14	17,975	7	81	15	17,975	0	92	15	....	5½
	14	22	9½	.....	13	74	8,955	5	15	8,955	5	86	17	.....	.....	.....	17	3½	.....
	14	23	9½	.....	13	75	8,955	5	15	8,955	5	85	17	.....	.....	.....	17	5½	.....
	14	16	11	.....	13½	75	9,003	5	15	9,003	5	84	17	.....	.....	.....	17	7½	.....
	14	17	11	....	13½	74	9,007	5	15	0,007	5½	84	17	.....	.....	.....	17	9	.....

* Kaiser's saccharometer used from January 1 to 5 inclusive. No name on the one used balance of the month.
† Meridian.

Dougherty & Son's Yeasting Book for December, 1869, and January, 1870.

Date.	Number of tub.	Time of yeasting, gravity, temperature, quantity of mash, and dry inches of tubs.						Quantity, gravity, and temperature at 12 o'clock noon.			When emptied.		
		A. M.	P. M.	Gravity.	Temperature.	Quantity, gal- lons.	Dry inches.	Quantity, gal- lons.	Gravity.	Temperature.	Date.	A. M.	P. M.
1869.											1869.		
Dec'r 23	2	10. 00	.....	14	82°	7, 200	5	7, 200	14	82°	Dec'r 24	9. 30	.....
23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7, 295	3	94			
24	3	10. 00	.....	14	82	7, 297	2	7, 297	14	82	Dec'r 25	10. 30	.....
24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7, 200	4	93			
25	1	10. 00	.....	14	82	7, 295	2	7, 295	14	82	Dec'r 27	6. 00	.....
25	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7, 297	4	93			
27	2	9. 00	.....	13	83	7, 297	4	7, 297	13	83	Dec'r 28	6. 00	.....
27	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7, 295	0	94			
28	3	8, 30	.....	14	82	7, 200	3	7, 200	14	82	Dec'r 29	9. 30	.....
28	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7, 297	4	93			
29	1	9. 00	.....	14	82	7, 295	2	7, 295	14	82	Dec'r 30	9. 00	.....
29	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7, 200	4	92			
30	2	10. 00	.....	13	81	7, 200	5	7, 200	13	81	Dec'r 31	10. 00	.....
30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7, 295	4	93			
31	3	10. 00	.....	14	82	7, 297	2	7, 297	14	82			
31	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7, 200	4	92	1870.		
1870.											Jan'ry 1	10. 00	.....
January 1	1	10. 00	.....	14	81	7, 295	2	7, 295	14	81			
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7, 297	4	95	Jan'ry 3	6. 30	.....
3	2	9. 00	.....	13	82	7, 200	5	7, 200	13	82			
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7, 295	0	94	Jan'ry 4	6. 00	.....
4	3	9. 00	.....	14	82	7, 200	3	7, 200	14	82			
4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7, 200	4	92	Jan'ry 5	9. 00	.....
5	1	9. 00	.....	14	82	7, 295	1	7, 295	14	82			
5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7, 200	4	94	Jan'ry 6	9. 30	.....
6	2	10. 00	.....	14	81	7, 200	5	7, 200	14	81			
6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7, 295	4	94	Jan'ry 7	9. 30	.....
8	1	10. 00	.....	14	83	7, 295	2	7, 295	14	83			
8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7, 297	4	94	Jan'ry 10	6. 30	.....
10	2	9. 00	.....	14	82	7, 200	5	7, 200	14	82			
10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7, 295	0	94	Jan'ry 11	6. 00	.....
11	3	9. 00	.....	14	82	7, 297	2	7, 297	14	82			
11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7, 200	4	94	Jan'ry 12	9. 00	.....
12	1	9. 00	.....	13	81	7, 295	2	7, 295	13	81			
12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7, 297	3	94	Jan'ry 13	9. 00	.....
13	2	10. 00	.....	14	82	7, 200	5	7, 200	14	82			
13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7, 295	4	93	Jan'ry 14	9. 30	.....
14	3	10. 00	.....	14	81	7, 297	2	7, 297	14	82			
14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7, 200	4	93	Jan'ry 15	10. 00	.....
15	1	10. 00	.....	14	91	7, 099	3	7, 099	14	91			
15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7, 297	4	94	Jan'ry 17	6. 00	.....
17	2	10. 00	.....	14	83	7, 200	5	7, 200	14	83			
17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7, 099	4	93	Jan'ry 18	6. 00	.....
18	3	9. 00	.....	14	82	7, 297	2	7, 297	14	82			
18	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7, 200	4	94	Jan'ry 19	10. 00	.....
19	1	9. 00	.....	13	82	7, 295	2	7, 295	13	82			
19	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7, 297	4	94	Jan'ry 20	9. 30	.....
20	2	10. 00	.....	14	82	7, 200	5	7, 200	14	82			
20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7, 295	5	94	Jan'ry 21	9. 30	.....
21	3	10. 00	.....	14	82	7, 297	2	7, 297	14	82			
21	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7, 200	4	94	Jan'ry 22	10. 00	.....
22	1	10. 00	.....	14	81	7, 295	2	7, 295	14	81			
22	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7, 200	4	94	Jan'ry 24	6. 00	.....
24	2	9. 00	.....	13	82	7, 200	5	7, 200	13	82			
24	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7, 295	4	95	Jan'ry 25	6. 00	.....
26	1	9. 00	.....	14	82	7, 295	1	7, 295	14	82			
26	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7, 200	4	94	Jan'ry 27	9. 00	.....
27	2	10. 00	.....	14	83	7, 200	5	7, 200	14	83			
27	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7, 295	3	95	Jan'ry 28	9. 00	.....
28	3	10. 00	.....	14	82	7, 200	3	7, 200	14	82			
28	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7, 200	4	95	Jan'ry 29	10. 00	.....
29	1	10. 00	.....	13	83	7, 295	1	7, 295	13	83			
29	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7, 200	3	96	Jan'ry 31	6. 00	.....
31	2	9. 00	.....	14	82	7, 200	5	7, 200	14	82			
31	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7, 295	0	95	Feb'ry 1	6. 00	.....

The saccharometer used is purchased from Borhek, optician, No. 1230 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and manufactured by G. Tagliabue, No. 302 Pearl Street, New York

Abstract of Ernst Arleth's Yeasting Book for February, 1870.

Date.	Time of yeasting, gravity, temperature, and quantity of mash, and dry inches of tubs.							Quantity, gravity, and temperature at 12 o'clock, noon.			When emptied.		
	No. of tub.	A. M.	P. M.	Gravity.	Temperature.	Quantity, gal- lons.	Dry inches.	Gallons.	Gravity.	Temperature.	Date.	A. M.	P. M.
1870.									2 3	80°	1870.		
February 1	1	8.45	.....	5	80°	3,900	5	3,900	3 2	80	February 4	7	...
	1	2	11.30	.....	5	86	5	3,779	4 1	80	February 4	10	...
	1	3	.....	3.30	5	79	5	3,869	2 2 ¹ / ₂	87	February 4	.....	1
	2	4	9.00	.....	5	80	5	3,904	3 1 ¹ / ₂	86	February 5	7	...
	2	5	.....	12.30	5	80	5	3,820	4 5	.....	February 5	10	...
	2	6	.....	4.00	5	80	5	3,900	2 3	79	February 5	.....	1
	3	7	9.00	.....	5	80	5	3,874	3 2	79	February 7	7	...
	3	8	.....	12.15	5	80	5	3,818	4 1	79	February 7	10	...
	3	9	.....	3.30	5	80	5	3,900	3 3	80	February 7	.....	1
	4	10	8.30	.....	5	79	5	3,741	4 2	80	February 8	7	...
	4	11	11.30	.....	5	79	5	3,860	5 1	80	February 8	10	...
	4	12	.....	3.00	5	79	5	3,982	3 3	80	February 8	.....	1
	5	1	9.00	.....	5	78	5	3,900	4 2	80	February 9	7	...
	5	2	.....	12.15	5	78	5	3,779	5 1	80	February 9	10	...
	5	3	.....	3.30	5	78	5	3,869	4 3	80	February 9	.....	1
	7	4	9.00	.....	5	82	5	3,904	5 2	80	February 10	7	...
	7	5	.....	12.00	5	82	5	3,820	6 1	80	February 10	10	...
	7	6	.....	3.15	5	82	5	3,900	4 3	80	February 10	.....	1
	8	7	8.30	.....	5	82	5	3,874	5 2	80	February 11	7	...
	8	8	11.30	.....	5	82	5	3,860	6 2	79	February 11	10	...
	8	9	.....	2.30	5	82	5	3,900	7 1	79	February 11	.....	1
	9	10	8.30	.....	5	82	5	3,741	6 3	78	February 12	7	...
	9	11	11.30	.....	5	82	5	3,860	7 2	78	February 12	10	...
	9	12		2.45	5	82	5	3,982	8 1	78	February 12		1
									8 3	78			
									9 2	82			
									10 1	82			
									8 3	82			
									9 2	82			
									10 1	82			
									8 3	82			
									9 2	82			
									10 1	82			
									9 3	82			
									10 2	82			
									11 1	82			
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									10 3	82			
									11 2	82			
									12 1	82			
									10 3	82			
									11 2	82			
									12 1	82			
									10 3	82			
									11 2	82			
									12 1	82			
									11 3	79			
									12 2	79			

Abstract of Ernst Arleth's Yeasting Book for February, 1870—Continued.

Date. 1870.	Time of yeasting, gravity, temperature, and quantity of mash, and dry inches of tubs.							Quantity, gravity, and temperature at 12 o'clock, noon.			When emptied.		
	No. of tub.	A. M.	P. M.	Gravity.	Temperature.	Quantity gal- lons.	Dry inches.	Gallons.	Gravity.	Temperature.	Date. 1870.	A. M.	P. M.
February 10	1	9.30	.....	5	78°	3,900	5	3,900	13 1 11 3 12 2	79° 79 79	February 14	7	...
10	2	.....	12.30	5	78	3,779	5	3,779	13 1 11 3 12 2	79 79 79	February 14	10	...
10	3	.....	4.00	5	78	3,869	5	3,869	13 1 12 3 13 2	79 79 79	February 14	....	1
11	4	9.30	.....	5	78	3,904	5	3,904	14 1 12 3 13 2	79 79 79	February 15	7	...
11	5	.....	1.15	5	78	3,820	5	3,820	14 1 12 3 13 2	79 79 79	February 15	10	...
11	6	.....	4.15	5	78	3,900	5	3,900	14 1 13 3 14 2	79 78 78	February 15	....	1
12	7	9.00	.....	5	78	3,874	5	3,874	15 1 13 3 14 2	78 77 77	February 16	7	...
12	8	.....	12.15	5	77	3,818	5	3,818	15 1 13 3 14 2	77 77 77	February 16	10	...
12	9	.....	3.30	5	77	3,900	5	3,900	15 1 15 3 16 2	77 82 82	February 16	....	1
14	10	9.00	.....	5	82	3,741	5	3,741	17 1 15 3 16 2	82 82 82	February 17	7	...
14	11	.....	12.30	3	82	3,860	5	3,860	17 1 15 3 16 2	82 82 82	February 17	10	...
14	12	.....	4.00	5	82	3,982	5	3,982	17 1 16 3 17 2	82 82 82	February 17	....	1
15	1	9.00	.....	5	82	3,900	5	3,900	18 1 16 3 17 2	82 82 82	February 18	7	...
15	2	*12.00	.....	5	82	3,779	5	3,779	18 1 16 3 17 2	82 82 82	February 18	10	...
15	3	.....	3.00	5	82	3,869	5	3,869	18 1 17 3 18 2	82 82 82	February 18	....	1
16	4	9.00	.....	5	82	3,904	5	3,904	19 1 17 3 18 2	82 82 82	February 19	7	...
16	5	*12.00	.....	5	82	3,820	5	3,820	19 1 17 3 18 2	82 82 82	February 19	10	...
16	6	.....	3.00	5	82	3,900	5	3,900	19 1 18 3 19 2	82 78 78	February 19	....	1
17	7	9.30	.....	5	78	3,874	5	3,874	20 1 18 3 19 2	74 74 78	February 21	9	...
17	8	.....	1.30	5	74	3,818	5	3,818	20 1 18 3 19 2	74 74 72	February 21	....	12
17	9	.....	5.00	5	74	3,900	5	3,900	20 1 19 20 3	72 74 74	February 21	....	3
18	10	9.00	.....	5	74	3,741	5	3,741	22 1 19 20 3	74 74 74	February 22	7	...
19	11	12.30	.....	5	76	3,860	5	3,860	22 1 19 20 3	74 74 74	February 22	10	...

* Meridian.

Abstract of Ernst Arleth's Yeasting Book for February, 1870—Continued.

Date.	Time of yeasting, gravity, temperature, and quantity of mash, and dry inches of tubs.							Quantity, gravity, and temperature at 12 o'clock, noon.			When emptied.		
	No. of tub.	A. M.	P. M.	Gravity.	Temperature.	Quantity gal- lons.	Dry inches.	Gallons.	Gravity.	Temperature.	Date.	A. M.	P. M.
1870. February 18	12	.....	4. 30	5	76°	3, 983	5	3, 982	21 2 22 1 20	74° 74	1870. February 22	.....	
									21 3½ 22 2 23 1	73 73 73			
19	1	9. 00	.....	5½	74	3, 900	5	3, 900	20 21 3½ 22 2	73 73 73	February 23	7	...
									23 1 20 21 4	73 73 71			
19	2	.....	12. 30	5½	74	3, 779	5	3, 779	22 2 23 1 20	73 73 73	February 23	10	...
									21 4 22 2½ 23 1	71 72 72			
19	3	.....	4. 30	5½	73	3, 869	5	3, 869	22 3 23 2 24 1	81 81 81	February 23	.....	1
									23 2 24 1 22 3	81 81 83			
21	4	.....	12. 30	5½	82	3, 904	5	3, 904	23 2 24 1 22 3	83 83 83	February 24	7	...
									23 2 24 1 22 3	83 81 83			
21	5	.....	4. 45	5½	84	3, 820	5	3, 820	23 2 24 1 22 3	83 83 83	February 24	10	...
									23 2 24 1 23 3	83 83 82			
21	6	.....	8. 45	5½	81	3, 900	5	3, 900	24 2 25 1 23 3	82 82 82	February 24	.....	1
									24 2 25 1 23 3	82 82 82			
22	7	9. 30	.....	5½	82	3, 874	5	3, 874	24 2 25 1 23 3	82 82 82	February 25	7	...
									24 2 25 1 23 3	82 82 82			
22	8	.....	1. 00	5½	82	3, 818	5	3, 818	24 2 25 1 23 3	82 82 82	February 25	10	...
									24 2 25 1 23 3	82 82 82			
22	9	.....	4. 30	5½	82	3, 900	5	3, 900	24 2 25 1 24 3	82 82 82	February 25	.....	1
									25 2 26 1 24 3	82 82 82			
23	10	8. 30	.....	5½	82	3, 741	5	3, 741	25 2 26 1 24 3	82 82 82	February 26	7	...
									25 2 26 1 24 3	82 82 82			
23	11	11. 30	.....	5½	82	3, 860	5	3, 860	25 2 26 1 24 3	82 82 82	February 26	.....	10
									25 2 26 1 24 3	82 82 82			
23	12	.....	2. 30	5½	82	3, 982	5	3, 982	25 2 26 1 25 3	82 82 78	February 26	.....	1
									26 2 27 1 25 3	78 78 78			
24	1	8. 30	.....	5½	76	3, 900	5	3, 900	26 2 27 1 25 3	78 78 78	February 28	7	...
									26 2 27 1 25 3	78 78 78			
24	2	11. 45	.....	5½	76	3, 779	5	3, 779	26 2 27 1 25 3	78 78 78	February 28	10	...
									26 2 27 1 25 3	78 78 78			
24	3	.....	3. 00	5½	76	3, 869	5	3, 869	26 2 27 1 26 3	78 78 76	February 28	.....	1
									27 2 28 1 26 3	76 76 76			
25	4	8. 30	.....	5½	76	3, 904	5	3, 904	27 2 28 1 26 3	76 76 76	March	1	7 ...
									27 2 28 1 26 3	76 76 76			
25	5	.....	12. 00	5½	76	3, 820	5	3, 820	27 2 28 1 26 3	76 76 76	March	1	10 ...
									27 2 28 1 26 3	76 76 76			
25	6	.....	3. 30	5½	76	3, 900	5	3, 900	27 2 28 1 27 3	76 76 76	March	1	 1
									28 2 28 2	76 76			

Respectfully submitted,

SILAS L. LOOMIS,

President of the Department of Physics and Chemistry.

JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D., LL.D.,

President of the American Union

Academy of Literature, Science, and Art.

AMERICAN UNION ACADEMY OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE,
AND ART, ROOMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY,
Washington, D. C., April 22, 1870.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of "gauging instruments" have the honor of presenting the following report:

The committee find that the instruments in use by official gaugers in the internal revenue service are of every variety and kind, and although many are stamped "U. S. Standard" by the manufacturer, they bear no evidence of ever having been sealed officially or otherwise. They are also found to differ materially in length, the difference of one, two, or even three tenths of an inch being frequently observed in new rods. One set of rods in use by an official gauger had worn brass points, thereby shortening the rods nearly two-tenths of an inch, and hence in all cases the use of these instruments would apparently increase the contents of the cask.

The want of a correct legal standard of uniform sealed gaugers' instruments must inevitably lead to expensive litigation in very many cases, where there should be no valid cause for a question on the part of either party.

It is found that gaugers with the present facilities cannot measure the contents of a cask with certainty within two per cent. of its actual capacity, and in many cases vary as high as six or even eight per cent. This was determined by observing the actual work of official gaugers in measuring thirty casks of high wines at a distillery. The committee did not inform them that the work was being inspected, and therefore took these results as the practical working of the present methods of gauging.

It was, therefore, found necessary to ascertain precisely, if possible, the cause of this great variation in results which could not be attributed to personal bias or incapacity.

METHOD OF GAUGING.

The operator is required to take the following dimensions in inches and tenths of inches:

1. Head diameter of the cask.
2. Bung diameter of the cask.
3. Length of the cask.

Head diameter.—This is taken by pressing the point of the rod against the chime of the barrel, and the edge of a small wheel or point attached to a slide on the rod against the opposite chime; then by moving the wheel or projection while the point of the rod is stationary the diameter of the head is determined.

Two sources of error were here observed.

1. The rods having the wheels attached so as to facilitate the movements of the projection on the slide are liable to get out of order. One, even in the hands of the committee, became unserviceable from that cause. To obviate this objection the wheel should be removed and the projection be made rigid.

2. The measurements of the head diameter are taken *outside* of the barrel. To determine the contents this measurement should be corrected for an *inside* measurement.

In most rods this is not taken into consideration, while in others various allowances are made, as high as four-tenths of an inch increase.

To find the true difference between the diameter of the barrels out-

side of the head and the diameter at a point three-fourths of an inch from the outside, or on a line with the inside surface, seven casks were selected, differing in shape and capacity.

One head of each was removed and the inside and outside diameters at both sides of the head were very carefully measured, showing the following results:

Number of barrel.	Length.	Bung diameter.	Outside head diameter.	Inside head diameter.	Difference between head diameters.	Mean diameter.
1.....	27.4	21.8	18.2	18.4	2	20.5
3.....	27.3	23.2	19.6	19.6	.....	21.9
3.....	24.2	22.1	18.4	18.7	3	20.7
4.....	27.1	22.0	19.3	19.4	1	21.0
5.....	28.3	24.5	20.9	21.0	1	23.2
6.....	27.7	22.1	18.7	18.9	2	20.9
7.....	.....	.....	17.6	17.8	2	.....

These casks varied in capacity from thirty-five to fifty-one gallons.

From the above measurements and observation of the shape of the casks, as well as from computation, the difference is found to be three-tenths of an inch for the *second* variety of casks. The *first* and *third* varieties differ slightly from the above, but the difference is not of sufficient value to be of practical note.

The distance from the index on the slide to the point of the rod should, therefore, be three-twentieths of an inch greater than from the projection on the slide to the point of the rod, to indicate the true *inside* head diameter.

Bung diameter.—This is taken with a “bung rod.” On the rod is a slide with a lip. This rod, with a portion of the slide holding the lip, enters the bung-hole and then the slide is gradually raised until the lip touches the inside of the stave at the center of the bung-hole.

The source of error in this measurement is caused by an accidental movement of the slide as the rod is removed from the barrel to read the diameter. This can be obviated by having the scale so adjusted as to be read without removing the rod from the barrel.

Length of the cask.—The length is taken with calipers. This is one of the most uncertain measurements made by the gauger, and is probably the greatest source of error to which he is liable. To secure an accurate measurement the rod of the caliper must be held parallel with the axis of the barrel. This cannot be done practically with the instruments now in use. The barrels are supposed to lie in a horizontal position, and in applying the caliper the gauger endeavors to hold his instrument horizontal also.

This may be quite accurately done, but when it is remembered that the curvature of the stave of the barrel will cause the cask to be thrown out of a horizontal position, inclining it either in one direction or the other, it is evident that the holding of the rod in a horizontal position does not avoid the difficulty.

Practically, therefore, the length of every barrel is made too long, as any variation from a parallel between the rod and the axis of the barrel will increase its length.

To obviate this source of error by obtaining parallelism readily and accurately, so as to be obtained in every case by any person, professionally a gauger or not, the committee recommended Mr. McKean to attach projections of equal length to the caliper slides, which should rest on the staves of the barrel at equal distances from the inside of the surfaces of the head. Thus in whatever direction the barrel inclined, these projections would incline the caliper rod in the same way and hence give a correct length.

Having now ascertained the head and bung diameters and length of the cask, the computations remain to be made:

1. The mean diameter. This is usually done by writing the diameter in chalk or pencil on each cask, and making the computation by aid of the sliding rule.

The objection to this method is, that amid confusion and hurry to which the gauger is liable many errors are made, especially in subtraction.

This objection is obviated by having a scale called the "mean diameter scale," by which the result is obtained mechanically and also by "mean diameter tables." Either method secures accuracy, but both are preferable, as one serves to correct the other, and such checks are valuable aids in securing accuracy.

Contents of the cask.—Having the mean diameter and length of the cask, the usual method is to obtain the contents by a mental calculation. Doubtless some errors occur in this computation, and it would be a valuable assistance to have a "capacity table," wherein the contents can readily be ascertained by inspection.

A serious error in calculating the contents of the cask arises from the fact that there is no standard by which to determine the "variety of the cask." Some gaugers make three varieties, some four, and some five. Now it frequently occurs that different gaugers place the same casks in a different variety and hence obtain different results from the same measurements. To guard against this, the department should determine the number of varieties of casks, give explicit directions for determining the variety, and also *require every gauger to mark or cut the variety of each cask under the cut contents.*

Proof gallons.—The number of proof gallons is readily obtained from the wine gallon and per cent. or degree of the hydrometer, but as a check on any error in this computation, a table showing by inspection the proof gallons from the wine gallons and per cent. is very desirable.

Having ascertained the requirements of the service, it remains for the committee to inspect the instruments presented for examination.

The committee received gaugers' instruments from Mr. Eli S. Prime, of Baltimore, and also from Mr. E. R. McKean, of Nashville.

These instruments were accompanied by the following documents:

Papers accompanying Mr. Prime's instruments.

BALTIMORE, March 15, 1870.

SIR: In reply to official letter of 14th instant, calling for "written statement, or specifications setting forth merits, &c.," of improved gauge-rod, submitted to the department, I have the honor to make the following statement:

In using the instruments now prescribed by the department, and which are also in common use by state and city gaugers, the operator is required to measure the length, head diameter, and bung diameter, writing each of the dimensions, in chalk or pencil, on the staves of the cask. After this is done, he has to go over the barrels and subtract the head diameter from the bung, finding the difference in inches and tenths. He then looks for this difference on the "variety scale," which is cut in marks, on the lower edge of the pocket scale, opposite which number he finds the proper amount to

be added to the head; after adding the two numbers together, he has the *mean diameter* of the cask in inches and tenths of inches.

It will be observed that the gauger has to *write* his dimensions, and, after having done this, he then, by *mental calculations*, has to work out the mean diameter.

It is a fact, well known to all gaugers, that at this point, (subtracting inches and tenths from inches and tenths, and in adding the same,) nine-tenths of all mistakes occur. And, an error of *one inch* in the mean diameter, will give an error of *four gallons* in the capacity of a *whisky barrel*, and *eight gallons* in a *hogshead*.

This error is not uncommon to experts, and is of *very frequent* occurrence among those who have not had a long and practical experience as gaugers.

When it is remembered how great an amount of labor the gauger has to perform, and, frequently, the very short time allotted him in which to do his work, it is not at all surprising that in subtracting, for example 18.7 from 22.3, he should make an error of one or more tenths of an inch; or, (as is much more frequently the case,) an inch; and, the same in *adding* inches and fractions together *in the mind*.

Now, I claim that my improved rod secures the following substantial advantages:

First. It is infallible, securing the gauger against the errors above mentioned, and all others, in finding the *true mean diameter* of casks.

This is done, principally, by doing away with all *mental calculations*, and making the whole system of caliper gauging *mechanical*.

Second. It enables the gauger to perform his duties in at least one-half the time consumed by any other correct instruments now in use.

Third. It combines the head-rod, bung-rod, and "variety scale" in one, making an instrument of strength, durability, and utility.

Fourth. It renders the present system of gauging correct and uniform, thereby preventing almost innumerable disputes and judicial prosecutions, by preventing the gauger from making the now too frequent and unwarrantable allowances to the taxpayer.

Fifth. It so simplifies the business of gauging, that any one, though he may have had no previous instruction, may, after a few minutes' instruction, perform the duties of a gauger intelligently.

There are many other advantages to be derived from the use of this rod which the gauger will not be slow to see and appreciate.

I would further state that I have used the instrument myself, and have also tested it in the presence of other gaugers who are esteemed experts in the business, all of whom pronounce it *correct* and *invaluable*.

If deemed necessary by the department I will procure in writing the testimony of the gaugers alluded to.

The rod is worked as follows: Set the lower end of the long or "scale slide" at the diameter of the head, holding the rod diagonally across. Then insert the rod into the bung, drawing the "over-slide" up until the jut strikes the bottom of the bung stave at its greatest distance from the opposite or bottom stave. Then draw the rod out, and look at the bottom of over-slide, on A side of scale, where will be found the difference between the head and bung diameters. Just opposite this number, on B side of scale, will be found the proper amount to add to the head. Then *move the over-slide down* until the lower end rests on the mark over the latter number on A. On the adjacent side of the rod will be found registered the mean diameter of the cask in inches and fractional marks.

Example.—Set the lower end of long slide at 18 inches, *on the rod*, for head diameter. Set over-slide at 23 inches on the rod. On the face of scale, at lower end of over-slide on A, will be found 5, *the difference* between head and bung. Opposite this number on B, will be found 3.1. Move the lower end of over-slide down the scale until it reaches the mark at the top of 3.1, on A, where, on the adjacent side of the rod, will be found 21.1, the mean diameter of the cask.

The figures on the B side of this scale are obtained by multiplying the difference between the head and bung diameters by .63, which is the standard for gauging whisky barrels. (See Int. Rev. Reg., Series 2, No. 11.)

That these calculations are correct when applied to whisky barrels, *as a class*, I am perfectly satisfied, from my experience as a gauger, and from actual experiments made on this as well as other questions relating to a correct system of gauging, having devoted a great deal of time to the subject.

If not inconsistent with the wishes of the board, I would respectfully ask the privilege of appearing before them in person, in order that I may exhibit some important points of difference between this rod and the instruments now in use.

Very respectfully,

ELI S. PRIME.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Commissioner Internal Revenue.

SIR: In submitting my instruments for your examination allow me to make the following additional suggestions:

My experience as a revenue gauger in the city of Baltimore during the past four years, and my frequent intercourse with other gaugers, have convinced me of the great need of having instruments so constructed that the capacities of casks may be ascertained without mental calculations, especially in finding the mean diameter; also of having the system of gauging so arranged as to secure *correctness* and *uniformity*, and at the same time facilitate the labor of the gauger.

Having this in view, I have invented the rod with the mean-diameter scale which was formerly submitted, and I now submit, in connection with said rod, caliper slide attachments, making the instrument complete for ascertaining the capacity of casks in wine gallons, reference being had to a "table of contents," of which the accompanying paper, marked A, is a sample.

In ascertaining the capacity the gauger will proceed as follows: Set the caliper slides on the rod, and take the lengths and note them on the cask; remove the caliper slides and take the head diameter by means of the head slide; then set the lower end of the difference scale at the diameter ascertained; then remove the head slide, insert the rod into the cask and find the bung diameter by means of the over-slide; draw the rod from the cask, and on scale B, at the lower end of the over-slide, read the figures, and on scale A find the corresponding figures, which will indicate on the adjacent side of the rod the *mean diameter of the cask*, as heretofore described.

Having ascertained the length and mean diameter, the table of contents will give the capacity in wine gallons.

I do not consider it at all necessary to call your attention to the superiority of this instrument over those in use in point of convenience and reliability, as reference to the instrument, I think, will be sufficient. But I would recommend that a book of instruction for gaugers be adopted, containing all necessary rules, tables, and calculations to govern and aid him in his labors, as formerly suggested, and that it be arranged as follows:

1. "Inspector's Manual," for use of hydrometer.
2. Table of contents, or capacities, as above referred to and marked A, running from 10 to 200 gallons.
3. Calculations of spirits from 50 to 200 per cent., as indicated by United States standard hydrometer.
4. Rules for gauging cisterns and extra-sized casks, part of which are given in "Series 2, No. 11," Revenue Regulations, together with other practical suggestions in relation to their official duties.

I would require the gauger to cut upon the bung stave the "variety" in which he classifies the cask, if other than the second.

The book should also contain cuts of casks, showing the shapes which form the different varieties, to enable the gauger to determine the proper scale.

Should such a book meet the approval of the department, I will proceed at once to compile it for publication.

In conclusion, as the instrument of Mr. McKean has some additions and similarity to my own, and he having also recommended a manual for gaugers, containing tables, &c., I would state that if a combination of parts of the two instruments would, in the estimation of your committee, make a more perfect instrument, I think that a mutual arrangement can be made between Mr. McKean and myself, covering the case.

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

ELI S. PRIME,
61 South Gay Street.

Professor SILAS L. LOOMIS, M. D.

The following table accompanied Mr. Prime's manuscript:

CAPACITY TABLE.

Lengths.	Mean diameters.									
	20.	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
25.0.....	34	34	34.5	35	35	35.5	36	36	36.5	37
1.....	34	34.5	34.5	35	35.5	36	36	36.5	37	37
2.....	34	34.5	35	35	35.5	36	36	36.5	37	37.5
3.....	34.5	34.5	35	35.5	35.5	36	36.5	37	37	37.5
4.....	34.5	34.5	35	35.5	35.5	36	36.5	37	37	37.5
5.....	34.5	35	35	35.5	36	36.5	36.5	37	37.5	38
6.....	34.5	35	35.5	35.5	36	36.5	36.5	37	37.5	38
7.....	35	35	35.5	36	36	36.5	37	37.5	37.5	38
8.....	35	35	35.5	36	36.5	36.5	37	37.5	38	38
9.....	35	35.5	36	36	36.5	37	37	37.5	38	38.5
26.0.....	35	35.5	36	36	36.5	37	37.5	37.5	38	38.5
1.....	35.5	36	36	36.5	37	37	37.5	38	38.5	38.5
2.....	35.5	36	36	36.5	37	37	37.5	38	38.5	38.5
3.....	35.5	36	36.5	37	37	37.5	38	38	38.5	39
4.....	35.5	36	36.5	37	37	37.5	38	38.5	38.5	39
5.....	36	36	36.5	37	37.5	38	38	38.5	39	39.5
6.....	36	36.5	36.5	37	37.5	38	38	38.5	39	39.5
7.....	36	36.5	37	37.5	37.5	38	38.5	39	39.5	39.5
8.....	36	36.5	37	37.5	37.5	38	38.5	39	39	39.5
9.....	36.5	37	37	37.5	38	38.5	38.5	39	39.5	40
27.0.....	36.5	37	37.5	37.5	38	38.5	39	39	39.5	40
1.....	37	37	37.5	38	38	38.5	39	39.5	40	40
2.....	37	37	37.5	38	38.5	38.5	39	39.5	40	40
3.....	37	37.5	38	38	38.5	39	39.5	39.5	40	40.5
4.....	37	37.5	38	38	38.5	39	39.5	39.5	40	40.5
5.....	37	37.5	38	38.5	39	39	39.5	40	40.5	40.5
6.....	37.5	37.5	38	38.5	39	39	39.5	40	40.5	41
7.....	37.5	38	38.5	39	39	39.5	40	40	40.5	41
8.....	37.5	38	38.5	39	39	39.5	40	40.5	40.5	41
9.....	38	38	38.5	39	39.5	40	40	40.5	41	41.5
28.0.....	38	38.5	38.5	39	39.5	40	40	40.5	41	41.5
1.....	38	38.5	39	39	39.5	40	40.5	41	41	41.5
2.....	38	38.5	39	39.5	39.5	40	40.5	41	41.5	41.5
3.....	38.5	39	39	39.5	40	40	40.5	41	41.5	42
4.....	38.5	39	39	39.5	40	40.5	41	41	41.5	42
5.....	38.5	39	39.5	40	40	40.5	41	41.5	42	42
6.....	38.5	39	39.5	40	40.5	40.5	41	41.5	42	42.5
7.....	39	39.5	39.5	40	40.5	41	41	41.5	42	42.5
8.....	39	39.5	40	40	40.5	41	41.5	42	42	42.5
9.....	39	39.5	40	40.5	40.5	41	41.5	42	42.5	43
29.0.....	39	39.5	40	40.5	41	41	41.5	42	42.5	43
1.....	39.5	40	40	40.5	41	41.5	42	42	42.5	43
2.....	39.5	40	40.5	40.5	41	41.5	42	42.5	43	43
3.....	39.5	40	40.5	41	41.5	41.5	42	42.5	43	43.5
4.....	40	40	40.5	41	41.5	42	42	42.5	43	43.5
5.....	40	40.5	41	41	41.5	42	42.5	43	43	43.5
6.....	40	40.5	41	41.5	41.5	42	42.5	43	43.5	44
7.....	40	40.5	41	41.5	42	42	42.5	43	43.5	44
8.....	40.5	40.5	41	41.5	42	42.5	43	43	43.5	44
9.....	40.5	41	41.5	42	42	42.5	43	43.5	44	44
30.0.....	40.5	41	41.5	42	42	42.5	43	43.5	44	44.5
1.....	41	41	41.5	42	42.5	43	43	43.5	44	44.5
2.....	41	41.5	41.5	42	42.5	43	43.5	44	44	44.5
3.....	41	41.5	42	42.5	43	43	43.5	44	44.5	45
4.....	41	41.5	42	42.5	43	43	43.5	44	44.5	45
5.....	41.5	41.5	42	42.5	43	43.5	44	44	44.5	45
6.....	41.5	42	42.5	42.5	43	43.5	44	44.5	45	45

Lengths.	Mean diameters.									
	.21.	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
25.0.....	37.5	37.5	38	38.5	38.5	39	39.5	40	40	40.5
1.....	37.5	38	38	38.5	39	39.5	40	40	40.5	41
2.....	37.5	38	38.5	38.5	39	39.5	40	40	40.5	41
3.....	38	38	38.5	39	39	39.5	40	40.5	41	41
4.....	38	38	38.5	39	39.5	39.5	40	40.5	41	41
5.....	38	38.5	39	39	39.5	40	40.5	40.5	41	41.5
6.....	38	38.5	39	39.5	39.5	40	40.5	41	41	41.5
7.....	38.5	39	39	39.5	40	40	40.5	41	41.5	42
8.....	38.5	39	39	39.5	40	40.5	40.5	41	41.5	42
9.....	39	39	39.5	40	40	40.5	41	41.5	41.5	42
26.0.....	39	39	39.5	40	40.5	40.5	41	41.5	42	42
1.....	39	39.5	40	40	40.5	41	41	41.5	42	42.5
2.....	39	39.5	40	40	40.5	41	41.5	41.5	42	42.5
3.....	39.5	39.5	40	40.5	41	41	41.5	42	42.5	43
4.....	39.5	40	40	40.5	41	41.5	41.5	42	42.5	43
5.....	39.5	40	40.5	40.5	41	41.5	42	42	43	43
6.....	39.5	40	40.5	41	41	41.5	42	42.5	43	43
7.....	40	40.5	40.5	41	41.5	42	42	42.5	43	43.5
8.....	40	40.5	41	41	41.5	42	42.5	42.5	43	43.5
9.....	40	40.5	41	41.5	42	42	42.5	43	43.5	44
27.0.....	40.5	40.5	41	41.5	42	42	42.5	43	43.5	44
1.....	40.5	41	41	41.5	42	42.5	43	43	43.5	44
2.....	40.5	41	41.5	42	42	42.5	43	43.5	44	44
3.....	41	41	41.5	42	42.5	43	43	43.5	44	44.5
4.....	41	41.5	41.5	42	42.5	43	43.5	43.5	44	44.5
5.....	41	41.5	42	42	42.5	43	43.5	44	44.5	45
6.....	41	41.5	42	42.5	43	43	43.5	44	44.5	45
7.....	41.5	42	42	42.5	43	43.5	44	44	44.5	45
8.....	41.5	42	42.5	42.5	43	43.5	44	44.5	44.5	45
9.....	41.5	42	42.5	43	43	43.5	44	44.5	45	45.5
28.0.....	42	42	42.5	43	43.5	44	44	44.5	45	45.5
1.....	42	42.5	43	43	43.5	44	44.5	45	45.5	46
2.....	42	42.5	43	43.5	43.5	44	44.5	45	45.5	46
3.....	42.5	43	43	43.5	44	44.5	45	45	45.5	46
4.....	42.5	43	43	43.5	44	44.5	45	45.5	45.5	46
5.....	42.5	43	43.5	44	44	44.5	45	45.5	46	46.5
6.....	42.5	43	43.5	44	44.5	44.5	45	45.5	46	46.5
7.....	43	43.5	44	44	44.5	45	45.5	46	46	47
8.....	43	43.5	44	44	44.5	45	45.5	46	46.5	47
9.....	43	43.5	44	44.5	45	45	45.5	46	46.5	47
29.0.....	43.5	43.5	44	44.5	45	45.5	46	46	46.5	47
1.....	43.5	44	44.5	45	45	45.5	46	46.5	47	47.5
2.....	43.5	44	44.5	45	45.5	45.5	46	46.5	47	47.5
3.....	44	44	44.5	45	45.5	46	46.5	47	47	47.5
4.....	44	44.5	44.5	45	45.5	46	46.5	47	47.5	47.5
5.....	44	44.5	45	45.5	46	46	46.5	47	47.5	48
6.....	44	44.5	45	45.5	46	46.5	47	47	47.5	48
7.....	44.5	45	45.5	45.5	46	46.5	47	47.5	48	48.5
8.....	44.5	45	45.5	46	46	46.5	47	47.5	48	48.5
9.....	45	45	45.5	46	46.5	47	47.5	48	48	48.5
30.0.....	45	45	45.5	46	46.5	47	47.5	48	48.5	48.5
1.....	45	45.5	46	46.5	47	47	47.5	48	48.5	49
2.....	45	45.5	46	46.5	47	47.5	47.5	48	48.5	49
3.....	45.5	46	46	46.5	47	47.5	48	48.5	49	49
4.....	45.5	46	46.5	46.5	47	47.5	48	48.5	49	49.5
5.....	45.5	46	46.5	47	47.5	48	48.5	49	49	49.5
6.....	45.5	46	46.5	47	47.5	48	48.5	49	49	49.5

Papers accompanying Mr. McKean's instruments.

SIR: In submitting my gauging instrument for your examination and report, as per letter of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, inclosed herewith, permit me to state that I conceived the idea when I had been gauging but a short time, but did not put it into practical use or submit it to the department, fearing that they might consider it impertinent in one occupying the position I then did, and believing it to be my duty to use such as they instructed. I present it now, as I find that the department desire to adopt some standard, that it may compete with others that may be presented. I have not put any scale upon the rod, as I have always believed that it would be best to have a table prepared in small book form, that the gauger could carry in his pocket, to which he could always refer, and not depend upon any calculation of his own, thereby avoiding many mistakes.

If a scale is needed, the style now in use can be made of metal and readily attached to my rod.

My instrument will make all the measurements correctly, is less liable to get out of adjustment, is more easily carried and worked, and will cost much less to manufacture than any now in use. I can prepare a table such as I refer to above.

I would be pleased if you would let this note accompany the report you may make to the department.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. McKEAN.

Professor SILAS L. LOOMIS, M. D.

(Address me care of R. D. O. Smith, No. 451 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.)

SIR: In submitting my improved gauging instrument for your examination allow me to accompany it with the following description. It is an instrument combining what is known as the calipers for taking the length of the cask from the outside, the thread rods for finding the head diameter, the bung rod for finding the bung diameter, the straight rod for taking the capacity of a cask by diagonal measurement, and the out stick for finding the number of gallons out of the cask, so that the gauger requires but one instrument to make all the measurements, and it is so constructed that by detaching the movable parts, a perfectly clean rod may be had.

Upon one side of the rod is the ordinary straight-rod scale graduated in gallons and parts. Upon another face of the rod I place a scale graduated in inches and tenths, arranged to read the cask's length in connection with the calipers. At the opposite, or butt, end of the rod I inscribe the ordinary out-stick scale.

Upon a third face of the rod is another scale graduated to inches and tenths, and arranged to read the head diameter, and upon the remaining face of the rod is a scale graduated also in inches and tenths and arranged to read the bung diameter.

There are two slides made to work over the rod with projections or arms. One slide is slipped on the rod, toward the end of which there is a mounting of brass or other metal, with small projections or lips to prevent it from passing over the rod, while a small flat spring keeps it firmly in position until it is desired to detach it, which can be done by simply pressing down the spring.

The other similar slide is then put on and we have a caliper, and the points of arms coming in contact with the two heads of the cask will indicate the length on the rod.

I also have two projections or lips on the under sides of the slides, for the purpose of resting on the casks to keep the rod in a horizontal and level position, in order to make the measurement more accurate. One slide is then removed from the rod.

The other may then be used for the purpose of taking the head diameter. The point of the rod is placed in the chime of the barrel and the slide moved until the lip strikes the chime at the opposite side, and the measurement will be found by reading the rod on the head-diameter scale.

For taking the bung diameter, place the rod in the cask and move the slide until the lip touches the under side of the stave at the bung, and by looking on the rod at the upper part of the slide, the correct measurement will be given without disturbing the rod or taking it out of the cask; thus any slipping or derangement of the reading will be avoided.

By detaching the slide we have a clean, straight rod, with a movable lip or flange for the purpose of going under the stave.

By my arrangement I have an instrument easily worked and carried, one that will make all the measurements accurately, not liable to get out of order, one that can be furnished at much less cost than any in use, and at the same time combining five instruments in one—all that can be required by any gauger.

I have a slight modification of my instrument, performing the same work, combining the same instruments, only differing in the permanency of one of the arms in place of a slide, and the transposition of some of the scales and parts, having but one movable part, and the scale for the head will do for the length, thus saving one scale.

I claim as new in my instrument—

1. An instrument for gauging in which is combined the straight rod, the calipers, the head rod, the bung rod, and the out stick.

2. The arrangement of the bung-rod scale and slide so that the measurement can be read without moving the instrument from the cask.

3. The caliper slide provided with the lips for the purpose of taking both head and bung diameter.

4. I claim the lips or projections on the under side and ends of the slides for the purpose of keeping the rods on a level while taking the length of the cask.

5. The caliper slides provided with the arms in combination with the ordinary straight rod.

I would also state that, in my experience as a gauger, I have found it very desirable not to depend upon any calculations of my own, made at the time of gauging, when a person is apt to be confused by others, and I therefore prepared tables of all the calculations I was likely to have and referred to them, and I intend, if the government should adopt my rod, to prepare a book, which will be of small size that the gauger may carry it in his pocket, to which he can refer and obtain readily the correct contents of any cask, also the proof and taxable gallons, and not depend upon any mental calculation of his own.

Trusting that my attempt at producing a perfect and handy instrument may meet with favor at your hands,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. McKEAN.

Prof. SILAS L. LOOMIS, M. D.

H. Ex. Doc. 272—10

Mr. McKean proposes to prepare a book containing—

1. Illustrations of the rod.
2. Descriptions and use of instruments.
3. Tables, first, second, and third, variety scales.
4. Mean diameter tables.
5. Table to find contents in wine gallons.
6. Table to find number of proof gallons.
7. Rules for gauging cisterns, vats, &c.

This gentleman also submitted samples of a mean diameter table, capacity table, and the table for ascertaining the number of proof gallons, which, except the capacity table, being similar to Mr. Prime's, are inserted below.

Head and bung diameter, to find the mean diameter—2d variety.

HEAD DI-AMETERS.	BUNG DIAMETERS.																			
	20.0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9	21.0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
18.	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.5	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.9	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.3	20.4	20.4
.1	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.5
.2	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.6
.3	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.6
.4	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.7
.5	19.5	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.7
.6	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.9	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.8
.7	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.9
.8	19.6	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.9
.9	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.9	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.9	20.9
19.	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.9	20.9
	BUNG DIAMETERS.																			
	21.0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9	22.0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
19.	20.3	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.9	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.3	21.4	21.5
.1	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.4	21.5	21.6
.2	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.9	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7
.3	20.4	20.5	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.8
.4	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.9	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.9
.5	20.5	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.9
.6	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.0
.7	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.1
.8	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.1
.9	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.2
20.	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.2
	BUNG DIAMETERS.																			
	22.0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9	23.0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
20.	21.3	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.9	21.9	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.3	22.4	22.5
.1	21.3	21.4	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.6
.2	21.4	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.8
.3	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9
.4	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9
.5	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	23.0
.6	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	23.0
.7	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	23.0	23.1
.8	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	23.0	23.1	23.2
.9	21.6	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.3
21.	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.3

Capacity and proof, to find number of proof gallons.

PER CENT.	WINE GALLONS.															
	38.	38½	39.	39½	40.	40½	41.	41½	42.	42½	43.	43½	44.	44½	45.	45½
100	38.	38.50	39.	39.50	40.	40.50	41.	41.50	42.	42.50	43.	43.50	44.	44.50	45.	45.50
101	38.38	38.88	39.39	39.89	40.40	40.90	41.41	41.91	42.42	42.92	43.43	43.93	44.44	44.94	45.45	45.95
102	38.76	39.27	39.78	40.29	40.80	41.31	41.82	42.33	42.84	43.35	43.86	44.37	44.88	45.39	45.90	46.01
103	39.14	39.65	40.17	40.68	41.20	41.71	42.23	42.74	43.26	43.77	44.29	44.80	45.32	45.83	46.35	46.86
104	39.52	40.04	40.56	41.08	41.60	42.12	42.64	43.16	43.68	44.20	44.72	45.24	45.76	46.28	46.80	47.32
105	39.90	40.42	40.95	41.47	42.00	42.52	43.05	43.57	44.10	44.62	45.15	45.67	46.20	46.72	47.25	47.77
106	40.28	40.81	41.34	41.87	42.40	42.93	43.46	43.99	44.52	45.05	45.58	46.11	46.64	47.17	47.70	48.23
107	40.66	41.19	41.73	42.26	42.80	43.33	43.87	44.40	44.94	45.47	46.01	46.54	47.08	47.61	48.15	48.68
108	41.04	41.58	42.12	42.66	43.20	43.74	44.28	44.82	45.36	45.90	46.44	46.98	47.52	48.06	48.60	49.14
109	41.42	41.96	42.51	43.05	43.60	44.14	44.69	45.23	45.78	46.32	46.87	47.41	47.96	48.50	49.05	49.59
110	41.80	42.35	42.90	43.45	44.00	44.55	45.10	45.65	46.20	46.75	47.30	47.85	48.40	48.95	49.50	50.05
111	42.18	42.73	43.29	43.84	44.40	44.95	45.51	46.06	46.62	47.17	47.73	48.28	48.84	49.39	49.95	50.50
112	42.56	43.12	43.68	44.24	44.80	45.36	45.92	46.48	47.04	47.60	48.16	48.72	49.28	49.84	50.40	50.96
113	41.94	43.50	44.07	44.63	45.20	45.76	46.33	46.89	47.56	48.02	48.59	49.15	49.72	50.28	50.85	51.41

It is found from a careful examination that all the requisites necessary for a simple, practical, and accurate method of gauging are found by combining the "mean diameter scale" of Mr. Prime's rod with the "combination rod" of Mr. McKean, if accompanied by all the proper tables.

The department will then have at its command the means of taking contents of a cask mechanically, with several checks or guards against errors.

The committee therefore recommend that these two instruments be combined, and that full directions be printed, together with all necessary tables for gauging, and prefixed to the "manual for the gaugers of spirits."

We cannot refrain from stating, that during the examination of the various instruments submitted to us, the necessity of having uniform standard instruments has impressed itself upon us as a matter of vital importance to the revenue service, and would here take occasion to direct the attention of the Commissioner to the necessity of appointing an officer in the bureau whose duty it shall be to *seal all instruments* used by the department.

SILAS L. LOOMIS,

President of the Department of Physics and Chemistry.

JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D., LL. D.,

President of the American Union

Academy of Literature, Science, and Art.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting reports of the officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau relative to meters and gaugers' instruments.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 2, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a communication of this date from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, inclosing three reports of officers of that bureau, which I request may be placed with my letter of the 28th ultimo, transmitting the report of the American Union Academy on saccharometers and gaugers' instruments.

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE,

Speaker House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, May 2, 1870.

SIR: I hand you herewith three reports from officers of this bureau, received within a few days, to which I beg to call your special attention.

1. Report of F. D. Sewall, esq., surveyor of distilleries, &c., on the condition of gaugers' instruments in some of the principal distilling districts in the United States, and in reference to lax practices by gaugers in the performance of their official duties.

2. Report of same on the manner of testing hydrometers and thermometers at the Coast Survey Office in this city, showing the necessity that exists for a change, and the propriety of transferring the entire business of testing gaugers' instruments to this office and transacting it in connection with the proposed system of testing saccharometers.

3. Report upon the same subject by Mr. A. G. Bliss, of the spirit division of this bureau, with statements of recent tests of hydrometers and thermometers in his presence.

I deem these several papers of so much importance in their relation to the subject of revenue derivable from domestic spirits that I respectfully suggest their transmission to the House of Representatives, that they may follow in order the report of the American Union Academy on saccharometers and gaugers' instruments, recently transmitted by you, and be printed as part of the same document.

Very respectfully,

C. DELANO,
Commissioner.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Report of Mr. F. D. Sewall on gaugers and gaugers' instruments.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1870.

SIR: During my recent examination of gaugers in Ohio and other States I found many irregularities existing, to the most important of which I have already called your attention. They proceed from several causes:

1st. The want of care and scrutiny exercised by officers recommending persons for appointment.

2d. The neglect of superior officers to see that their subordinates are properly instructed before being assigned to duty. In not a few instances gaugers with no theoretical or practical knowledge of their business, furnished with no regulations issued from this bureau, have been assigned to duty at distilleries, and left to grope along for months as best they could. A very small number of the many gaugers I have met had ever seen the manual, (series 2, No. 11,) and many of the officers knew nothing of it.

3d. That collectors and assessors have not familiarized themselves with the prescribed system of gauging and weighing, hence are unable to exercise any intelligent supervision over officers of this branch of the service.

4th. From the gaugers themselves. Many of them, however, who are at present incompetent, are intelligent and well-meaning men, and would, with correct instruction, make efficient officers.

There are others who were recommended for the reason that they were practical gaugers of long experience. It is extremely difficult to make this class conform to the prescribed rules. They are generally persistent in following their own notions and the commercial usage of the city and community where they live.

Another class, while not entirely ignoring the rules of their officer, are controlled, or at least influenced to a great degree, by the distiller or rectifier. This would not so frequently occur if collectors were themselves sufficiently informed as to be able to scrutinize their work.

Under these circumstances there is necessarily a want of uniformity in the system of gauging throughout the country, resulting in loss to the revenue, and often subjecting honest dealers to inconvenience and unnecessary trouble. This confusion is also increased by the practice which prevails in not conforming to the use of the prescribed instruments, and the want of care in the use of any instrument. For example, in the first Ohio district the standard hydrometer was entirely ignored, and the Dudley instrument substituted. In the Philadelphia districts (first, second, third, and fourth Pennsylvania) Trallis's hydrometer was generally used by United States gaugers. In the eighteenth Ohio district the straight rod only was used; the gaugers had no knowledge whatever of the calipers, and were unable to measure a cask with them.

A very common error prevails in ascertaining the *true per cent.* from the tables in the manual, the correction for volume being added or deducted as the temperature may be, while in ascertaining the volume of spirit the correction is not used.

Discrepancies often arise from the careless use of the gauging instrument, such as springing the calipers, jerking the head rod, not placing the bung rod perpendicular; sometimes the bung diameter is taken from the bung stave, instead of opposite the center of the bung. But little attention is paid to the shape of the cask gauged.

Again, very many errors are made, especially where a large number of packages are gauged at the same time, in computing the mean diameter, occasioned by the mental calculation required by the instruments now used. I believe it would be of very great advantage to obtain an instrument with the scale so prepared as to preclude the necessity of any mental calculation.

There are various other irregularities in common practice, such as gauging and branding the capacity (wine gallons) of barrels one or two days before they are filled, not cancelling the warehouse stamps when affixed or until the package is tax-paid. Also in the manner of branding I have found many packages, the marks upon which indicating the number of wine gallons, proof gallons, the serial number, &c., were perfectly illegible to any one except the gauger who put them on.

I deem it very important that all instruments now in the hands of the gaugers should be tested by a standard. From tests which I made in Cincinnati, I am satisfied that some of the hydrometers furnished are not correct. I had occasion, as you will remember, to report from the fourth Indiana district a serious error in the gauge of a large quantity of spirits from the use of incorrect calipers. That one instance resulted in a large loss to the revenue.

I know of no standard caliper and rods. It seems to me of the greatest importance that both the weighing and gauging instruments should be carefully tested at this office before being put into use.

As the government is not authorized to supply calipers, rods, and scales, I think that it would be practicable to issue them through collectors from this office, the cost thereof to be retained by the collector

from the first month's salary or earnings of the gauger, to reimburse the fund from which they are purchased.

I recommend that a circular be issued, substituted for Series 2, No. 11, comprehensive, but as brief as possible, containing minute instructions to gaugers, especially correcting the errors known now to exist. I also respectfully suggest that collectors be informed that they must familiarize themselves with the art and prescribed system of gauging, and that they be held jointly responsible with their gaugers for the correctness of the weighing and gauging in their respective districts.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. SEWALL,
Surveyor.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Report of Mr. A. G. Bliss on the testing of hydrometers at the Coast Survey Office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, April 29, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with instructions from A. M. Kanouse, esq., in charge of the division in the absence of yourself, I visited the United States Coast Survey Office the 26th instant, for the purpose of witnessing the process of testing the accuracy of the government hydrometer, designed to be furnished to the collectors of internal revenue for the use of United States gaugers.

Professor J. E. Hilgard, of the Coast Survey, informed me that the testing was performed by a person who had charge of the archives of the office, and that there being no fund to compensate him, the service was entirely gratuitous. He further stated that it had been the practice to test only *one in five* of the instruments. At my request, however, he directed that every one of the last consignment (twenty) should be thoroughly tested.

The stems were tested in a vessel shaped similar to two hydrometer cups, fastened together in such a manner that the spirit in each communicated with that in the other. Into this vessel was poured spirit of different strength, according to the stem to be tested, each stem being tested in two places. For instance, the No. 1 stems, marked from 0 to 100, (which were the only ones I saw tested,) were tested at about 25 and 90 per cent. Into one of the compartments of the vessel was placed a standard stem, and the stem to be tested into the other. All so tested which were found to agree within *one half of one per cent.* of the standard stem, were passed as perfect. While I was present one stem was rejected, it being found to vary one and one-half per cent. from the standard.

The only manner in which the thermometers were tested was by placing them side by side, and if a majority were found to indicate the same degree of temperature at one time, those found to agree were considered perfect. One was found to vary three degrees from the others, and was accordingly rejected.

At my suggestion one of the thermometers was tested by the standard instrument of the Coast Survey Office, and found correct. The person who tested the instruments stated that those composing the present lot

were found to be the nearest the standard of any he had tested. He also stated that he could not be expected to test every instrument, unless there was some provision made by which he could be compensated therefor.

In this connection I would respectfully suggest the propriety of having the hydrometers and stems tested in this office. I am satisfied that if this course were pursued, it would insure the accuracy of the instruments furnished for the use of the United States gaugers, as it is evident that, under the present system, they are not thoroughly tested.

Very respectfully,

A. G. BLISS,
Clerk.

Hon. J. GIVEN,
Deputy Commissioner.

Report of Mr. F. D. Sewall on the testing of hydrometers at the Coast Survey Office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, April 30, 1870.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from Mr. Kanouse, temporarily in charge of the division of distilled spirits, I visited, on the 27th instant, the office of the United States Coast Survey, for the purpose of witnessing the tests of standard hydrometers to be furnished United States gaugers from this office.

The tests were conducted by a person in charge of the archives of that office, in the manner described by Mr. A. G. Bliss in the report of his visit to the same office for a similar purpose the previous day.

Professor Hilgard does not personally superintend these experimental tests; the person charged with the duty notes the result of each test in a book, which, he informed me, he referred to the professor, and that he usually rejected stems varying one-half degree from the standard.

While I was in attendance two stems were found to vary nearly one degree from the standard. These were unevenly balanced, and when immersed were not perpendicular. No true indication could be taken from them. For this reason these were rejected. On the first test of stem No. 3, it was found that the three stems first tried varied one and a half degree from the standard then used. I suggested that the standard might be incorrect; upon that being tested it was found to vary more than one degree from the other standard stems. Professor Hilgard came in and observed this. The person in charge accounted for it by stating that in the confusion of the room, want of proper facilities, and his constant interruption for his other duties, he had unintentionally placed the wrong stem in the box containing the standard instruments. This person stated that while performing his other duties, and with the imperfect facilities afforded in the room where the experiments were made, the tests could not be conducted satisfactorily. I certainly agree with him, and in a matter of so much importance to both the government and the rights of the distiller and dealers, I think some further provision should be made for a more careful test of these instruments. I believe it equally important that the gauging instruments should also be carefully examined and tested before being put into use.

I desire to call your attention to the fact that it frequently occurs when a gauger breaks a stem he replaces it by purchase directly from the manufacturers in New York. These stems are subjected to no government test whatever.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. D. SEWALL,

Surveyor.

Hon. C. DELANO,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

BENJAMIN F. REYNOLDS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING

The petition of Benjamin F. Reynolds, late captain Company K Forty-eighth Illinois volunteers, for relief.

MAY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, May 11, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to return to the House of Representatives the accompanying petition of Benjamin F. Reynolds, late captain of Company K Forty-eighth Illinois volunteers, for relief, and to invite the attention of the Committee on Military Affairs to the accompanying report of the Adjutant General upon the case, which report is approved.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

LOUISVILLE, ILLINOIS, April 9, 1869.

HON. SIR: Some time since I addressed you a communication relative to the interests of Major Benjamin F. Reynolds. By the same mail I transmitted a similar communication to Hon. Richard Yates, who replies that he will co-operate with you in securing to Major Reynolds the claims to which he is justly entitled.

Reynolds is a modest man, as I presume you are aware, and feels a delicacy in presenting his claims in all their force. Those who are best acquainted with him here and understand what he did during the interval concerning which the accompanying affidavits speak, all unite in the expression that he is justly entitled to relief. He is a man with quite moderate means of a pecuniary character. He did as much as, and perhaps more than, any other single individual during the year 1863 to complete the quota of this county outside of the draft; and, as you are doubtless aware, Clay County offered very few drafted soldiers, making her record noble by presenting volunteer recruits in sufficient numbers to answer calls.

My opinion is that Reynolds is justly entitled to the pay of a captain from the 1st of August, A. D. 1863, until June, A. D. 1864, making ten

months, during a part of which time he was under your command, and fought with his company in those battles which will ever be remembered with pride by the patriotic. It is true, Reynolds might have stood back and waited the movements of red tape rule; but he waited for none of this. Prompted by patriotism, he did what he could at a time when his services were so eminently needed, and spent his money freely; but his needs now are felt by himself, and no patriot, it is thought, will oppose a return of the money he has expended on this occasion, and an allowance for his services wherein he periled his life in battle, in which had he been slain, his family never could have been pensioned.

Your attention is directed to the accompanying affidavits sustaining the merits of Major Reynolds's claims. With some of the affidavits I presume you are personally acquainted. There is, I believe, a large amount of testimony sustaining the points set forth in this matter.

General, if you are satisfied of the justice of this claim and the propriety of relieving the major by special act, you will confer on him a great favor by giving your great weight of influence in this direction.

Yours, very respectfully,

G. W. HERNY.

Hon. J. A. LOGAN, *M. C.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS, *Clay County, ss :*

Noah Webster, of lawful age, being duly sworn according to law, on his oath says that he is a resident of Clay County and State aforesaid; that he is well acquainted with Benjamin F. Reynolds, of said county and State, and that during the month of September, A. D. 1863, said Reynolds was engaged in recruiting men for the military service in the Forty-eighth regiment Illinois infantry volunteers; that said Reynolds continued at such recruiting service, and that he expended large sums of money providing lodgings, provisions, &c., for the recruits before they were within reach of regular government supplies; and also that said Reynolds was under military orders, and acted as commander of Company K of the Forty-eighth regiment Illinois volunteer infantry from January, A. D. 1864, during the remainder of the winter and spring until some time in June, A. D. 1864; and that during the month of March he entered the field with the company aforesaid on active duty as such captain, and was with said regiment during the campaign until June as aforesaid, and participated in all the battles in which his company was engaged during that period; and further, that said Reynolds acted as a brave and good soldier; and that said Reynolds was not mustered as captain until during the month of June, A. D. 1864, and until the time of his muster at said date he received no pay from the government, within the knowledge of affiant.

Affiant further says that he (affiant) was lieutenant of said Company K, and that afterward, and at the time of discharge from the military service in the month of August, A. D. 1865, he was captain of said company, succeeding said Reynolds, who had been promoted to be major of said Forty-eighth regiment.

NOAH WEBSTER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, A. D. 1869; and I certify that I have no interest in the prosecution of this claim.

[SEAL.]

C. D. KENDALL,

County Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, *Clay County, ss :*

Leland Engledow, James M. Gibson, and James H. Maning, of lawful age, citizens of Louisville Township, of the county aforesaid, and during the late rebellion members of Company K of the Forty-eighth regiment of Illinois volunteer infantry, being duly sworn according to law, on their several oaths depose and say that they are well acquainted with Benjamin F. Reynolds, of the town of Louisville, of said county and State; that during the late rebellion aforesaid said Reynolds was, during the fall of 1863, actively engaged in enlisting recruits for said Forty-eighth regiment, and did enlist a large number, the exact amount of which we do not know; and that he expended large sums of money for transportation for said recruits and for provisions for them; and that said Reynolds did the duties of a captain in said regiment during the winter of 1863-'64; that he accompanied the regiment, commanding Company K during the following spring, and was with and in command of said company from Resaca to Kenesaw Mountain, and engaged in all the battles in which said company was engaged; and we further state that said Reynolds conducted himself with bravery and skill as commander of said company.

We further say that we recognized and obeyed him as our lawful captain of said Company K until the 1st of June, A. D. 1864, and that he receipted for clothing, ordnance, and other property during the period aforesaid, and in all things, so far as we know, did well the duties of captain as aforesaid.

JAMES H. MANING.
LELAND ENGLEDOW.
JAS. M. GIBSON.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, *Clay County, ss :*

I, C. D. Kendall, clerk of the county court of said county and State aforesaid, certify that I am personally acquainted with the above-named persons who make the foregoing affidavit, and that they were by me sworn to the truthfulness of said statements on this 24th day of February, A. D. 1869.

[SEAL.]

C. D. KENDALL,
County Clerk.

STATE OF MISSOURI, *St. Louis County, ss :*

William W. Sanford, of lawful age, being produced and lawfully sworn, on his oath says that he was colonel of the Forty-eighth regiment of Illinois volunteer infantry in the year 1863; that said affiant as colonel of said regiment authorized Benjamin F. Reynolds to recruit and fill with volunteers Company K, of said regiment. Said Reynolds at that time was not a commissioned officer, having resigned on account of disability, and affiant thereupon recommended Reynolds to the governor of Illinois for the captaincy of said company, and in pursuance of this direction Reynolds proceeded to enlist large numbers of men and filled up said Company K to the maximum, and had additional recruits left that were mustered in other companies of said regiment. Affiant further states that owing to nominal informalities, for which said Reynolds was not responsible, he was not commissioned for a long period of time after he had been doing the duties of a captain of said Company K, and for such service he could receive no pay or allowances from the government. Affiant is not fully assured, but to the best of his recol-

lection, said Reynolds began his services of recruiting in the month of July, in the year 1863, and so continued in this duty until the following fall and winter, when he joined his regiment and continued with said company, commanding it and doing the duties and discharging the responsibilities of captain; and while in such position he engaged in all the actions against the enemy in which his company was engaged, and that he faithfully performed the duties as such captain. Affiant further states that such was the continued occupation and arduous duties of said Reynolds in the field, that he took no time to perfect his paper qualifications to discharge the duties and receive the pay and emoluments of his office, but did such duties without awaiting the tardy movements of formal prerequisites, and as a soldier conducted himself in the face of the enemy with bravery and skill, for which services in justice he is entitled to pay as such captain for about ten months. Affiant further states that in numerous battles he witnessed the skill and bravery of said Reynolds, and can further state that in all matters in the line of his duties as a soldier he deserves praise. And further affiant says not.

W. W. SANFORD,
Ex-Colonel Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, Lucien Eaton, a commissioner of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Missouri, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1869.

LUCIEN EATON,
United States Commissioner, Missouri District.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, *Clay County*, ss :

Benjamin F. Reynolds, first being duly sworn according to law, says that during the month of August, A. D. 1863, he received an order from Colonel William W. Sanford, then commanding the Forty-eighth regiment of Illinois volunteer infantry, directing him, the said B. F. Reynolds, to proceed to enlist volunteers to fill up the above-named regiment, and that he thereupon proceeded to enlist recruits for said regiment, and so continued to do for near five months, enlisting a sufficient number of men to fill up Company K, of the above-mentioned regiment, to its maximum, and twenty men beside; and also that said Reynolds enlisted a large number of men for other regiments, and they were accordingly sent forward to their respective commands. Said affiant further states that he spent large sums of money procuring lodgings, board, and other incidental necessary accommodations for said recruits, for all of which it cost him in entire expenses \$1,000 or more, for which he has not received any remuneration or pay from either the local or national authorities. Affiant further states that he joined the said Forty-eighth regiment about the first of January, A. D. 1864, and assumed the duties as captain of said Company K, and in command of said company was responsible for arms, equipments, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, for all of which said affiant receipted and was responsible until in the month of June, A. D. 1864. Affiant further states that he was not commissioned until June of the year last mentioned, in consequence of his having been mustered out of the United States military service in the year, upon a tender of his resignation based upon his disability, which disability for further promotion still remained until a certificate from the proper examining officer could be obtained;

and this hinderance to his promotion to this office, which he in fact was then and had been filling, continued so that he was not entitled to pay as an officer until June, A. D. 1864, until which last-mentioned time he had not since he began his service, in August, A. D. 1863, received any pay or allowance from the government for the services above-mentioned. Affiant further states that he was with said Forty-eighth regiment in all the battles, and did duty with his said company during the spring and up to some time in June, A. D. 1864, when he was duly commissioned and mustered, and then began to receive pay as other officers of like rank. Affiant further states that he was afterward promoted to be major of said regiment; that he is now a private citizen, and resides in the town of Louisville, in the county of Clay and State of Illinois.

B. F. REYNOLDS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, *Clay County*:

Personally appeared before C. D. Kendall, clerk of the county court in and for said county, B. F. Reynolds, of said State and county, and made oath to and subscribed the foregoing affidavit; and I further certify that I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the prosecution of this claim.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court at Louisville, this 18th day of March, A. D. 1869.

[SEAL.]

C. D. KENDALL,
County Clerk.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 5, 1870.

Petition of Major B. F. Reynolds, Forty-eighth Illinois volunteers; referred by Hon. J. F. Asper, M. C., from Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.

Reynolds claims pay as captain Company K, Forty-eighth Illinois volunteers, from August 1, 1863, (date he states he commenced to recruit for said regiment,) to June, 1864, (date of his muster.)

In his petition, he claims that he recruited his company, K, to the minimum, and some twenty besides; it is also stated by affidavits of his brother officers (herewith) that from August, 1863, he (Reynolds) recruited "large numbers" of recruits, and spent "large sums of moneys (about \$1,000,)" for the maintenance of said recruits. He further states that, in January, 1864, he joined his regiment and served in all the battles in which his command was engaged until June, 1864, when he was mustered in; that by some technicalities he failed to receive his commission until June, 1864, when he was mustered in.

It appears from the records on file here that Reynolds was discharged the service as captain Company K Forty-eighth Illinois volunteers, on account of physical disability, by Special Field Order No. 15, April 19, 1862, from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi.

On February 10, 1864, the adjutant general of Illinois made application for the removal of his disability, in order to recommission him, (same company and regiment,) but on account of the irregularity of the medical certificate accompanying the application the same was returned for correction. The necessary correction having been made, the disability in his case was removed by letter from here, dated March 21, 1864.

The recruit rolls on file here show that Reynolds recruited but twelve men for the regiment (all of whom were assigned to Company K) subsequent to January 1, 1864. There is no evidence on file that he re-

cruited any men prior to January 1, 1864. The statement, therefore, that he recruited large numbers of recruits is not confirmed by official records. The last of his recruits were enlisted by him at Flora, Illinois, February 24, 1864, showing that he had not reported to his command on that date. This contradicts the statement that he joined his regiment January 1, 1864.

The regimental return for March 1 bears his name, therefore it would seem he joined his command on or about March 1, 1864. He was mustered as captain June 14, 1864, to date May 22, 1864, and properly, (under long-established regulations,) as it appears from his own affidavit, that his commission was not received by him prior to that date.

The adjutant general of Illinois reports that Reynolds's commission as captain was issued for him April 25, 1864, forwarded from State headquarters to him, at Scottsboro, Alabama, April 27, 1864, and his letter of acceptance, acknowledging its receipt, is dated "Kingston, Georgia, in the field, May 19, 1864." The paymaster general reports him first paid as captain from May 22, 1864, (date of his muster.)

The complication in the case results from the claimant attempting duty prior to his being granted permission by the President of the the United States, (through the removal of the disability resulting from his discharge in 1862,) and prior to his receiving a new commission from the governor of the State.

The War Department cannot recognize claims for pay prior to the date of a muster-in, but as the State authorities, February 10, 1864, by asking removal of disability, evidenced an intent to commission the claimant, there would seem justice in such special legislation as would permit the Secretary of War to cause the claimant to be paid, say from March 1, 1864, he being borne on the regimental return for that month.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE POST OFFICE DE-
PARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM THE

TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

Report of the receipts and expenditures (in compliance with section 7 of the act of July 2, 1836,) for the service of the Post Office Department for fiscal year ending June 30, 1867 and 1868.

MAY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
DIVISION OF BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS,
Washington, May 16, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with section 7 of the act of July 2, 1836, I have the honor herewith to transmit copies of account current "for service of the Post Office Department" for fiscal year ending June 30, 1867 and 1868.

Very respectfully,

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of the United States.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

The Post Office Department in account with the Treasurer of the United States for receipts and expenditures for the third quarter of 1866.

No.	To warrants paid, viz :		No.	To warrants paid, viz :	
3457	C. Bonknight.....	\$2, 832 14	3539	D. H. Seybolt.....	\$72 94
8	P. N. Rawlston.....	129 16	3540	J. C. Paulding.....	72 94
9	E. B. Olmstead.....	218 73	1	J. B. Wingate.....	65 11
3460	W. Buffington.....	112 08	2	J. L. Crouch.....	65 11
1	F. W. Ames.....	112 08	3	B. T. Bye.....	65 11
2	E. Avery.....	112 08	4	J. Notestine.....	65 11
3	L. B. Colwell.....	96 43	5	S. Slater.....	80 77
4	C. H. Frank.....	112 08	6	K. Edmonds.....	1, 375 00
5	G. H. Frisbie.....	96 43	7	G. H. Colket.....	782 70
6	W. F. Haradon.....	72 94	8	Robert Offutt.....	67 28
7	C. Harper.....	96 43	9	W. H. Lancashire.....	176 27
8	M. H. Houghton.....	32 97	3550	George F. Nesbitt.....	4, 226 62
9	W. H. Humphrey.....	96 43	1	John Sproat.....	3, 360 00
3470	C. O. Ingersoll.....	112 08	2	G. F. Schwartz.....	57 28
1	W. H. Postley.....	96 43	3	W. Y. Swiggett.....	65 11
2	H. F. Otis.....	112 08	4	D. Symonds.....	65 11
3	A. J. Miller.....	96 43	5	C. H. Branscomb.....	781 98
4	W. W. Hewins.....	57 28	6	S. R. Row.....	216 25
5	S. W. Hewins.....	65 11	7	B. K. Sharretts.....	230 37
6	D. M. Boyd.....	143 40	8	D. C. Rollins.....	253 88
7	Beverly Clarke.....	121 43	9	Nancy Mathews.....	62 48
8	H. W. Campbell.....	57 28	3560	A. S. Dodd.....	4, 240 35
9	C. E. Wheeler.....	189 75	1	H. D. Bookstaver.....	65 11
3480	R. C. Gaskill.....	1, 060 84	2	P. F. Trepanier.....	65 11
1	Richard Hodges.....	215 77	3	E. M. Gregory.....	72 94
2	George K. Culp.....	22 63	4	D. A. Holmes.....	65 11
3	S. W. Wilson.....	99 84	5	G. A. Lamb.....	65 11
4	C. Thompson.....	125 00	6	E. Jones.....	65 11
5	G. W. Martin.....	95 00	7	H. P. Ross.....	65 11
6	W. S. Huntington.....	992 37	8	C. L. Murphy.....	65 11
7	Same.....	757 63	9	A. Miller.....	57 28
8	Henry Winsor.....	3 78	3570	J. S. Mayhew.....	57 28
9	Elisha Disney.....	336 28	1	J. Mann.....	65 11
3490	G. F. Nesbitt.....	46, 035 79	2	W. C. McVay.....	16 48
1	J. I. Atkinson.....	25, 498 44	3	E. McDonald.....	65 11
2	L. Zevely.....	51 19	4	S. H. Knapp.....	50 00
3	A. D. Sheppard.....	10, 061 54	5	L. D. Hinkley.....	54 75
4	R. R. Sloan.....	366 36	6	D. Dorrington.....	29 39
5	M. Smith.....	208 95	7	A. H. Wing.....	65 11
6	O. M. Clayes & Co.....	319 00	8	S. R. Wilson.....	65 11
7	G. Butler.....	65 11	9	W. P. White.....	65 11
8	T. Knapp.....	65 11	3580	J. J. White.....	49 45
9	E. F. Hotchkiss.....	72 94	1	J. C. Voit.....	65 11
3500	H. W. Shoemaker.....	72 94	2	D. A. Harrover.....	65 11
1	J. S. Pearce.....	65 11	3	J. S. Foster.....	65 11
2	W. C. Hammatt.....	273 04	4	G. W. Dornan.....	72 94
3	W. Thompson.....	106 55	5	G. Leibley.....	65 11
4	J. M. Cowen.....	32 15	6	J. H. Fister.....	65 11
5	E. W. Lyles.....	57 28	7	C. A. Feyhl.....	72 94
6	J. A. Alberts.....	57 28	8	H. F. Moore.....	57 28
7	M. C. Meigs.....	4, 575 00	9	W. H. Helm.....	49 45
8	E. H. Smith.....	57 28	3590	W. H. Greenleaf.....	65 11
9	W. G. Wilcox.....	57 28	1	W. A. Goldsmith.....	65 11
3510	J. E. Lytle.....	112 08	2	J. R. Dobyns.....	65 11
1	S. S. Talbot.....	112 08	3	L. Crowl.....	49 45
2	G. W. Soult.....	96 43	4	W. V. Channon.....	57 28
3	J. Krickbaum.....	96 43	5	J. A. Brolaski.....	57 28
4	F. M. Kerr.....	96 43	6	J. W. Botts.....	65 11
5	B. K. Farquhar.....	96 43	7	G. O. Bacon.....	72 94
6	W. K. Emerick.....	112 08	8	G. O. Dearborn.....	65 11
7	R. G. Brinker.....	112 08	9	J. Cross.....	72 94
8	H. G. Burnell.....	96 43	3600	G. F. Nesbitt.....	17 50
9	W. A. Davis.....	80 77	1	M. H. Hale.....	72 94
3520	W. A. Daily.....	243 50	2	W. L. Hicks.....	32 97
1	A. Humphrey.....	643 05	3	N. Howard.....	65 11
2	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	91, 250 00	4	B. D. Hopkins.....	72 94
3	Same.....	3, 317 75	5	J. Gresham.....	72 94
4	Same.....	45, 743 43	6	W. J. Fuller.....	72 94
5	J. J. Tracy.....	96, 250 00	7	E. French.....	72 94
6	C. P. Johnson.....	127 75	8	W. Foxton.....	65 11
7	G. P. Woodbury.....	72 94	9	H. S. Collins.....	821 74
8	R. G. Merrill.....	72 94	3610	H. Merrill.....	72 94
9	C. C. Leech.....	72 94	1	J. G. Oliver.....	72 94
3530	B. F. Lemon.....	65 11	2	M. M. Nye.....	65 11
1	A. A. Lane.....	72 94	3	H. F. Swope.....	72 94
2	A. G. Hatry.....	65 11	4	C. Folman.....	72 94
3	A. B. Elsbree.....	72 94	5	T. R. Taylor.....	65 11
4	T. C. Smith.....	72 94	6	T. Tallis.....	65 11
5	C. Safford.....	72 94	7	A. S. Whitcomb.....	65 11
6	F. P. Finch.....	49 45	8	W. S. West.....	72 94
7	P. R. Fairchild.....	72 94	9	J. M. Wines.....	72 94
3538	E. Adams.....	65 11	3620	H. C. Wood.....	72 94

DR.

THIRD QUARTER 1866—Continued.

No.	To warrants paid, viz:		No.	To warrants paid, viz:	
3621	B. J. Williams	\$95 00	3703	H. G. & G. S. Moulton	\$97 50
2	J. Gayler	221 60	4	T. R. Livingston	50 07
3	G. F. Nesbitt & Co	12 15	5	W. M. Shanks	61 33
4	Fairbanks & Co	848 50	6	W. Osborn	872 10
5	J. Steward	57 28	7	J. Landis	77 97
6	E. S. Hill, jr	15 00	8	W. H. Davis	217 89
7	A. J. Lee	15 00	9	S. Weary	36 63
8	J. M. Belknap	15 00	3710	F. H. Buchols	24 20
9	W. H. Taylor	65 11	1	C. A. Elson	117 00
3630	Bradley Barlow	3,214 50	2	D. Atkinson	25 00
1	Barlow, Cottrell & Co	618 50	3	S. N. Harding	152 62
2	Bradley Barlow	333 50	4	G. Slaughter	77 06
3	Barlow, Cottrell, Vickroy & Barnum	8,467 24	5	J. B. Leachman	51 75
4	M. H. Falls	250 00	6	Henry Kennedy	109 29
5	Same	1,483 52	7	S. C. Bradford	17 50
6	Same	1,000 00	8	S. W. Temple	125 79
7	S. B. Cole	65 11	9	J. A. Dunnagan	112 50
8	H. McCafferty	41 24	3720	L. William Fern	332 50
9	A. Sherwood	17 36	1	Philip Temple	31 76
3640	M. Keary	1,000 00	2	W. G. Sloan	256 50
1	R. S. Bartlett	72 94	3	David Staser	50 00
2	L. J. Abbott	65 11	4	P. G. Gallbraith	\$20 63
3	G. E. Colbert	65 11	5	G. H. Hause	32 25
4	T. J. Crilly	13,146 53	6	J. W. Hayes	37 50
5	J. H. Kinnard	65 11	7	J. L. Calvert	78 07
6	C. W. Jones	57 28	8	A. Harbke	27 35
7	J. W. Watson	2 88	9	G. W. Carter	50 00
8	G. B. Weldon	96 43	3730	G. Lutz	135 61
9	E. W. Weldon	80 77	1	C. Hoeger	12 50
3650	Oelrichs & Co	22,866 61	2	J. Heid	56 25
1	Isaac Bell	25,394 30	3	G. E. Stokes	37 24
2	J. G. Dale	58,173 36	4	J. B. Bohannon	145 00
3	Kuhnhardt & Co	7,026 42	5	Whitley & Taylor	214 25
4	Postmaster Gen'l of Canada	18,898 15	6	Barrett & Trout	447 25
5	A. L. Wellman	80 77	7	J. Lawson	35 98
6	R. Van Slyke	278 69	8	E. M. Hood	57 28
7	A. V. Lunger	57 28	9	T. Hinkley	99 02
8	John Lee	13 03	3740	J. H. Lambert	33 56
9	J. T. King	65 11	1	T. H. Perkins	32 28
3660	W. J. Kennedy	65 11	2	W. Burssley	43 30
1	J. A. Humphreys	65 11	3	W. F. Jones	68 07
2	W. C. Dunning	96 43	4	W. Hewins	181 11
3	S. N. Cloud	65 11	5	J. T. Wood	106 67
4	J. W. Chackley	65 11	6	F. W. Deane	92 50
5	E. A. Barber	1,416 15	7	H. Dunham	50 02
6	W. T. Kelly	91 85	8	T. A. Scott	293 68
7	B. T. Atkins	108 99	9	E. Howe	292 52
8	H. E. Pollock	65 11	3750	J. Dennen	150 00
9	C. B. Polhemus	2,500 00	1	J. W. Converse	42 38
3670	Peter Donahue	2,500 00	2	M. D. Benson	492 11
1	J. S. McCune	3,745 00	3	A. K. Teele	37 08
2	R. Smith	23 48	4	W. P. Allen	50 76
3	Rittenhouse, Fowler & Co	694 46	5	C. T. & F. W. Hatch	291 95
4	G. H. Mixer	75 00	6	W. A. Dougherty	10 70
5	C. Chaffee	622 28	7	A. Lambart	34 22
6	Same	6,359 74	8	H. H. Mayo	65 42
7	William S. Henly	102 25	9	B. F. Kendrick	83 50
8	E. Langley	175 00	3760	H. Black	9 65
9	William A. Fitzgerald	1,250 00	1	W. S. Calvert	68 03
3680	J. L. Wallace	67 01	2	C. Fietze	68 62
1	J. Gibbs	102 30	3	Dugger & Guyot	38 44
2	J. H. Yett	54 50	4	S. W. Cowles	55 74
3	P. A. Rawleston	75 00	5	E. C. Lang	56 16
4	E. Disney	187 50	6	D. Couch	12 50
5	B. J. Gibbs	21 00	7	J. D. Watkins	72 47
6	George H. Peay	39 68	8	S. Gumaer	38 29
7	J. Z. Kent	43 89	9	J. C. Holly	113 04
8	J. H. Ray	15 13	3770	William Moore	116 88
9	E. Mindrup	\$35 74	1	C. A. Dodges	62 50
3690	F. A. Freymouth	13 93	2	Stoutenberg & Coots	154 44
1	P. Nappier	21 43	3	A. S. Joscelyn	29 51
2	G. B. Hance	28 37	4	C. Booth	28 48
3	W. H. Travis	121 57	5	P. P. W. Majors	125 00
4	R. F. Huston	3 08	6	J. H. Collett	5 47
5	X. Pinet	24 06	7	Henry Paul	47 50
6	James O. Williams	47 77	8	B. Swor	28 07
7	Spofford, Tileston & Co	8,901 48	9	A. A. Fleming	70 09
8	Bridge, Lord & Co	56 20	3780	M. Graham	42 90
9	J. W. Garrett	1,695 12	1	T. D. Pettijohn	40 25
3700	F. Snow & Co	299 71	2	I. J. Edmonson	243 68
1	Garrison & Allen	4,872 03	3	J. Lawrence	48 25
3702	D. Gault	20 00	4	Andrew Purcell	175 42
			3785	T. J. Hard	51 05

Dr.

THIRD QUARTER 1866—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
3786	T. McClenahan.....	\$101 72	3869	N. H. Goldsmith.....	\$66 55
7	Holmes & Hukell.....	20 74	3870	J. H. Fister.....	66 55
8	B. F. Meller.....	3 90	1	J. Fink.....	50 54
9	L. B. Clarke.....	1, 816 00	2	F. P. Finch.....	50 54
3790	Same.....	99 81	3	S. S. Talbot.....	114 56
1	Same.....	102 20	4	G. W. Soult.....	98 56
2	J. Price.....	128 90	5	J. E. Lytle.....	114 56
3	J. Brewer.....	24 84	6	J. W. Lewis.....	114 56
4	J. W. Bennett.....	25 14	7	J. Krickbaum.....	98 56
5	C. C. Saunders.....	21 23	8	F. M. Kerr.....	98 56
6	J. Corwin.....	52 60	9	B. H. Farquhar.....	98 56
7	J. W. Suezey.....	67 63	3880	W. K. Emerick.....	114 56
8	J. H. & J. M. Overton.....	29 81	1	L. Crawl.....	50 54
9	J. N. Sell.....	50 00	2	H. G. Burnell.....	98 56
3800	B. B. Newton.....	6 15	3	R. G. Brinker.....	114 56
1	T. A. Smith.....	128 89	4	Clarke & Day.....	\$140 83
2	G. H. Lott.....	93 61	5	J. P. Crasthwait.....	45 53
3	T. Kelly.....	125 00	6	P. G. Goss.....	28 58
4	W. Foster.....	300 00	7	G. Bristow.....	50 71
5	W. J. Lee.....	\$30 39	8	John Hunter.....	36 92
6	J. Boswell.....	10 31	9	Henry C. Lamb.....	288 60
7	D. S. Richardson.....	12 56	3890	A. D. Molony.....	98 60
8			1	Gilley & Hampton.....	55 76
9	M. W. Matthew.....	210 00	2	Simon Reynolds.....	75 00
3810	J. S. Emery.....	10 00	3	E. Davis.....	42 50
1	C. Baldwin.....	187 99	4	Philip Porter.....	10 00
2	J. J. Fiddler.....	74 31	5	Same.....	186 75
3	B. G. Gibbs.....	21 00	6	J. Morris.....	78 00
4	S. Bishop.....	142 00	7	J. Gilbert.....	208 00
5	J. H. Divertoy.....	72 49	8	J. Cretsinger.....	53 26
6	S. A. Wheatley.....	350 00	9	H. B. Hatch.....	313 44
7	W. N. Falls.....	1, 516 30	3900	J. R. Tracy.....	64 27
8	J. L. Crough.....	66 55	1	F. M. Young.....	26 53
9	W. H. Postley.....	98 56	2	William W. Marsh.....	9 40
3820	H. F. Otis.....	114 56	3	Samuel Lawrence.....	137 67
1	R. J. Miller.....	98 56	4	B. F. Coles.....	65 19
2	B. T. Bye.....	66 55	5	E. S. Low.....	218 75
3	W. Y. Swiggett.....	66 55	6	D. H. Seybolt.....	74 56
4	J. B. Wingate.....	66 55	7	J. C. Paulding.....	74 56
5	D. M. Boyd.....	146 58	8	G. A. Lamb.....	66 55
6	H. W. Campbell.....	58 55	9	J. T. King.....	66 55
7	B. Clarke.....	98 56	3910	C. W. Jones.....	58 55
8	S. W. Hewins.....	66 55	1	J. P. Jack.....	66 55
9	W. W. Hewins.....	58 55	2	A. J. Hartvy.....	66 55
3830	S. B. Row.....	222 92	3	E. M. Gregory.....	74 56
1	Allen McLane.....	37, 500 00	4	J. S. Foster.....	66 55
2	W. P. White.....	66 55	5	S. N. Cloud.....	66 55
3	J. C. Voit.....	66 55	6	J. W. Chochley.....	66 55
4	P. F. Trepanier.....	66 55	7	Aaron Haley.....	31 25
5	D. Symonds.....	66 55	8	William Flannagin.....	30 91
6	C. L. Murphy.....	66 55	9	George W. Cowpertwaite.....	24 86
7	A. Miller.....	58 55	3920	Samuel Bishop.....	134 75
8	W. C. McVay.....	16 85	1	A. E. Cox.....	179 93
9	E. McDonald.....	66 55	2	J. G. Stevens.....	713 07
3840	A. V. Lunger.....	58 55	3	Quincy A. Brooks.....	349 59
1	G. Seibley.....	66 55	4	Waydell & Co.....	186 13
2	C. O. Ingersoll.....	114 56	5	James A. Raynor.....	\$313 92
3	W. H. Humphrey.....	98 56	6	E. Cunard.....	369 45
4	M. H. Houghton.....	33 70	7	Smith & Dunning.....	233 40
5	W. F. Haradon.....	74 56	8	Charles A. Whitney.....	1, 891 88
6	C. Harper.....	98 56	9	Hoadley, Eno & Co.....	150 00
7	G. H. Frisbie.....	98 56	3930	J. Leaycraft.....	126 07
8	C. H. Frank.....	114 56	1	D. Goff.....	64 85
9	G. W. Dornan.....	74 56	2	J. Barrett.....	52 38
3850	L. B. Calwell.....	98 56	3	Riley & Smith.....	13 20
1	W. Buffington.....	114 56	4	J. Sooy.....	23 97
2	F. W. Ames.....	114 56	5	J. Baker.....	45 04
3	W. Ruger.....	6, 785 87	6	J. Parker.....	40 98
4	Henry Garrison.....	50 00	7	J. Whirl.....	50 00
5	E. C. Noe.....	65 11	8	S. S. Noveross.....	100 00
6	J. B. Maxwell.....	20 01	9	D. B. Moore.....	39 08
7	J. R. Partridge.....	34 09	3940	B. M. Ferguson.....	40 22
8	J. D. Cameron.....	3, 871 03	1	A. J. Husted.....	32 78
9	A. Horner.....	8, 559 44	2	G. C. G. Smith.....	38 24
3860	J. A. Castele.....	37 31	3	Thomas Long.....	31 25
1	J. J. P. Johnson.....	26 41	4	D. W. Clement.....	140 12
2	Luske & Haynie.....	31 25	5	P. Blackwood.....	86 99
3	J. Martin.....	38 75	6	G. R. Pedrick.....	38 34
4	Jay Cooke & Co.....	25, 000 00	7	C. P. Johnson.....	130 57
5	F. P. Sawyer.....	12, 684 12	8	J. R. Slack.....	122 34
6	E. Avery.....	114 56	9	T. J. Yorke.....	270 60
7	E. Jones.....	66 55	3950	Ireland & Wilson.....	136 86
3868	D. A. Harrover.....	66 55	3951	C. E. Barrett.....	3, 515 48

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THIRD QUARTER 1866—Continued.

No.	To warrants paid, viz:		No.	To warrants paid, viz:	
3952	W. Curtis	\$993 17	4035	S. Gibson	\$65 00
3	W. W. Bond	146 25	6	C. Bonknight	1,352 97
4	D. C. Jackson	436 42	7	D. Hughes	120 62
5	G. H. Colket	738 24	8	S. Cochran	75 00
6	N. P. Brown	62 50	9	L. Haynie	31 25
7	C. Saffell	2,102 11	4040	J. W. Botts	66 55
8	E. L. Davison	584 04	1	W. H. Greenleaf	66 55
9	P. H. Baker	530 64	2	W. Fuller	74 56
3960	W. W. Phipps	1,290 86	3	E. French	74 56
1	G. K. Howard	314 15	4	H. Elmore	58 55
2	W. J. & T. M. Saunders	140 00	5	W. C. Dunning	198 56
3	J. Belshe	31 25	6	C. Williman, jr	1,942 97
4	J. W. Hannah	41 46	7	J. R. Dobyns	66 55
5	E. Goodman	3 54	8	G. O. Dearborn	66 55
6	J. O. Newlee	9 00	9	S. B. Cole	66 55
7	Frier & Lerck	31 82	4050	J. A. Brolaski	58 55
8	L. Zevely	68 75	1	G. O. Bacon	74 56
9	W. M. Huster	378 21	2	J. H. Alberts	74 38
3970	Samuel D. Kietz	147 85	3	L. J. Abbott	66 55
1	L. R. Lentz	53 50	4	L. W. Williams	125 00
2	Henry Taylor	12 43	5	G. K. Culp	44 48
3	C. R. Holland	38 21	6	J. P. Southern	2,814 25
4	George Reinhart	21 21	7	W. D. Sibert	\$175 14
5	J. M. Lacey	40 23	8	J. A. Moorhead	126 92
6	E. Hartpence	31 79	9	M. M. Nye	66 55
7	T. Auld	33 47	4060	W. T. Kelley	66 55
8	M. Gerhart	27 79	1	N. Weaver	86 25
9	William Stallman	34 89	2	S. Terill	94 15
3980	L. Betz	160 24	3	T. Wills	155 51
1	Price & Daubert	85 02	4	A. W. Eichelberger	224 49
2	G. E. Blain	60 91	5	A. C. Ramsey	114 67
3	B. K. Johnson	53 45	6	J. P. Wiley	98 09
4	S. E. Hartranft	330 40	7	J. Lee	66 55
5	E. Kirk	128 39	8	A. A. Lane	74 56
6	T. Hawk	12 90	9	J. A. Humphreys	66 55
7	G. Birkman	70 13	4070	N. Howard	66 55
8	T. Sparks	68 82	1	W. H. Helm	50 54
9	William A. Nester	119 85	2	M. H. Hale	74 56
3990	A. Staudinger	79 09	3	J. H. German	66 55
1	J. Steward	38 48	4	B. F. Lee	549 92
2	F. B. Capps	193 75	5	W. Cooper	141 55
3	J. D. Cameron	2,413 90	6	A. M. Taylor	56 74
4	W. H. Sayer	1,196 99	7	Zuin & Cardwell	75 35
5	J. Huddell	253 25	8	L. H. Dyer	1,138 51
6	A. W. Buckman	5 60	9	A. H. Hard	200 00
7	H. Whiteman	306 05	4080	W. H. Hewins	35 09
8	J. Morrell	4,783 38	1	S. Reynolds	167 50
9	Samuel Knox	78 15	2	J. M. Cowen	33 93
4000	J. Steward	58 55	3	B. Wheat	42 87
1	G. F. Schwarz	74 38	4	W. Thompson	87 74
2	H. E. Pollock	66 55	5	A. G. Lewis	116 70
3	J. H. M. Kinard	66 55	6	A. J. Oliver	36 50
4	T. R. Taylor	66 55	7	J. H. Fisher	114 94
5	B. K. Sharretts	289 74	8	J. Cummings	354 23
6	W. A. Davis	82 56	9	F. Conway	411 67
7	B. B. Vassall	449 02	4090	T. T. Church	187 95
8	Gilley & Hampton	187 99	1	I. B. Parker	758 33
9	W. G. Wilcox	58 55	2	S. Williams	1,914 07
4010	J. J. White	19 57	3	V. D. Pinkham	150 00
1	H. F. Swope	74 56	4	Z. M. Sherley	1,063 74
2	E. H. Smith	58 55	5	J. A. Baldwin	678 14
3	J. S. Pearce	66 55	6	S. Williams	2,682 26
4	T. Tallis	66 55	7	C. C. Hassler	59 00
5	H. W. Shoemaker	74 56	8	Philander Bishop	139 41
6	B. F. Lemon	66 55	9	O. P. Houghawout	137 56
7	C. C. Leech	74 56	4100	D. B. Watrous	200 24
8	T. Knapp	66 55	1	F. F. Thomas	54 67
9	E. F. Hotchkiss	74 56	2	D. C. Hathorn	73 31
4020	E. M. Hood	58 55	3	H. Merrill	74 56
1	D. A. Holmes	66 55	4	J. S. Mayhew	58 55
2	R. E. Hall	66 55	5	E. W. Lyles	74 38
3	W. Foxton	66 55	6	J. W. Parker	327 60
4	P. R. Fairchild	74 56	7	Americus Moser	270 00
5	L. B. Edmiston	66 55	8	E. A. Rollius	17 81
6	R. S. Bartlett	74 56	9	Jessup & Moore	10,700 00
7	E. Adams	66 55	4110	F. J. Crilly	1,953 30
8	G. B. Woodbury	74 56	1	E. A. Rollins	190 60
9	A. B. Elsbree	74 56	2	Same	2,135 18
4030	T. C. Smith	74 56	3	Same	285 73
1	C. Safford	74 56	4	Stein & Hohn	158 81
2	R. G. Merrill	74 56	5	J. M. Dick	7,480 50
3	R. Brown	100 55	6	Bagwell, Evans & Co.	33 94
4034	L. J. Hamilton	48 75	4117	H. C. Wood	74 56

DR.

THIRD QUARTER 1866—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
4118	A. H. Wing	\$66 55	4200	Brickley, Neel & Shackelford	\$233 20
9	S. K. Wilson	66 55	1	N. G. Taylor	477 12
4120	W. S. West	74 56	2	B. S. Hedrick	586 50
1	G. B. Weldon	98 56	3	W. H. Lancashire	65 11
2	E. W. Weldon	82 56	4	H. E. Pollock	42 01
3	A. L. Wellman	82 56	5	A. S. Whitcomb	66 55
4	B. D. Hopkins	74 56	6	J. Pyles	206 25
5	J. Gresham	74 56	7	J. Gayler	220 02
6	J. Cross	74 56	8	J. J. Miller	213 45
7	G. E. Colbert	66 55	9	J. Fink	100 55
8	C. Tolman	74 56	4210	P. Barto	687 71
9	S. Slater	82 56	1	Ben Halladay	1, 153 21
4130	J. M. Ellis	72 00	2	T. J. Adamson	271 08
1	B. Payton	49 25	3	W. M. S. Taylor	75 00
2	S. Bishop	8 00	4	J. W. Mills	59 53
3	O. Macy	1, 461 82	5	J. W. De Hart	337 50
4	Ira Dixon	63 00	6	A. Robey	25 00
5	Same	21 11	7	C. B. Shotwell	60 00
6	Charles Watson	325 19	8	Fahnestock & Tate	417 88
7	F. A. Norton	170 63	9	T. Petit	150 00
8	W. Hixon	74 80	4220	G. Olner	59 38
9	W. C. Hammatt	248 37	1	A. M. De Souchet	1, 327 35
4140	Z. W. Frazer	1, 161 70	2	R. Howell	25 00
1	S. Smith	514 30	3	Q. A. Keith	1, 832 07
2	J. Lanter	60 05	4	R. Sanders	115 00
3	W. R. & J. M. Dickey	180 00	5	T. P. Covington	228 80
4	W. H. Taylor	66 55	6	L. Johnson	844 44
5	J. G. Oliver	74 56	7	G. Stark	1, 831 67
6	J. Notestine	66 55	8	T. Montgomery	141 68
7	M. W. Matthews	82 56	9	J. R. Slack	122 19
8	J. E. Curd	275 99	4230	J. H. Reed	308 77
9	A. B. Gilbert	131 32	1	E. D. Hobbs	2, 026 11
4150	E. Rogers	80 13	2	W. Ranney	8, 758 51
1	R. T. Garnett	122 68	3	J. Furguson	300 00
2	R. Hayes	158 61	4	A. L. Delaney	306 04
3	S. M. Gibbons	159 15	5	Kramer & Loth	612 50
4	G. Baldock	169 76	6	Samuel & Zenas Fisher	364 97
5	S. L. Morgan	52 87	7	Riggs & Co.	499 25
6	A. D. Trotter	729 93	8	J. F. Denny	4, 582 70
7	R. H. Rowe	287 50	9	J. F. Denny	721 16
8	Heitman & McRary	822 95	4240	J. Wilson	375 00
9	A. M. Ford	279 50	1	A. H. Murdock	375 00
4160	S. H. Watson	93 00	2	A. Duperrier	799 63
1	Finley & Boyd	1, 866 44	3	Truman & Co	600 00
2	H. Collins	162 25	4	D. T. Ross	320 25
3	F. B. Olmstead	33 98	5	Riggs & Co.	119 61
4	Wells Fargo & Co.	20, 479 68	6	D. T. Ross	396 83
5	E. Shruance	160 00	7	S. F. Nichols	246 84
6	B. Fling	87 23	8	E. Lucas	148 75
7	J. Y. Foulk	112 50	9	S. Bradford	545 25
8	A. Horner	1, 930 92	4250	A. Blanchard	357 40
9	J. M. Wines	74 56	1	John F. Ellis	712 50
4170	R. Van Slyke	66 55	2	Bradley Barlow	4, 211 50
1	P. Thomas	19 33	3	A. Comings	66 55
2	H. P. Ross	66 55	4	W. T. Tyner	74 56
3	S. W. Perkins	50 99	5	R. L. Mosely	43 41
4	J. Lopas	32 11	6	S. E. Sedman	66 55
5	G. W. Little	57 97	7	W. H. Lancashire	66 55
6	S. R. Fithian	30 98	8	S. McE. Wilson	65 11
7	C. A. Feyhl	74 56	9	W. T. Tyner	36 47
8	L. P. Converse	19 33	4260	L. P. Roberts	43 88
9	W. V. Channon	26 44	1	Robert Offutt	65 11
4180	J. Armstrong	261 88	2	S. E. Sedman	132 39
1	M. A. Price	1, 130 98	3	J. A. McLean	48 75
2	B. G. Reid	51 36	4	Mary B. Thompson	128 76
3	J. M. Cook	32 34	5	G. A. Woodson	125 00
4	A. M. Branson	106 14	6	C. O. Rogers	51 62
5	W. H. Knight	78 17	7	Sherley & Sherlock	1, 686 78
6	J. W. Hohn	35 61	8	J. N. Dennison	1, 075 30
7	J. H. Hash	136 30	9	R. R. Bridges	2, 053 36
8	J. D. Smith	134 50	4270	S. Weeks	37 77
9	T. H. Herring	206 79	1	J. Conroy	71 49
4190	P. S. Frost	2, 228 93	2	W. Simpson	17 75
1	H. Hawkins	17 36	3	J. M. Shaner	57 21
2	Peter Nicol	88 85	4	P. H. Gooch	138 91
3	M. Harley	23 33	5	N. G. Clark	26 50
4	J. P. Wiley	474 00	6	S. M. Hunter	20 00
5	W. H. Gatzmer	1, 567 00	7	Philander Finley	49 75
6	J. Havens	34 84	8	Bird Nance	97 83
6½	F. J. Crilly	11, 010 05	9	W. Smith	376 00
7	Same	20, 920 63	4280	W. Rachford	44 40
8	M. A. Garrison	491 51	1	G. W. Haley	24 45
4199	J. Rench	87 50	4282	J. Nove	14 23

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

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DR.

THIRD QUARTER 1866—Continued.

No.	To warrants paid, viz:		No.	To warrants paid, viz:	
4823	B. Wogman	\$21 37	4365	J. A. Landis	\$552 67
4	L. G. Spalding	223 88	6	G. W. Bethers	512 28
5	D. A. Jones	\$2 80	7	J. Robnett	281 47
6	Spalding & McKee	75 66	8	C. G. Bryant	243 55
7	Same	105 32	9	A. S. Collins	300 00
8	A. Milner	38 04	4370	J. O. Keefe	55 78
9	W. Hockman	94 79	1	A. B. Sands	750 00
4290	T. Warren	115 50	2	W. J. & T. M. Sanders	142 05
1	Faherty & Nelson	237 75	3	F. Riblett	66 55
2	Lewis Phillips	60 48	4	P. G. Green	66 55
3	D. B. Alexander	43 24	5	J. Cooke & Co	2,400 00
4	Samuel Bradford	628 73	6	G. W. Randolph	320 56
5	W. Maith	251 71	7	J. G. Wallace	161 64
6	J. N. Keener	66 30	8	Marshall Smith	216 67
7	E. Herndon	247 41	9	W. W. Hewins	58 55
8	J. C. Clendiner	235 60	4380	S. W. Hewins	66 55
9	Blank		1	D. M. Doyd	146 58
4300	T. K. Davis	54 00	2	H. F. Otis	114 56
1	R. T. Mack	174 64	3	A. J. Miller	98 56
2	R. F. Houston	16 45	4	F. W. Ames	114 56
3	J. J. P. Johnson	4 88	5	W. H. Postley	98 56
4	Henry Shell	400 00	6	A. B. Sands & Co	1,625 00
5	J. C. Johnson	150 00	7	Allen McLane	5,170 52
6	A. A. Parkerson	97 18	8	W. S. Huntington	1,308 96
7	H. Rogers	54 98	9	McBride & Robison	125 00
8	J. R. Thomas	116 25	4390	J. N. Beessee	500 00
9	A. Foster	269 71	1	G. H. Bartges	796 03
4310	W. A. Walker	4,275 00	2	G. L. Kandle	140 25
1	F. J. Crilly	2,729 17	3	S. & Z. Fisher	307 84
2	J. N. Sheldon	17 74	4	N. Coombs	462 65
3	Hawkins & Weir	13 16	5	Woolley & Patterson	158 11
4	J. W. Parker	630 05	6	A. V. Lurger	58 55
5	M. Rosser	325 00	7	W. Buffington	114 56
6	H. D. Buckley	186 35	8	E. Avery	114 56
7	T. Lancaster	268 75	9	L. Colwell	98 56
8	E. M. Nuckols	124 50	4400	C. H. Frank	114 56
9	Haley & Co	165 55	1	G. H. Frisbie	98 56
4320	Wellington & Dorsey	10,000 00	2	W. F. Haradon	74 56
1	Wellington, Dorsey & Co	4,125 00	3	C. Harper	98 56
2	F. J. Crilly	10,728 26	4	W. H. Humphrey	98 56
3	E. Simerly	245 20	5	C. O. Ingersoll	114 56
4	M. Keary	2,976 21	6	E. M. Hood	58 55
5	O. Campbell	168 75	7	W. D. Davis	39 31
6	J. F. Hilton	132 72	8	A. E. & C. E. Tilton	3,315 25
7	H. A. Pool	227 50	9	B. F. Miller	113 52
8	T. H. Dupuy	1,510 03	4410	G. B. Nicholson	45 50
9	F. J. Crilly	10,460 93	1	J. McKirahan	92 62
4330	G. A. Thompson	878 15	2	D. Neligh	207 00
1	R. J. Hubbard	313 92	3	Mrs. L. Tinker	98 44
2	Riggs & Co	409 00	4	M. N. Falls	1,516 30
3	A. Darnell	220 20	5	H. W. Campbell	58 55
4	L. P. Clampitt	24 75	6	B. Clarke	98 56
4340	D. J. Baldwin	700 00	7	B. K. Sharretts	244 69
5	O. Charlick	966 17	8	D. B. Parker	186 86
6	J. Elliott	39 00	9	Q. A. Brooks	359 38
7	F. J. Littleton	81 25	4420	D. Dorrington	40 97
8	J. N. Potter	540 60	1	J. Bishop	118 01
9	C. C. Montgomery	450 00	2	F. Dorrington	83 24
4340	J. Hendrix	307 10	3	C. Watkins	369 75
1	J. Boyle	146 25	4	J. C. Trescott	523 00
2	W. McCracken	1,639 30	5	Dyke & Marcy	379 00
3	J. R. Buckley	576 93	6	M. Riley	466 73
4	N. Bigby	308 08	7	B. Little	499 25
5	H. P. Tanner	115 40	8	J. F. Denny	1,021 25
6	S. B. Thomas	787 67	9	R. V. Husbands	424 65
7	J. H. McCambell	11,959 45	4430	C. H. Hayes	191 50
8	J. E. Murray	61 96	1	E. B. Hopkinson	150 00
9	D. L. Caldwell	319 83	2	H. Gasquet	537 50
4350	J. H. McKee	267 50	3	Marker & Cory	107 50
1	J. H. Gardner	155 00	4	J. Couch	586 07
2	F. J. Crilly	15,329 02	5	O. Miller	157 87
3	N. Lankford	800 00	6	James Orr	677 28
4	Andrew Vick	225 00	7	C. Gassum	225 50
5	F. J. Crilly	4,202 00	8	A. N. & Samuel Fisher	1,100 00
6	F. C. Rixey	31 82	9	M. J. Dooly	1,151 72
7	J. E. Murray	27 22	4440	H. Parsons	75 00
8	J. D. Stevenson	1,595 44	1	E. Beals	445 54
9	J. G. Folkman	75 00	2	R. Boyd	1,500 00
4360	P. Maughan	1,500 00	3	Dooly & McLane	879 28
1	J. White	550 18	4	J. McKenzie	1,255 44
2	W. Lemon	91 18	5	B. F. Mann	987 50
3	J. W. Lancaster	128 75	6	E. Minturn	7,060 07
4354	L. P. Pratt	545 63	4447	W. C. Hammatt	248 37

DR.

THIRD QUARTER, 1866—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz :			To warrants paid, viz :		
No.			No.		
4448	C. P. Johnson.....	\$130 57	4531	S. B. Cole.....	\$66 55
9	F. J. Crilly.....	9,687 72	2	L. J. Abbott.....	66 55
4450	Blank.....		3	J. Armstrong.....	66 55
1	G. P. Woodbury.....	74 56	4	J. H. Watson.....	589 30
2	A. B. Elsbree.....	74 56	5	H. Elsiph.....	175 81
3	R. G. Merrill.....	74 56	6	E. H. Smith.....	58 55
4	D. Symonds.....	66 55	7	W. G. Wilcox.....	58 55
5	C. Safford.....	74 56	8	F. P. Finch.....	50 54
6	T. C. Smith.....	74 56	9	S. R. Wilson.....	66 55
7	S. B. Row.....	230 42	4540	C. A. Feyhl.....	74 56
8	W. T. Swiggertt.....	66 55	1	M. McMichael.....	132 75
9	J. Steward.....	58 55	2	S. R. Fithian.....	50 54
4460	J. B. Wingate.....	66 55	3	L. P. Converse.....	66 55
1	W. P. White.....	66 55	4	W. H. Helm.....	50 54
2	J. C. Voit.....	66 55	5	W. H. Greenleaf.....	66 55
3	J. Notestine.....	66 55	6	M. M. Nye.....	66 55
4	A. H. Wing.....	66 55	7	G. W. Little.....	66 55
5	W. A. Davis.....	82 56	8	H. E. Pollock.....	66 55
6	P. F. Trepanier.....	66 55	9	G. F. Schwarz.....	66 55
7	G. W. Crampton.....	1,793 48	4550	F. W. Hopkins.....	66 55
8	S. W. Perkins.....	58 55	1	I. Beckett.....	66 55
9	J. S. Foster.....	66 55	2	J. H. M. Kinard.....	66 55
4470	A. G. Hatry.....	66 55	3	D. D. Allen.....	700 00
1	J. R. Scarborough.....	277 00	4	Daniel McK. Cook.....	200 00
2	Leander Howe.....	225 00	5	E. F. Hotchkiss.....	74 56
3	J. W. Lowman.....	18 75	6	R. S. Bartlett.....	74 56
4	B. J. Hays.....	67 50	7	J. C. Paulding.....	74 56
5	P. R. Fairchild.....	74 56	8	D. H. Seybolt.....	74 56
6	M. H. Houghton.....	33 70	9	H. W. Shoemaker.....	74 56
7	J. L. Crouch.....	66 55	4560	J. A. Humphreys.....	66 55
8	B. T. Bye.....	66 55	1	T. Tallis.....	66 55
9	E. McDonald.....	66 55	2	W. J. Kennedy.....	66 55
4480	C. L. Murphy.....	66 55	3	Levin Watson.....	74 95
1	A. Miller.....	58 55	4	N. Howard.....	66 55
2	W. C. McVay.....	16 85	5	A. S. Whitcomb.....	66 55
3	W. McCullough.....	99 63	6	E. M. Gregory.....	74 56
4	B. F. Lemon.....	66 55	7	G. Welling.....	2,473 11
5	J. G. Oliver.....	74 56	8	Andrew J. Patterson.....	175 00
6	J. M. Wines.....	74 56	9	David C. Rollins.....	325 00
7	A. L. Wellman.....	82 56	4570	F. M. Kerr.....	98 56
8	G. B. Weldon.....	98 56	1	J. Krickbaum.....	98 56
9	E. W. Weldon.....	82 56	2	J. E. Lytle.....	114 56
4490	M. W. Matthews.....	82 56	23	J. W. Lewis.....	114 56
1	T. H. Irvine.....	330 05	3	G. W. Soult.....	98 56
2	J. J. Miller.....	197 99	4	S. S. Talbot.....	114 56
3	D. A. Holmes.....	66 55	5	W. K. Emerick.....	114 56
4	A. A. Lane.....	74 56	6	B. H. Farquhar.....	98 56
5	C. C. Leech.....	74 56	7	H. G. Burnell.....	98 56
6	G. A. Lamb.....	66 55	8	R. G. Brinker.....	114 56
7	J. Elliott.....	39 00	9	W. Foxton.....	66 55
8	L. Crowl.....	50 54	4580	T. R. Taylor.....	66 55
9	H. H. Goldsmith.....	66 55	1	J. Cross.....	38 48
4500	J. H. Fister.....	66 55	2	E. Adams.....	66 55
1	A. E. Dougherty.....	125 00	3	J. H. Hunter.....	115 50
2	G. Leibley.....	66 55	4	James Heely.....	12 50
3	B. A. Bayley.....	357 01	5	J. Casgrove.....	1,000 00
4	Peter & Stephens.....	340 00	6	Javan Hall.....	25 00
5	A. E. Kinder.....	37 50	7	John Vinton.....	268 68
6	Philander G. Reynolds.....	103 88	8	Judd & Forbes.....	496 66
7	J. A. Brolaski.....	58 55	9	N. C. Adams.....	1,351 59
8	J. W. Botts.....	66 55	4590	M. McCarty.....	396 45
9	H. Elmore.....	58 55	1	J. Stoops.....	431 40
4510	W. C. Dunning.....	98 56	2	W. S. Huntington.....	1,402 35
1	J. R. Dobyns.....	66 55	3	G. E. Colbert.....	66 55
2	J. Gresham.....	74 56	4	A. S. Jacobs.....	49 38
3	C. W. Jones.....	58 55	5	D. Dotheson.....	375 00
4	J. Lopas.....	58 55	6	J. A. Lee.....	66 55
5	P. Thomas.....	66 55	7	W. T. Kelly.....	66 55
6	H. F. Swope.....	74 56	8	W. H. Taylor.....	66 55
7	S. Slater.....	82 56	9	J. H. Alberts.....	66 55
8	J. S. Pearce.....	66 55	4600	J. Fink.....	50 54
9	T. Knapp.....	66 55	1	E. W. Lyles.....	66 55
4520	G. O. Dearborn.....	66 55	2	Dean & Harbison.....	1,421 20
1	H. Merrill.....	74 56	3	T. Haskins.....	1,971 23
2	C. Tolman.....	74 56	4	J. S. Mayhew.....	58 55
3	W. S. West.....	74 56	5	E. A. Rollings.....	7,009 43
4	A. E. & C. E. Tilton.....	1,645 47	6	W. M. Daily.....	257 97
5	H. C. Wood.....	74 56	7	H. J. Noe.....	38 50
6	E. French.....	74 56	8	J. R. Rutherford.....	475 00
7	W. J. Fuller.....	74 56	9	H. P. Ross.....	66 55
8	M. H. Hale.....	74 56	4610	H. Wayenfuchr.....	406 54
9	B. D. Hopkins.....	74 56	1	F. J. Crilly.....	486 36
4530	G. O. Bacon.....	74 56	4612	J. G. Stanley.....	35 75

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

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DR.

THIRD QUARTER, 1866—Continued.

No.	To warrants paid, viz:		No.	Warrants paid, &c.—Cont'd.	
4613	A. N. Harris	\$47 23		To adjusted balance due Post Office Department September 29, 1866.....	\$1, 453, 456 48
4	J. H. Sanders	75 00			
5	M. J. Leach	19 50			
6	C. F. Pollard	5, 173 91			2, 551, 285 48
7	W. R. Frazer	48 75			
8	C. Askew	187 25			
9	R. Dickson	588 50			
4620	J. F. Bouffillet	1, 740 57		By adjusted balance due Post Office Department, June 30, 1866	1, 467, 291 57
1	D. N. Carrington	437 38			
2	B. Pike	160 00			
3	H. M. Scarborough	145 33			
4	W. King, jr.	253 30		By receipt warrants Nos. 1354 to 1369, both inclusive, for deposits by postmasters, &c., with the various depositories.....	1, 083, 993 91
5	T. A. Roulton	2, 483 33			
6	J. Wilbanks	141 33			2, 551, 285 48
7	W. A. Skinner	394 97			
		1, 097, 800 26			
	Warrants paid, drawn in previous quarters:				
5892	S. J. Kitchen	28 74		Outstanding	7, 598 96
	Total warrants paid.....	1, 097, 829 00			

THIRD QUARTER, 1866—Continued.

CR.

No.	By receipt warrants for deposits made by postmasters and others with the various depositories:	
1354	Assistant treasurer United States, Boston, Mass	\$111, 523 13
5	do do do Charleston, S. C.	23, 928 48
6	do do do New York, N. Y.	574, 825 48
7	do do do New Orleans, La.	61, 123 04
8	do do do Philadelphia, Pa.	74, 793 96
9	do do do St. Louis, Mo.	41, 898 93
1360	do do do San Francisco, Cal.	105, 295 65
1	Treasurer United States, Washington, D. C.	66, 313 90
2	Designated depository, Baltimore, Md.	1, 950 83
3	do do do Louisville, Ky.	18, 300 00
4	Second National Bank, Detroit, Mich.	25 02
5	First National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa.	837 77
6	do do do Leavenworth, Kans.	57 71
7	do do do Knoxville, Tenn.	2, 568 19
8	National State Bank, Des Moines, Iowa.	488 82
9	First National Bank, Omaha, Neb.	63 00
		1, 083, 993 91

THIRD QUARTER, 1866—Continued.

STATEMENT No. 4.

Outstanding warrants drawn on different depositories in sundry quarters.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Treasurer United States.....	1st quarter, 1856 ..	3155	.....	\$2 00
Assistant treasurer U. S., New York, N. Y.	1st quarter, 1857 ..	1275	\$75 00	
	2d quarter, 1857 ..	2670	119 01	
	2d quarter, 1858 ..	2166	119 61	
	2d quarter, 1859 ..	9974	81 41	
	3d quarter, 1859 ..	1070	12 97	
	3d quarter, 1859 ..	1677	148 62	
	4th quarter, 1859 ..	2371	328 17	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	1572	88 38	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	1783	16 68	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	1816	44 95	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4139	75 25	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4141	100 00	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4365	199 63	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4672	78 00	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4673	99 24	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4674	112 39	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4683	60 00	

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

THIRD QUARTER, 1866—Continued.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant treasurer U. S., New York, N. Y..	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4704	\$255 07	\$7,002 43
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4871	123 61	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4875	163 15	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4929	267 85	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4930	141 53	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4980	43 51	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4984	47 04	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	5137	60 16	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5465	110 87	
	2d quarter, 1862 ..	980	355 58	
	3d quarter, 1862 ..	1387	97 44	
	4th quarter, 1865 ..	1395	636 94	
	1st quarter, 1866 ..	2072	498 25	
	2d quarter, 1866 ..	2772	2,128 20	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	3925	313 92	
Assistant treasurer U. S., Philadelphia, Pa..	4th quarter, 1854 ..	4907	22 52	4,742 74
	3d quarter, 1855 ..	9668	166 98	
	3d quarter, 1855 ..	9673	10 25	
	4th quarter, 1855 ..	1336	13 94	
	4th quarter, 1856 ..	9337	51 87	
	1st quarter, 1857 ..	9953	86 52	
	2d quarter, 1857 ..	2988	4 50	
	2d quarter, 1858 ..	1089	68 96	
	1st quarter, 1859 ..	9465	66 66	
	1st quarter, 1860 ..	4025	59 75	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	2479	63 72	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4361	87 19	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4336	69 11	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4951	12 25	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4961	12 59	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	5028	85 31	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	5035	101 92	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5287	22 27	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5302	71 66	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5319	29 06	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5384	125 00	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	6833	35 89	
	3d quarter, 1861 ..	6953	155 19	
	3d quarter, 1861 ..	6989	72 31	
	3d quarter, 1861 ..	7462	85 62	
	4th quarter, 1865 ..	1233	4 06	
	4th quarter, 1865 ..	1537	2,867 94	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4057	175 14	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4572	114 56	
Assistant treasurer U. S., Boston, Mass.....	2d quarter, 1855 ..	5873		68 00
Assistant treasurer U. S., St. Louis, Mo.....	2d quarter, 1855 ..	8765	18 24	1,241 95
	1st quarter, 1858 ..	8479	81 00	
	4th quarter, 1858 ..	6510	10 88	
	3d quarter, 1859 ..	1305	92 20	
	1st quarter, 1860 ..	4271	137 50	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	1467	10 00	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5593	100 18	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5891	14 56	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	6350	34 75	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	6346½	78 68	
	2d quarter, 1862 ..	531	27 41	
	2d quarter, 1863 ..	3556	22 58	
	3d quarter, 1863 ..	4471	2 29	
	3d quarter, 1863 ..	4871	15 38	
	1st quarter, 1864 ..	5780	15 76	
	2d quarter, 1864 ..	6493	17 27	
	4th quarter, 1864 ..	7869	15 00	
	1st quarter, 1865 ..	8918	131 58	
	2d quarter, 1865 ..	9959	8 77	
	3d quarter, 1865 ..	246	8 68	
	4th quarter, 1865 ..	1092	13 72	
	1st quarter, 1865 ..	1820	80 78	
	1st quarter, 1865 ..	2060	62 21	
	1st quarter, 1865 ..	2220	35 00	
	1st quarter, 1865 ..	2540	9 94	
	1st quarter, 1865 ..	2547	9 94	
	2d quarter, 1865 ..	2780	68 03	
	2d quarter, 1865 ..	2886	35 76	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	3689	35 74	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	3724	20 63	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4285	2 80	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4334	24 75	

THIRD QUARTER, 1866—Continued.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrants.	Total.
Assistant treas'r U. S., San Francisco, Cal	2d quarter, 1860 ..	6744	\$23 70	
	3d quarter, 1862 ..	787	1, 222 50	
	2d quarter, 1862 ..	1701	298 85	
	1st quarter, 1863 ..	5543	7 00	
	4th quarter, 1865 ..	1534	2 53	
	1st quarter, 1866 ..	1902	20 00	
	1st quarter, 1866 ..	1903	42 00	
	2d quarter, 1866 ..	2648	2, 060 87	
	2d quarter, 1866 ..	2665	75 00	
	2d quarter, 1866 ..	3407	175 00	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4319	165 55	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4362	91 18	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4370	55 75	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4426	466 73	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4442	1, 500 00	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4467	1, 793 48	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4587	268 68	
				\$8, 268 82
Assistant treasurer U. S., Charleston, S. C..	3d quarter, 1854 ..	3765	12 21	
	4th quarter, 1854 ..	5508	83 00	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	987	2 21	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4567	2, 473 11	
				2, 570 53
Assistant treasurer U. S., New Orleans, La.	2d quarter, 1866 ..	2807	98 75	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	3805	30 39	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4073	66 55	
				195 69
Depository U. S., Louisville, Ky	4th quarter, 1857 ..	6332	9 17	
	4th quarter, 1857 ..	6333	189 70	
				199 41
First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.....	1st quarter, 1866 ..	1909	.....	37 50
Assistant Treasurer U. S., New Orleans, La. Old account same as in third quarter, 1861. See pages 66 to 67, inclusive, of that report				109, 266 73
Depository U. S., Little Rock, Ark. Old account same as in second quarter, 1861. See pages 22 to 25, inclusive, of that report				39, 656 33
Depository U. S., Galveston, Texas. Old account				
First National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa....	4th quarter, 1860 ..	1410	.....	219 81
	3d quarter, 1866....	3884	.....	140 83
Total outstanding warrants.....				173, 612 77

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

THIRD QUARTER, 1866—Continued.

STATEMENT No. 5.

Reported to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in the several depositaries, for the service of the Post Office Department, September 29, 1866.

	Balance.	Overdrawn.
Treasurer United States	\$52,987 88	
Assistant treasurer United States, New York, N. Y	603,323 25	
Philadelphia, Pa	38,478 31	
Boston, Mass	196,285 76	
St. Louis, Mo	62,394 02	
Charleston, S. C	20,186 15	
New Orleans, La., (new account)	161,767 42	
San Francisco, Cal	110,178 49	
Depository United States, Cincinnati, O	6,966 73	
Louisville, Ky	19,640 12	
Chicago, Ill	69,134 19	
Pittsburg, Pa	2,448 17	
St. Paul, Minn	2,298 04	
Buffalo, N. Y	3,042 00	
Baltimore, Md	2,122 11	
National State Bank, Des Moines, Iowa	300 83	
First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn	71 91	
Leavenworth, Kan	57 96	
Knoxville, Tenn		\$62 81
St. Louis, Mo		151 00
Nashville, Tenn	129 16	
Burlington, Vt	88 79	
City National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich	178 93	
	1,352,083 22	213 81
Less overdrawn	213 81	
Available	1,351,866 41	
Unavailable:		
Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D. C., (failed)	4,336 00	
In depositaries lately under insurrectionary control:		
Assistant treasurer United States, New Orleans, La		78,102 29
Depository United States, Savannah, Ga	205 76	
Little Rock, Ark	1,896 53	
Galveston, Texas		136 45
	1,358,304 70	78,238 74
Less overdrawn	78,238 74	
	1,280,065 96	

Explanatory statement.

Adjusted balance to the debit of the Treasurer of the United States, for the service of the Post Office Department, September 30, 1866. See page 9	\$1,453,456 48
From which deduct amount of sundry warrants outstanding on different depositaries, as per statement No. 4, pp 9 to 11, inclusive, not charged in the foregoing account, but for which conditional credit has been given the several depositaries	173,612 77
	1,279,843 71
In addition to which the Treasurer of the United States holds in his hands, uncovered, a sum erroneously deposited with the Central National Bank of Boonville, Mo., May 8, 1867, by Adams Peabody, clerk United States court, as collected in sundry cases on post office bonds, whereas it should have been credited to the Treasurer's general fund, as fines, penalties, and forfeitures	222 25
Balance in treasury of the United States subject to draft, for the service of the Post Office Department, September 29, 1866, same as statement No. 5 of this report	1,280,065 96
Warrants for receipts from postmasters and others, third quarter 1866	2,787,290 99
And counter warrants for disbursements of the same, by order of the Post Office Department	2,787,290 99

OFFICE TREASURER UNITED STATES, Washington D. C.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer United States.

THIRD QUARTER, 1866—Continued.

Treasurer's account, third quarter, 1866.

Amount of warrants paid		\$1,097,800 26
Add outstanding warrants	\$7,598 96	
Add warrant 3884 entered as outstanding, but not included in the recapitulation	140 83	
		7,739 79
		1,105,540 05
Deduct warrant 3457 registered in second quarter, 1866	2,832 14	
Deduct warrant 3805 for \$30.39, and 3925 for \$313.92, entered as outstanding, but cancelled in same quarter	344 31	
Deduct warrant 4567 entered as outstanding, cancelled October 2, 1866	2,473 11	
		5,649 56
		<u>\$1,099,890 49</u>

Auditor's account.

Amount of warrants credited the treasurer		\$1,099,891 39
Deduct warrant 4319, registered \$166.55, drawn for \$165.55	1 00	
Add warrant 4221 registered \$1,327 25, drawn for \$1,327 35	10	
		90
		<u>\$1,099,890 49</u>

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

I certify that the foregoing account of the Treasurer of the United States for his receipts and expenditures, for the service of the Post Office Department, for the quarter ended September 30, 1866, has been examined in this office and found correct.

J. J. MARTIN, Auditor.

The Post Office Department in account with the Treasurer of the United States for receipts and expenditures for the fourth quarter of 1866.

No.	To warrants paid, viz :		No.	To warrants paid, viz :	
4628	E. L. Crampton	\$110 88	4710	F. W. Ames	\$110 88
9	H. W. Flandreau	95 38	1	E. Avery	110 88
4630	P. G. Green	64 40	2	W. Buffington	110 88
1	E. G. Wood	72 13	3	C. H. Frank	110 88
2	T. S. Tufts	64 40	4	James J. Tracy	5,440 22
3	F. Riblett	64 40	5	G. H. Frisbie	95 38
4	R. Van Slyke	66 65	6	C. Harper	95 38
5	J. O. Walker	64 40	7	E. F. Hotchkiss	72 13
6	J. F. Langley	64 40	8	W. H. Humphrey	95 38
7	L. D. Hinkley	54 75	9	C. O. Ingersoll	110 88
8	W. W. Hewins	56 65	4720	A. J. Miller	55 38
9	S. W. Hewins	64 40	1	H. F. Otis	110 88
4640	J. Gaylor	221 52	2	W. H. Postley	95 38
1	B. Clarke	120 38	3	W. H. Helm	48 92
2	H. W. Campbell	56 65	4	W. C. Dunning	95 38
3	D. M. Boyd	141 84	5	James Gresham	72 13
4	T. K. Wright	2,473 11	6	C. W. Jones	56 65
5	J. I. Atkinson	25,920 54	7	B. F. Lemon	64 40
6	F. Durkee	19 33	8	J. Lopas	56 65
7	Blank		9	W. T. Kelley	64 40
8	T. Z. Hoover	47 23	4730	G. A. Lamb	64 40
9	J. H. Rhodes	34 35	1	C. T. Pollard	2,000 00
4650	F. A. Comley	508 96	2	Riggs & Co	1,975 00
1	C. E. Wheeler	183 36	3	Henry Winsor	25 00
2	H. W. Corbett	44,750 00	4	Alexander Spong	441 00
3	J. V. Bentley	64 40	5	E. A. Birchard	638 93
4	R. G. Brinker	110 88	6	J. B. Page	3,007 83
5	F. J. Crilly	4,556 00	7	J. A. Brolaski	56 65
6	H. G. Burnell	95 38	8	J. W. Boots	64 40
7	W. K. Emerick	110 88	9	L. P. Converse	64 40
8	B. H. Farquhar	95 38	4740	E. Adams	64 40
9	F. M. Kerr	95 38	1	R. S. Bartlett	72 13
4660	J. Krickbaum	95 38	2	W. H. Abbott	72 13
1	J. W. Lewis	110 88	3	I. L. Crouch	64 40
2	G. W. Soult	95 38	4	B. T. Bye	64 40
3	S. S. Talbot	110 88	5	W. N. Falls	1,467 40
4	T. Tallis	64 40	6	R. Edmond	1,375 00
5	E. W. Lyles	64 40	7	G. Mattingley	3,275 00
6	D. A. Holmes	64 40	8	L. G. Abbott	64 40
7	F. P. Finch	48 92	9	G. O. Bacon	72 13
8	W. F. Haradon	72 13	4750	S. B. Cole	64 40
9	M. H. Houghton	32 60	1	R. G. Merrill	72 13
4670	A. V. Lungar	56 65	2	H. Merrill	72 13
1	Jessup & Moore	8,900 00	3	M. M. Nye	64 40
2	B. K. Sharretts	228 66	4	S. W. Perkins	56 65
3	W. C. Hammatt	275 21	5	J. C. Paulding	72 13
4	C. P. Johnson	126 36	6	M. W. Matthews	79 88
5	Hill Beachy	4,000 00	7	J. Notestine	64 40
6	J. P. Aerslen	489 70	8	J. G. Oliver	72 13
7	L. B. Colwell	95 38	9	J. V. Stevenson	43 02
8	L. Crowl	48 92	4760	G. W. Betty	12 53
9	S. R. Fithian	48 92	1	Ira N. Horrell	23 85
4680	A. D. Shepard	10,815 64	2	Thomas Boswell	31 16
1	G. K. Otis	629 38	3	C. P. Evans	14 05
2	William M. Dailey	239 56	4	John W. Craig	72 13
3	W. A. Davis	112 88	5	P. R. Fairchild	
4	Ben. Holladay	91,250 00	6	E. M. Gregory	72 13
5	Same	46,500 00	7	T. Knapp	64 40
6	Same	3,317 75	8	A. S. Jacobs	64 40
7	James J. Tracy	96,250 00	9	John Lee	64 40
8	G. F. Schwarz	64 40	4770	G. O. Dearborn	64 40
9	I. Beckett	64 40	1	A. B. Elsbree	72 13
4690	I. Fink	48 92	2	E. French	72 13
1	J. S. Foster	64 40	3	W. J. Fuller	72 13
2	F. W. Hopkins	64 40	4	W. H. Greenleaf	64 40
3	J. H. M. Kinard	64 40	5	M. H. Hall	72 13
4	H. E. Pollock	64 40	6	B. D. Hopkins	72 13
5	D. Symonds	64 40	7	N. Howard	64 40
6	J. H. Fister	64 40	8	A. A. Lane	72 13
7	H. H. Goldsmith	64 40	9	C. C. Leech	72 13
8	E. M. Hood	56 65	4780	G. W. Little	64 40
9	G. Leibley	64 40	1	J. R. Dobyns	64 40
4700	E. McDonald	64 40	2	J. A. Humphreys	64 40
1	W. C. McVay	16 30	3	W. J. Kennedy	66 55
2	A. Miller	56 65	4	Same	64 40
3	George F. Nesbitt	4,290 18	5	D. Murphy	267 76
4	Same	56,125 27	6	H. F. Swope	72 13
5	J. Steward	56 65	7	T. R. Taylor	64 40
6	W. P. White	64 40	8	P. Thomas	64 40
7	J. C. Viot	64 40	9	E. W. Weldon	79 88
8	John Sproat	4,480 00	4790	A. L. Wellman	79 88
4709	Francis Keyser	205 37	4791	G. B. Weldon	95 38

DR.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1866—Continued.

No.	To warrants paid, viz :		No.	To warrants paid, viz :	
4792	A. H. Wing	\$64 40	4875	John P. King	\$14,382 20
3	J. M. Wines	72 13	6	J. R. Dobyns	15 03
4	H. C. Wood	72 13	7	C. F. Mulkey	13 65
5	C. Tolman	72 13	8	J. W. Rentfro	72 27
6	W. S. West	72 13	9	Jan Jansen	102 55
7	T. C. Smith	72 13	4880	Hoadley, Eno & Co.	150 00
8	W. G. Wilcox	56 65	1	Allen McLane	548 22
9	T. Manning	\$72 13	2	D. B. Allen	1,441 29
4800	C. Safford	72 13	3	Riggs & Co	31,558 94
1	D. H. Seybolt	72 13	4	Samuel E. Ogden	725 00
2	H. W. Shoemaker	72 13	5	Same	669 23
3	E. G. Smith	22 67	6	Collis P. Huntington	3,480 00
4	S. R. Wilson	64 40	7	Riggs & Co.	33,744 85
5	J. B. Wingate	64 40	8	J. W. Parker	16,624 25
6	W. Y. Swiggert	64 40	9	George F. Nesbitt & Co	88 50
7	L. R. Harrison	2,196 98	4890	Fairbanks & Co	614 25
8			1	S. H. Knapp	50 00
9	T. J. Durney	30 05	2	A. L. Harris	31 00
4810	C. A. Feyhl	72 13	3	J. T. Boifeuillet	1,881 79
1	J. M. Clough	64 40	4	John P. King	948 91
2	T. Braidwood	24 05	5	Same	4,758 12
3	E. M. Allen	16 83	6	Matthew Fennimore	729 44
4	Irvine & Hawkins	3,077 97	7	F. J. Crilly	4,788 58
5	Allen McLane	37,500 00	8	J. I. Atkinson	2,085 94
6	Arthur Leary	2,850 00	9	G. E. Colbert	64 40
7	L. H. Dyer	931 54	4900	T. S. Vaile	265 99
8	Thomas A. Scott	294 35	1	J. H. Minnick	35 00
9	Estes Howe	289 91	2	E. A. Barbor	3,571 87
4820	James Demen	150 00	3	T. S. Hardy	309 38
1	F. W. Deane	92 50	4	W. A. Kilpatrick	391 11
2	G. P. Woodbury	55 30	5	Oelrich & Co	20,489 08
3	S. Slater	79 88	6	William Ruger	2,598 67
4	W. Foxton	47 23	7	Kuhnhardt & Co	6,153 55
5	H. Elmore	34 00	8	J. G. Dale	61,280 13
6	J. H. Rhodes	64 40	9	A. Horner	2,599 07
7	T. Z. Hoover	64 40	4910	F. P. Sawyer	4,755 00
8	J. S. Pearce	64 40	1	J. J. Hinds	5,431 27
9	J. S. Mayhew	56 65	2	Allen McFarlan	989 56
4830	J. Gayler	219 87	3	H. B. Smith	32 20
1	J. M. Ellis	120 00	4	A. Comings	72 13
2	A. J. Baldwin	1,989 88	5	W. E. Finch	66 09
3	W. A. Skinner	237 50	6	J. O. Hara	64 40
4	R. Van Slyke	64 40	7	G. Robinson	22 67
5	W. E. Finch	176 40	8	W. H. Lancashire	64 40
6	W. L. Green	219 92	9	A. B. Williams	64 40
7	John Hough	68 71	4920	G. W. Taylor	72 13
8	W. T. Tyner	74 56	1	C. Morgan	3,875 00
9	W. H. Lancashire	66 55	2	C. E. Bartlett	3,657 98
4840	Shumivay & Richards	52 50	3	J. T. Tormey	148 12
1	G. W. Taylor	36 09	4	John Dennis	229 34
2	A. Comings	82 56	5	D. O. Norton	134 13
3	A. S. Whitcomb	64 40	6	Walker & Cook	31 25
4	M. P. Henderson	100 00	7	A. A. Kinzey	168 88
5	A. B. Hemingway	75 00	8	E. G. Wood	74 56
6	M. Rambo	30 00	9	J. Q. Eder	98 56
7	J. Pallen	30 00	4930	A. Horner	8,382 57
8	M. B. Hoffman	30 00	1	Charles Taussig	6,375 00
9	H. Hawkins	113 04	2	D. M. Boyd	146 58
4850	W. H. Taylor	64 40	3	S. W. Hewins	66 55
1	R. H. Offutt	83 72	4		
2	H. J. Tattersoll	34 00	4940	H. W. Campbell	58 55
3	J. M. Belknap	15 00	5	B. Clarke	98 56
4	E. S. Hill	15 00	6	H. G. Pearson	98 56
5	A. J. Lee	15 00	7	P. G. Green	66 55
6	C. Primrose	17 17	8	T. S. Tuft	66 55
7	J. Armstrong	64 40	9	W. W. Hewins	58 55
8	T. S. Moore	1,000 00		Cancelled	
9	R. B. Webster	40 00	1	D. Wellington	1,250 00
4860	D. Conklin	40 00	2	Same	7,000 00
1	J. P. Walker	40 00	3	Teague & Tompkins	450 00
2	F. Rhinehart	40 00	4	F. Conway	115 98
3	P. Perry	40 00	5	F. Riblett	66 55
4	A. Newkirk	40 00	6	John W. Garrett	1,619 10
5	A. Goodspeed	40 00	7	I. Bell	29,307 30
6	J. Camp	40 00	8	H. Winsor	1,348 98
7	T. H. Pratt	1,006 98	9	R. Hodges	54 47
8	W. L. Barnard	125 00	4950	D. Wellington	1,125 00
9	Wilson & Tibbetts	250 00	1	A. H. Jamison	226 74
4870	L. E. Parsons	1,083 33	2	Riggs & Co	11,834 90
1	R. F. Jackson	1,687 50	3	The Postmaster General of	
2	Hunger & Ayliff	998 32		Canada	15,271 33
3	Peter Hunger	1,015 23	4	John Berger	75 00
4874	W. A. Walker	4,275 00	4955	John Hector	75 00

DR.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1866—Continued.

No.	To warrants paid, viz:		No.	To warrants paid, viz:	
4956	R. W. Cooper	\$38 75	5039	C. Primm, jr	\$66 55
7	Thomas Wisby	126 92	5040	J. Notestine	66 55
8	John W. Hildreth	87 50	1	H. F. Swope	74 56
9	George E. Wellington	1, 125 00	2	T. Tallis	66 55
4960	S. S. Talbot	114 56	3	T. R. Taylor	66 55
1	G. W. Soult	98 56	4	G. B. Weldon	98 56
2	J. W. Lewis	114 56	5	E. W. Weldon	82 56
3	J. Krickbaum	98 56	6	M. W. Matthews	82 56
4	F. M. Kerr	98 56	7	A. L. Wellman	82 56
5	B. H. Farquhar	98 56	8	Barlow & Sanderson	13, 713 35
6	W. K. Emerick	114 56	9	C. I. Spear	50 54
7	H. G. Burnell	98 56	5050	J. S. Mayhew	58 55
8	R. G. Brinker	114 56	1	B. F. Cole	44 82
9	J. H. Bradley, jr	11, 250 00	2	John Havens	30 27
4970	D. A. Holmes	66 55	3	Aaron Haley	31 25
1	T. Conway	129 95	4	Barlow & Sanderson	6, 227 25
2	Henry Garrison	420 50	5	Samuel Lawrence	140 46
3	A. V. Lunger	58 55	6	William Flannagin	48 81
4	Dennis D. Bray	223 93	7	G. W. Cowperthwait	25 72
5	Samuel West	916 69	8	Samuel Bishop	125 84
6	Q. A. Brooks	693 59	9	A. E. Cox	119 14
7	B. T. Bye	66 55	5060	James Morrell	4, 528 60
8	J. L. Crouch	66 55	1	G. C. G. Smith	48 51
9	T. J. Durney	66 55	2	Jacob L. Atkinson	3 86
4980	F. P. Finch	50 54	3	A. J. Husted	25 92
1	J. H. Fister	66 55	4	D. B. Moore	35 36
2	S. R. Fithian	50 54	5	S. S. Norrose, sr	76 23
3	H. H. Goldsmith	66 55	6	G. H. Colket	869 19
4	E. M. Hood	58 55	7	B. F. Lee	742 81
5	W. C. McVay	16 85	8	J. Parker	28 39
6	E. McDonald	66 55	9	J. Baker	56 28
7	A. Miller	58 55	5070	Thoms Long	44 55
8	J. Stewart	58 55	1	D. W. Clement	171 64
9	W. Y. Swiggertt	66 55	2	Peter Blackwood	68 91
4990	J. C. Viot	66 55	3	George R. Pederick	34 97
1	W. P. White	66 55	4	T. Jones Yorke	438 37
2	T. Knapp	66 55	5	Ireland & Wilson	144 47
3	W. H. Humphreys	98 56	6	John W. Stratton	99 50
4	M. H. Houghton	33 70	7	Moses Yocom	20 26
5	A. J. Miller	98 56	8	S. N. White	136 96
6	H. F. Otis	114 56	9	L. J. Frigero	390 21
7	J. S. Pearce	66 55	5080	Cloney & Crawford	2, 141 98
8	W. H. Postly	98 56	1	J. A. Brolaski	58 55
9	F. W. Ames	114 56	2	E. Adams	66 55
5000	E. Avery	114 56	3	G. O. Bacon	74 56
1	L. B. Colwell	98 56	4	L. J. Abbott	66 55
2	C. Harper	98 56	5	G. O. Dearborn	66 55
3	W. F. Haradon	74 56	6	S. B. Cole	66 55
4	J. S. Foster	66 55	7	C. P. Johnson	134 97
5	F. W. Hopkins	66 55	8	L. Buck	74 56
6	D. Symonds	66 55	9	R. S. Bartlett	74 56
7	G. H. Frisbie	98 56	5190	F. Keyser	218 92
8	A. S. Dodd	4, 190 07	1	J. O. Hara	66 55
9	J. H. M. Kinard	66 55	2	B. M. Ferguson	47 42
5010	J. B. Wingate	6 44	3	A. W. Eichelberger	246 60
1	W. M. Daily	244 62	4	C. Morgan	4, 698 03
2	David H. Paige	2, 773 34	5	J. Brock	450 00
3	D. H. Paige	1, 000 00	6	S. Knox	562 10
4	Samuel Williams	3, 122 52	7	I. R. Aerslen	542 68
5	J. L. Buchannon	\$156 59	8	J. R. Slack	163 14
6	J. Gaylor	248 37	9	J. Sovy	27 41
7	G. F. Schwarz	66 55	5100	Risley & Smith	19 37
8	H. E. Pollock	66 55	1	J. Elliott	39 00
9	D. Murphy	242 07	2	R. Smith	65 00
5020	L. H. Litchfield	54 40	3	J. Barrett	57 01
1	B. K. Sharretts	233 70	4	C. Buck	25 00
2	E. M. Allen	74 56	5	D. Goff	66 55
3	P. R. Fairchild	74 56	6	J. D. Hildreth	87 50
4	C. Safford	74 56	7	Hugh Elsiph	665 24
5	T. C. Smith	74 56	8	Francis E. Smith	314 91
6	John Van Wert	73 86	9	J. Green	40 00
7	Jacob Brock	900 00	6110	R. Willoughby	176 93
8	W. C. Hammatt	248 37	1	Thomas Rowers	115 00
9	A. B. Elsbree	74 56	2	J. Manuel	193 75
5030	R. G. Merrill	74 56	3	A. B. Wilbanks	201 25
1	Barlow & Sanderson	291 81	4	R. Willoughby	212 50
2	Same	8, 697 01	5	I. Beckett	66 55
3	W. H. Sayre, jr	1, 140 32	6	Leander Howe	130 00
4	H. W. Shoemaker	74 56	7	L. W. Williams	125 00
5	H. Merrill	74 56	8	J. W. Lowman	18 75
6	C. Tolman	74 56	9	B. J. Hayes	67 50
7	W. S. West	76 56	5120	S. G. Herndon	74 50
5038	H. C. Wood	76 56	5121	B. J. Williams	47 50

DR.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1866—Continued.

No.	To warrants paid, viz:		No.	To warrants paid, viz:	
5122	L. J. Hamilton	\$48 75	2501	G. Pirkman	\$68 67
3	Z. Gibson	65 00	2	T. Sparks	74 90
4	D. Hughes	123 50	3	W. A. Nester	102 76
5	A. Foster	137 50	4	A. E. Dougherty	124 10
6	L. Haynie	130 00	5	J. D. Cameron	2, 783 18
7	J. B. Williams	225 00	6	J. S. Joy	945 36
8	J. D. Player	247 50	7	J. D. Watkins	74 75
9	A. J. Patterson	87 50	8	C. A. Dodge	62 50
5130	G. W. Little	66 86	9	B. T. Davis	7 38
1	W. H. Greenleaf	66 86	5210	J. W. Sell	50 00
2	M. H. Hale	74 56	1	T. Kelly	125 00
3	S. W. Perkins	58 55	2	H. J. Noe	173 25
4	A. A. Lane	74 56	3	A. J. White	1, 664 31
5	D. B. Hopkins	74 56	4	F. J. Crilly	2, 034 93
6	W. J. Fuller	74 56	5	E. P. Finker	61 70
7	E. French	74 56	6	S. E. Case	10 87
8	G. Leibley	66 55	7	P. McDonald	35 23
9	J. Ballanger	50 55	8	Claus Fietze	96 75
5140	J. M. Wines	74 56	9	F. M. Young	41 97
1	J. W. Parker	325 00	5220	Morris & McCormick	11 30
2	A. H. Wing	66 55	1	W. Walters	67 04
3	P. Thomas	66 55	2	G. P. Hale	59 26
4	J. G. Oliver	74 56	3	A. Harding	11 00
5	B. F. Lemon	66 55	4	Mattingley & Baird	35 11
6	C. W. Jones	58 55	5	W. Black	77 98
7	H. E. Messenger	237 36	6	J. T. Hedden	38 75
8	J. Gresham	74 56	7	J. H. Boswell	76 51
9	W. C. Dunning	98 56	8	J. F. Little	42 82
5150	L. P. Converse	66 55	9	J. P. Bohannon	210 00
1	J. W. Botts	50 54	5230	S. W. Taylor	26 17
2	W. H. Helm	58 55	1	Gratten & Clerelin	62 00
3	J. Lopas	74 56	2	W. W. Sargent	223 08
4	C. A. Feyhl	66 55	3	J. M. Richards	193 63
5	S. R. Wilson	10, 700 00	4	B. McGlasson	19 25
6	Jessup & Moore	66 55	5	J. H. Beasley	174 68
7	J. Lee	66 55	6	Taylor & Whitney	119 44
8	T. Z. Hoover	66 55	7	F. Gordon	27 30
9	J. H. Rhodes	66 55	8	J. Carpenter	50 00
5160	R. Van Slyke	66 55	9	J. Williams	16 24
1	A. S. Whitcomb	58 55	5240	W. C. Junior	27 40
2	H. J. Tattersall	74 56	1	C. R. Diver & Co.	82 80
3	D. H. Seybolt	58 55	2	L. M. Copenhagen	5 92
4	W. G. Wilcox	74 56	3	J. K. Parker	66 57
5	J. C. Paulding	74 56	4	W. R. Smith	70 79
6	E. M. Gregory	14, 663 45	5	D. Eppele	235 00
7	U. E. Fisher	152 22	6	J. J. Menker	106 72
8	F. Suchart	66 55	7	W. P. Carson	37 50
9	W. H. Taylor	41 50	8	E. C. Mitchell	76 55
5170	A. D. Shepard	45 74	9	A. Hickman	26 00
1	D. S. Richardson	355 50	5250	McCollum & Triplett	224 75
2	Mary Akin	84 65	1	J. W. Jewett	16 47
3	W. H. Potts	54 63	2	C. Lang	20 00
4	Levi R. Leutz	160 63	3	W. Rachford	55 86
5	S. D. Kutz	403 20	4	Matthew Crooks	125 00
6	W. Heister	23 09	5	A. K. Cowgill	94 73
7	I. J. Tyson	81 71	6	C. Knippel	98 00
8	D. Clemson	44 88	7	J. Rench	18 75
9	George H. Hartman	74 62	8	J. S. Moseley	9 73
5180	S. Killian	81 34	9	M. C. Bolins	67 24
1	F. F. Suter	50 44	5260	F. Snow & Co.	508 96
2	P. I. Nichols	53 10	1	Charles A. Whitney	2, 344 68
3	E. Moore	196 56	2	Smith & Dunning	162 10
4	Levi Betz	145 67	3	Waydell & Co.	79 80
5	J. Piersoe	13 03	4	E. Cunard	10 15
6	H. Taylor	*42 91	5	Garrison & Allen	8, 184 15
7	C. R. Holland	290 49	6	J. W. Dick	8, 386 68
8	J. Huddell	21 86	7	F. Conway	484 95
9	G. Reinhart	72 12	8	S. Smith	96 65
5190	J. M. Lacey	51 96	9	W. H. Corbit	19 09
1	E. Hartpence	43 95	5270	Parker & Parker	1, 624 32
2	T. Auld	62 50	1	F. J. Crilly	3, 500 00
3	N. P. Brower	45 86	2	S. Bradford	1, 818 63
4	Amos W. Buckman	32 06	3	J. C. Bush	60 11
5	M. Gerhart	(*)	4	Oregon Printing and Publish- ing Company	132 00
6	J. Stallman*	44 82	5	L. H. Dyer	680 38
7	Price & Danbert	117 18	6	C. Underwood	100 00
8	J. Taylor	74 12	7	E. H. Brooks	51 52
9	B. K. Johnson	59 32	5278	C. Hicks	66 55
5200	S. E. Hartranft	354 86			

* See above amount.

DR.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1866—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
5279	W. P. Allen	\$31 05	5362	L. Camp	\$276 44
5280	J. M. Clough	66 55	3	J. H. Dunham	98 01
1	T. T. Church	192 66	4	Josephine E. Jackson	185 06
2	Oliver Charlick	1, 019 82	5	H. T. Parr	174 70
3	G. H. Latt	53 75	6	T. S. Hardy	186 00
4	T. A. Smith	119 34	7	J. H. Joy	137 25
5	F. B. Olmstead	30 79	8	W. H. Emerson	267 48
6	J. H. and J. M. Overton	27 71	9	J. W. Alsop	14, 276 47
7	J. W. Swezey	35 86	5370	A. J. Selleg	159 82
8	J. Corwin	\$18 64	1	C. Livingston	100 00
9	C. C. Saunders	18 09	2	H. Penrod	56 25
5290	J. W. Bennett	11 37	3	R. H. Gasaway	40 00
1	J. Brewer	19 95	4	T. S. Vaile	131 18
2	C. E. Tapping	24 00	5	L. D. Hinkley	66 99
3	W. S. Hudson	16 21	6	T. C. Hill	703 21
4	J. J. Stephens	43 54	7	B. Wheat	55 60
5	J. W. Baker	40 00	8	C. Knawer	62 42
6	J. McMorran	68 89	9	G. Darling	7 14
7	M. R. Frost	124 79	5380	Gallagher & Caldwell	99 50
8	Horace Rogers	48 94	1	S. P. Corbin	224 75
9	L. H. Young	27 58	2	H. P. Tanner	62 50
5300	J. H. Clarke	197 14	3	C. B. Shotwell	29 05
1	L. B. Blackburn	51 52	4	H. Weaver	36 30
2	W. E. Reeves	90 55	5	F. M. Leod	2, 551 98
3	H. Baublists	74 56	6	Shindler & Strickler	79 39
4	P. J. Keary	26 44	7	G. B. Hall	\$39 74
5	Charles Lattimer	393 75	8	R. Hudson	36 12
6	J. B. Cooper	126 20	9	J. A. Reid	377 73
7	E. Eaves	30 41	5390	J. A. Hunter	67 64
8	J. J. Hill	77 72	1	A. A. Fleming	40 03
9	B. Nance	118 15	2	W. E. Hardin	78 00
5310	G. W. Nance	24 68	3	J. J. Edmonson	70 26
1	J. Conroy	33 12	4	D. R. Cochran	17 52
2	R. M. Ragland	80 36	5	V. Sutton	127 50
3	T. P. Brewer	24 46	6	A. D. Trotter	1, 150 00
4	M. Wilkerson	9 84	7	G. Wilson	200 00
5	J. U. Bennett	131 86	8	A. Pickering	30 00
6	W. L. Gatewood	276 17	9	J. Lindsey	269 31
7	N. H. Griffith	17 66	5400	S. B. Brickey	160 83
8	Edmons & Arnold	423 25	1	T. W. Brady	34 66
9	E. McCarty	37 34	2	P. Roberts	21 25
5320	J. S. Smith	112 19	3	G. W. Short	14 71
1	R. Dammann	30 00	4	A. A. Kinzey	18 03
2	J. Sanner	92 11	5	W. McCormick	78 76
3	L. Castner	189 17	6	M. Seamands	116 64
4	Riggs & Co.	63, 995 06	7	Lydia Milton	57 43
5	A. L. Delany	571 95	8	L. W. Hodgkins	111 22
6	C. Hotchkiss	45 41	9	J. Wyrick	102 78
7	Smith & Dunning	203 36	5410	G. Campbell	334 06
8	Allen McLane	4, 658 91	1	J. J. Gordan	44 75
9	A. L. Bleeker	334 94	2	H. Adrian	43 56
5330	G. McKenzie	83 16	3	J. W. Rogers	75 14
1	D. N. Carrington	39 28	4	R. H. T. Gatewood	112 74
2	Riggs & Co.	425 17	5	T. C. Hooker	230 80
3	A. E. Donalson	7 00	6	W. A. Kilpatrick	400 00
4	F. J. Crilly	1, 331 25	7	E. G. Stewart	45 08
5	S. Askew	254 71	8	H. Garrison	50 00
6	Irish & Gallaher	625 00	9	B. F. Smith	500 00
7	A. G. Chovin	423 10	5420	C. Bonknight	1, 375 00
8	A. M. De Souchet	2, 195 63	1	T. H. Herring	330 05
9	Bryan Tyson	251 49	2	A. D. Trotter	1, 583 50
5340	Fahnestocke & Tate	425 81	3	W. T. Tyner	72 13
1	J. D. Cameron	4, 891 64	4	E. Burgess	23 75
2	James Ellis	222 69	5	J. Lindsay	199 00
3	M. L. Snyder	73 19	6	W. Kloppe	32 54
4	C. E. Gaylord	166 51	7	S. Cochran	75 00
5	A. J. Oliver	39 86	8	E. W. Chapman	1, 125 00
6	E. Lilley	112 89	9	S. Bradford	642 15
7	Hasley & Bollinger	86 75	5430	J. L. Buchannon	562 50
8	J. C. Clarke	87 67	1	E. Kirk	139 71
9	H. S. Smith	249 71	2	T. T. Firth	16, 700 72
5350	W. W. Dickinson	47 52	3	W. R. Walker	81 31
1	J. A. A. Hardin	68 84	4	T. G. Johnson	82 43
2	W. J. & T. M. Sanders	107 35	5	E. B. Means	122 29
3	Harvey Campbell	76 93	6	S. B. Miles	\$1, 037 84
4	Peck & Julian	125 00	7	J. G. Witt	200 00
5	S. Clayton	40 69	8	T. A. Routon	203 91
6	F. F. Thomas	72 95	9	J. McKeown	331 11
7	I. B. Scheer	18 75	5440	V. Sutton	173 27
8	G. Amey	48 15	1	S. B. Miles	\$1, 063 31
9	T. H. Dupay	2, 249 83	2	Same	1, 229 72
5360	A. Santleben	545 33	3	Jesse Edens	47 00
5361	N. Dunn	432 69	5444	W. A. Davis	82 56

DR.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1866—Continued.

No.	To warrants paid, viz:		No.	To warrants paid, viz:	
5445	George F. Nesbitt & Co.....	\$164 50	5527	C. P. Johnson.....	\$135 16
6	J. Armstrong.....	66 55	8	D. McDonald.....	4,702 64
7	M. M. Nye.....	66 55	9	R. W. Cooper.....	6 25
8	J. T. Waring.....	2,956 73	5530	M. Smith.....	226 96
9	Sherley & Sherlock.....	1,877 33	1	J. H. Meyer.....	33 52
5450	T. J. Canifax.....	752 32	2	J. A. Griffith.....	74 50
1	A. J. Odell.....	568 14	3	Henry Larsen.....	78 00
2	Azariah Mitchell.....	121 44	4	T. A. Roulton.....	331 25
3	D. L. Caldwell.....	176 72	5	Riggs & Co.....	106,588 73
4	H. M. Ridenhower.....	300 00	6	H. Park.....	220 36
5	Schraden & Smither.....	231 30	7	J. Crawford.....	374 40
6	U. E. Fisher.....	41 34	8	A. Richardson.....	161 45
7	J. R. Henry.....	120 75	9	S. Bishop.....	50 00
8	J. P. Major.....	200 50	5540	W. H. Gatzmer.....	1,505 31
9	Henry Kennedy.....	103 66	1	J. C. Viok.....	64 40
5460	A. F. Burke.....	45 41	2	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	8,355 98
1	G. L. Kite.....	57 93	3	S. M. Severson.....	12,500 00
2	A. J. Broyles.....	9 50	4	C. O. Ingersoll.....	110 88
3	Perry Broyles.....	92 16	5	W. H. Humphrey.....	95 38
4	J. Bitters.....	410 16	6	M. H. Houghton.....	32 60
5	Romer & Co.....	500 00	7	C. Harper.....	95 38
6	J. F. Waring.....	3,842 52	8	G. H. Frisbie.....	95 38
7	J. C. Burbank & Co.....	1,473 48	9	C. H. Frank.....	110 88
8	S. Gumear.....	58 12	5550	W. Buffington.....	110 88
9	J. C. Holley.....	89 56	1	E. Avery.....	110 88
5470	S. Fitch.....	42 23	2	F. W. Ames.....	100 88
1	W. Moore.....	119 65	3	L. B. Colwell.....	47 69
2	Stoutenberg & Coots.....	138 81	4	D. A. Holmes.....	64 40
3	C. Booth.....	23 50	5	H. Lowenthal.....	173 89
4	J. F. Brown.....	38 01	6	F. W. Hopkins.....	64 40
5	P. Finley.....	38 01	7	I. Beckett.....	64 40
6	J. Bisch.....	41 50	8	T. J. Durney.....	64 40
7	E. Mindrup.....	41 50	9	H. H. Goldsmith.....	64 40
8	M. S. Wagner.....	31 25	5560	J. T. Gleason.....	64 40
9	W. S. Green.....	229 39	1	E. M. Hood.....	56 65
5480	W. Smith.....	9 55	2	J. W. Botts.....	64 40
1	M. D. Noble.....	18 75	3	J. A. Brolaski.....	56 65
2	L. Helton.....	4 77	4	W. C. Dunning.....	95 38
3	T. Barto.....	772 11	5	C. A. Feyhl.....	72 13
4	S. P. Harvey.....	275 00	6	L. B. Blackburn.....	64 40
5	E. Dansby.....	189 50	7	W. M. Daily.....	243 68
6	P. G. Green.....	64 40	8	W. D. Wallach.....	99 00
7	T. S. Fuft.....	64 40	9	A. Jobe.....	397 33
8	F. Riblett.....	64 40	5570	H. M. Anderson.....	964 00
9	J. F. Langley.....	64 40	1	E. S. Alvord.....	7,092 63
5490	F. Durkee.....	64 40	2	J. W. Woodford.....	276 22
1	A. B. Waller.....	240 36	3	H. Keyes.....	6,230 88
2	F. Depro.....	160 63	4	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	2,493 20
3	H. C. Hobart.....	421 72	5	Same.....	6,114 13
4	A. Arnot.....	66 95	6	S. M. Swenson.....	1,225 00
5	J. Maybary.....	17 40	7	J. N. Potter.....	701 64
6	S. Orr.....	159 44	8	E. Young.....	105 00
7	J. T. Foster.....	170 00	9	M. Watson.....	87 50
8	M. Light.....	24 75	5580	W. W. Bord.....	507 50
9	L. Zevely.....	51 93	1	H. W. Hotchkiss.....	1,000 00
5500	H. E. Whitney.....	97 50	2	E. B. Harrison.....	438 89
1	J. C. Slater.....	48 75	3	S. O. Buckley.....	362 75
2	C. Bradshaw.....	97 50	4	F. Leslie.....	175 00
3	T. D. Beale.....	97 50	5	A. E. & C. E. Tilton.....	5,497 50
4	A. Arnat.....	97 66	6	A. J. Miller.....	95 38
5	J. E. Martin.....	1,917 92	7	C. Horton.....	47 69
6	M. M. Bell.....	291 97	8	H. P. Otis.....	110 88
7	Paul Applebach.....	184 25	9	W. H. Postley.....	95 38
8	W. Foster.....	300 00	5590	J. Gayler.....	255 27
9	J. H. Noteware.....	371 75	1	J. H. M. Kinard.....	64 40
5510	H. J. Southmayd.....	2,437 43	2	J. G. Owen.....	75 00
1	J. O. Caskey.....	225 00	3	F. A. Upson.....	259 16
2	C. H. Parmele.....	353 26	4	P. J. Keary.....	56 65
3	D. Dorrington.....	546 52	5	J. Lopas.....	56 65
4	J. Jackson.....	18 75	6	M. H. Matthews.....	79 88
5	F. E. Smith.....	97 50	7	J. Notestine.....	64 40
6	B. S. Hedwick.....	30 60	8	W. Cook.....	125 00
7	W. H. Campbell.....	56 65	9	J. H. Fink.....	50 87
8	F. Keyser.....	211 86	5600	S. Frazier.....	943 45
9	D. M. Boyd.....	141 84	1	E. A. Sonder & Co.....	2,842 13
5520	W. H. Hewins.....	56 65	2	D. Murphy.....	243 71
1	S. W. Hewins.....	64 40	3	H. F. Swope.....	72 13
2	B. Clarke.....	95 38	4	E. Adams.....	64 40
3	F. J. Crilly.....	833 08	5	J. C. Kennet.....	71 57
4	W. W. Hargrove.....	22 84	6	O. Rogers.....	55 14
5	F. B. Stucker.....	37 67	7	T. R. Taylor.....	64 40
5526	W. H. Clay.....	10 64	5608		

DR.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1866—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
5609	A. L. Wellman.....	\$79 88	5692	C. B. Dunnagan.....	\$61 00
5610	E. W. Weldon.....	79 88	3	J. V. G. Shurtleff.....	72 13
1	G. B. Weldon.....	95 38	4	C. Primm, jr.....	64 40
2	M. O. Brown.....	64 40	5	Murphy & Clay.....	\$26 69
3	T. Tallis.....	64 40	6	M. B. Barker.....	158 00
4	A. H. Wing.....	64 40	7	L. P. Tisdale.....	392 03
5	J. M. Wines.....	72 13	8	J. P. Henderson.....	19,602 99
6	George McFilson.....	225 00	9	H. G. Burnell.....	115 51
7	G. F. Schwarz.....	64 40	5700	J. E. Woodward.....	1,073 67
8	A. Sherwood.....	64 40	1	J. F. & C. N. Herr.....	44 12
9	D. Symonds.....	64 40	2	L. P. Converse.....	66 20
5620	J. Armstrong.....	64 40	3	T. Odom.....	509 87
1	E. H. Brooks.....	64 40	4	Mary Bingham.....	538 05
2	E. A. Rollins.....	5,410 98	5	F. B. Bryan.....	600 80
3	B. K. Sharretts.....	227 16	6	J. D. Cameron.....	558 74
4	Palmer & Green.....	865 00	7	Jesse Brothers.....	693 75
5	F. J. Crilly.....	2,304 15	8	C. Morgan.....	7,152 48
6	A. B. Elsbree.....	72 13	9	Same.....	5,794 20
7	R. G. Merrill.....	72 13	5710	L. J. Abbott.....	64 40
8	E. M. Allen.....	72 13	1	G. O. Bacon.....	72 13
9	P. R. Fairchild.....	72 13	2	J. R. Flanigen.....	81 84
5630	W. F. Hanadon.....	72 13	3	W. E. Reess.....	87 65
1	D. H. Seybols.....	72 13	4	H. Baublitz.....	72 13
2	C. Safford.....	72 13	5	J. Bonham.....	87 65
3	C. Sellers.....	56 65	6	R. G. Maybry.....	30 00
4	H. W. Shoemaker.....	72 13	7	W. J. Ellis.....	85 61
5	H. J. Tattersall.....	56 65	8	H. Campbell.....	51 75
6	W. H. Abott.....	72 13	9	J. F. Goodman.....	36 08
7	R. S. Bartlett.....	72 13	5720	J. Bennett.....	157 20
8	W. G. Wilcox.....	56 65	1	G. L. Black.....	66 99
9	R. Sheads.....	40 76	2	F. J. Crilly.....	5,925 00
5640	J. Steward.....	50 65	3	Hannah Skippen.....	1,832 72
1	G. W. Soult.....	95 38	4	W. H. Greenleaf.....	64 40
2	S. S. Talbot.....	110 88	5	W. J. Fuller.....	72 13
3	W. P. White.....	64 40	6	J. M. Clough.....	64 40
4	D. Millinger.....	56 65	7	C. Hicks.....	56 65
5	W. C. McVay.....	16 30	8	E. French.....	72 13
6	E. McDonald.....	64 40	9	B. D. Hopkins.....	19 24
7	J. O. Hara.....	64 40	5730	F. P. Finch.....	48 92
8	C. I. Spear.....	48 92	1	E. M. Gregory.....	72 13
9	Z. D. Ramsdell.....	766 26	2	T. Knapp.....	64 40
5650	H. Morgan.....	8,456 25	3	S. R. Fithian.....	48 92
1	A. Arnot.....	328 54	4	G. Robinson.....	32 11
2	G. O. Dearborn.....	64 40	5	C. W. Jones.....	56 65
3	J. L. Miller.....	1,278 88	6	W. H. Helm.....	48 92
4	C. H. Branscomb.....	703 93	7	W. Denning.....	64 40
5	G. W. Thomas.....	209 22	8	J. S. Grubbs.....	64 40
6	C. E. Sost.....	\$2 89	9	J. Gresham.....	72 13
7	J. Kern.....	36 35	5740	A. J. Oliver.....	19 34
8	A. Case.....	81 25	1	S. N. Howe.....	136 46
9	J. M. Sheva.....	275 50	2	H. T. Scott.....	1,051 63
5660	J. W. Patten.....	87 65	3	P. W. Kutz.....	20 08
1	Q. A. Brooks.....	351 95	4	G. A. Blanchard.....	4,520 00
2	W. Goodell.....	62 77	5	Same.....	7,020 00
3	J. Hufford.....	100 09	6	H. C. Wood.....	72 13
4	B. Carter.....	62 09	7	A. S. Whitcomb.....	64 40
5	I. Kenville.....	420 00	8	W. S. West.....	72 13
6	E. A. Rollins.....	50 12	9	C. Tolman.....	72 13
7	Same.....	6 13	5750	S. W. Perkins.....	56 65
8	Same.....	25 31	1	F. H. Lathrop.....	56 65
9	Same.....	11 19	2	G. W. Little.....	64 40
5670	Same.....	91 08	3	A. A. Lane.....	72 13
1	Same.....	671 16	4	A. V. Lungar.....	56 65
2	Same.....	10 00	5	J. S. Pearce.....	64 40
3	Same.....	8 42	6	J. C. Paulding.....	45 70
4	Same.....	2,150 99	7	A. Miller.....	56 65
5	M. H. Hale.....	72 13	8	J. H. Rhodes.....	64 40
6	J. S. Foster.....	64 40	9	E. G. Stewart.....	64 40
7	J. H. Fister.....	64 40	5760	W. H. Taylor.....	64 40
8	W. K. Emerick.....	110 88	1	R. Van Slyke.....	64 40
9	R. G. Brinker.....	110 88	2	S. R. Wilson.....	64 40
5680	J. Krickbaum.....	95 38	3	H. O. Williams.....	125 54
1	F. M. Kerr.....	95 38	4	N. Morse.....	253 50
2	B. F. Lemon.....	64 40	5	J. Siegrist.....	97 96
3	W. P. Orme.....	6,972 68	6	W. A. Hughes.....	66 20
4	H. Merrill.....	72 13	7	P. Thomas.....	77 50
5	Libby & Dennison.....	70 00	8	H. Lowenthal.....	64 40
6	George F. Nesbitt & Co.....	6 50	9	E. Jenkin.....	43 44
7	J. G. Oliver.....	72 13	5770	J. H. Gardner.....	385 69
8	F. P. Sawyer.....	3,152 25	1	T. F. Goodwin.....	26 45
9	Same.....	2,378 71	2	J. M. Hook.....	95 38
5690	T. C. Smith.....	72 13	3	J. G. Myers.....	47 21
5691	J. S. Mayhew.....	56 65	5774	F. S. Schaffle.....	38 64

DR.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1866—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			Warrants paid in this quarter.		\$1, 497, 187 13
No.			No.		
5775	J. D. Kendall	\$595 00		To warrants paid, drawn in previous quarters:	
6	T. S. Jones	375 00	1092	R. Y. Huston	\$13 72
7	J. M. Milstead	66 55	1534	A. G. Lawrence	2 53
8	H. Lowenthal	51 30	1820	William Pickens ..	80 78
9	Lindsay & Sweeny	1, 521 75	1902	California Steam Navigation Co...	20 00
5780	H. W. Smith	1, 512 83	1909	C. K. Scarborough ..	37 50
1	E. M. Biddle	66 55	2068	George W. Haley ..	62 21
2	P. G. Green	66 55	2220	Alfred Grubb	35 00
3	F. Riblett	52 50	2886	E. Mindrup	35 76
4	T. S. Tufts	66 55	3689	Same	35 74
5	Blank		3724	P. F. Galbraith	20 63
6	Shumway & Richards	233 84	4057	W. D. Sibert	175 14
7	W. Ranck	750 43	4319	Haley & Co	165 55
8	F. Chable	146 69	4334	L. P. Clampit	24 75
9	E. W. Dickerson	4, 547 47	4370	John O. Keefe	55 75
5790	S. T. Richardson	189 47	4362	William Lemott	91 18
1	P. T. Madden	261 88	4426	M. Riley	466 73
2	Jay Cook & Co	189 47	4442	R. Boyd	1, 500 00
3	H. Garrison	11 22	4587	John Vinton	268 68
4	W. Batten	305 81			3, 091 65
5	J. Topler	15 00			1, 500, 278 78
6	F. M. Thorne	146 75		To adjusted balance due Post Office Department, December 31, 1866	1, 085, 183 58
7	W. H. Morgan	9, 635 66			2, 585, 462 36
8	J. H. Palmer	345 74		By adjusted balance due Post Office Department, September 30, 1866	\$1, 453, 456 48
9	Q. A. Brooks	8, 000 00		By receipt warrants Nos. 1370 to 1379, both inclusive, for deposits by post masters and others, with the various depositaries	1, 132, 005 88
5800	A. Downing & Co	257 47			2, 585, 462 36
1	F. P. Sawyer	3, 243 14		Outstanding	\$2, 417 83
2	G. N. Wood	257 47			
3	Hannah & Skippen	274 50			
4	Jessup & Moore	7, 050 00			
5	M. N. Falls	1, 467 40			
6	W. E. Finch	115 20			
7	J. Lee	64 40			
8	J. Brown	122 50			
9	F. Ermish	15 00			
5810	P. Flynn	15 00			
1	J. H. Roberts	525 00			
2	W. Adkin	54 00			
3	A. L. Larr	15 00			
5814	J. I. Atkinson	26, 048 21			
		1, 497, 187 13			

FOURTH QUARTER, 1866—Continued.

By receipt warrants for deposits made by postmasters and others with the various depositaries:			
No.			
1370	Assistant treasurer at Boston		\$117, 137 20
1	do	Charleston	9, 859 04
2	do	New York	749, 720 93
3	do	New Orleans	66, 517 17
4	do	Philadelphia	103, 733 59
5	do	St. Louis	34, 782 15
6	do	San Francisco	137, 158 83
7	Treasurer United States at Washington, D. C		12, 997 38
8	First National Bank at Nashville, Tenn		49 59
1379	do	Knoxville, Tenn	50 00
			1, 132, 005 88

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

FOURTH QUARTER, 1866—Continued.

STATEMENT No. 4.

Outstanding warrants drawn on different depositories in sundry quarters.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Treasurer United States, Washington	1st quarter, 1856..	3155	.....	\$2 00
Assistant treasurer United States, New York	1st quarter, 1857..	1275	\$75 00	
	2d quarter, 1857..	2670	119 01	
	2d quarter, 1858..	2166	119 61	
	2d quarter, 1859..	9974	81 41	
	3d quarter, 1859..	1070	12 97	
	3d quarter, 1859..	1677	148 62	
	4th quarter, 1859..	2371	328 17	
	4th quarter, 1860..	1572	88 38	
	4th quarter, 1860..	1783	16 68	
	4th quarter, 1860..	1816	44 95	
	1st quarter, 1861..	4139	75 25	
	1st quarter, 1861..	4141	100 00	
	1st quarter, 1861..	4365	199 63	
	1st quarter, 1861..	4672	78 00	
	1st quarter, 1861..	4673	99 24	
	1st quarter, 1861..	4674	112 39	
	1st quarter, 1861..	4683	60 00	
	1st quarter, 1861..	4704	255 07	
	1st quarter, 1861..	4871	123 61	
	1st quarter, 1861..	4875	163 15	
	1st quarter, 1861..	4929	267 85	
	1st quarter, 1861..	4930	141 53	
	1st quarter, 1861..	4980	43 51	
	1st quarter, 1861..	4984	47 04	
	1st quarter, 1861..	5137	60 16	
	2d quarter, 1861..	5465	110 87	
	2d quarter, 1862..	980	355 58	
	3d quarter, 1862..	1387	97 44	
	4th quarter, 1863..	1395	636 94	
	1st quarter, 1866..	2095	498 25	
	3d quarter, 1866..	3925	213 92	
	4th quarter, 1866..	5288	18 64	
	4th quarter, 1866..	5441	1,063 31	
				5,956 18
Assistant treasurer United States, Philadelphia	4th quarter, 1854..	4907	22 52	
	3d quarter, 1855..	9668	166 98	
	3d quarter, 1855..	9673	10 25	
	4th quarter, 1855..	1336	13 94	
	4th quarter, 1855..	9337	51 87	
	1st quarter, 1857..	9953	86 52	
	2d quarter, 1857..	2988	4 50	
	2d quarter, 1858..	1081	68 96	
	1st quarter, 1859..	9465	66 66	
	1st quarter, 1860..	4025	59 75	
	4th quarter, 1860..	2479	63 72	
	1st quarter, 1861..	4361	87 19	
	1st quarter, 1861..	4836	69 11	
	1st quarter, 1861..	4951	12 25	
	1st quarter, 1861..	4961	12 59	
	1st quarter, 1861..	5028	85 31	
	1st quarter, 1861..	5035	101 92	
	2d quarter, 1861..	5287	22 27	
	2d quarter, 1861..	5302	71 66	
	2d quarter, 1861..	5319	29 06	
	2d quarter, 1861..	5384	125 00	
	2d quarter, 1861..	6833	35 89	
	3d quarter, 1861..	6953	155 19	
	3d quarter, 1861..	6989	72 31	
	3d quarter, 1861..	7462	85 62	
	4th quarter, 1865..	1233	4 06	
	4th quarter, 1865..	1537	2,867 94	
	3d quarter, 1866..	4572	114 56	
				4,567 60
Assistant treasurer, Boston, Mass	2d quarter, 1855..	5873	.....	68 00
Assistant treasurer United States, St. Louis	2d quarter, 1855..	8765	18 24	
	1st quarter, 1858..	8479	81 00	
	4th quarter, 1858..	6510	10 88	
	3d quarter, 1859..	1305	92 20	
	1st quarter, 1860..	4271	137 50	
	4th quarter, 1860..	1467	10 00	
	2d quarter, 1861..	5593	100 18	

FOURTH QUARTER, 1866—Continued.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
	2d quarter, 1861..	5891	\$14 50	
	2d quarter, 1861..	6350	34 75	
	2d quarter, 1861..	6364½	78 68	
	2d quarter, 1862..	539	27 41	
	2d quarter, 1863..	3556	22 58	
	3d quarter, 1863..	4471	2 29	
	3d quarter, 1863..	4871	15 38	
	1st quarter, 1863..	5780	15 76	
	2d quarter, 1864..	6493	17 27	
	4th quarter, 1864..	7869	15 00	
	1st quarter, 1865..	8918	131 58	
	2d quarter, 1865..	9959	8 77	
	3d quarter, 1865..	246	8 68	
	1st quarter, 1866..	2540	9 94	
	1st quarter, 1866..	2547	9 94	
	2d quarter, 1866..	2780	68 03	
	3d quarter, 1866..	4285	2 80	
	4th quarter, 1866..	5387	39 74	
	4th quarter, 1866..	5436	1,037 84	
	4th quarter, 1866..	5656	2 89	
	4th quarter, 1866..	5695	26 69	
				\$2,040 52
Assistant treasurer United States, San Francisco, Cal	2d quarter, 1860..	6744	23 70	
	2d quarter, 1862..	787	1,222 50	
	2d quarter, 1862..	1701	298 85	
	1st quarter, 1863..	5543	7 00	
	1st quarter, 1866..	1903	42 00	
	2d quarter, 1866..	2648	2,060 87	
	2d quarter, 1866..	2665	75 00	
	2d quarter, 1866..	3407	175 00	
	3d quarter, 1866..	4467	1,793 48	
				5,698 40
Assistant treasurer United States, Charleston, S. C	3d quarter, 1854..	3765	12 21	
	4th quarter, 1854..	5508	83 00	
	4th quarter, 1860..	987	2 21	
	3d quarter, 1866..	4567	2,473 11	
				2,570 53
Assistant treasurer United States, New Orleans, La.—New account.	2d quarter, 1866..	2807	98 75	
	3d quarter, 1866..	3805	30 39	
	3d quarter, 1866..	4073	66 55	
	4th quarter, 1866..	4799	72 13	
	4th quarter, 1866..	5015	156 59	
				424 41
Depository United States, Louisville, Ky ..	4th quarter, 1857..	6332	9 71	
	4th quarter, 1857..	6333	189 70.	
				199 41
First National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa....	3d quarter, 1866..	3884		140 83
Assistant treasurer United States, New Orleans, La.—Old account. Same as in third quarter 1861. See pages 66 to 77 of that report				109,266 73
Depository United States, Little Rock, Ark.—Old account. Same as in second quarter 1864. See pages 22 to 25 inclusive of that report.....				39,656 33
Depository United States, Galveston, Tex.—Old account.....	4th quarter, 1860..	1410		219 81
Total outstanding.....				170,810 75

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

FOURTH QUARTER, 1866—Continued.

STATEMENT No. 5.

Reported to the credit of the Treasurer in the several depositories for the service of the Post Office Department, December 31, 1866.

	Balance.	Overdrawn.
Treasurer United States, Washington, D. C.	\$8,171 31	
Assistant Treasurer United States, New York	397,343 91	
Philadelphia	21,771 69	
Boston	148,757 98	
St. Louis	30,391 69	
Charleston	6,385 18	
New Orleans.—New account	187,983 52	
San Francisco	126,569 95	
Depository United States, Cincinnati	6,966 73	
Louisville	12,014 58	
Chicago	30,898 57	
Pittsburg	2,448 17	
St. Paul	2,298 04	
Buffalo	3,042 00	
Baltimore	654 71	
First National Bank, Leavenworth, Kan.	57 96	
Knoxville, Tenn		\$12 81
National State Bank, Des Moines, Iowa	300 83	
First National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.	178 75	
City National Bank, Grand Rapids	178 93	
First National Bank, Memphis	71 91	
Burlington, Vt.	88 79	
	986,575 20	12 81
Less overdraft	12 81	
	986,562 39	
Unavailable:		
Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D. C.—Failed	4,336 00	
Assistant Treasurer United States, New Orleans.—Old account		78,102 29
Depository United States, Little Rock, Ark.	1,896 53	
Savannah, Ga.	205 76	
Galveston, Tex		136 45
	993,000 68	78,238 74
	78,238 74	
	914,761 94	

Explanatory Statement.

Adjusted balance to the debit of the Treasurer of the United States, "for the service of the Post Office Department," December 31, 1866	\$1,085,183 58
From which deduct amount of sundry warrants outstanding on different depositories, as per statement No. 4, pp. 22 to 23 of this report, not charged in the foregoing account, but for which conditional credit has been given the several depositories	170,810 75
	914,372 83
In addition to which the Treasurer holds in his hands, uncovered, sums erroneously deposited, viz:	
By Adams Peabody, May 8, 1866, clerk United States court, as collected on sundry cases, deposited with Central National Bank, Boonville, Mo.	222 25
By Josiah Munson, deputy postmaster, Olympia, W. T.	15 86
By P. L. Foy, postmaster, St. Louis, Missouri, deposited with First National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.	151 00
Balance in the Treasury of the United States subject to the draft, for the service of the Post Office Department, December 31, 1866, same as per statement No. 5 of this report	914,761 94
Warrant for receipts from postmasters and others, fourth quarter, 1866	2,949,293 97
Counter warrant for disbursement of the same by order of the Post Office Department	2,949,293 97

OFFICE TREASURER UNITED STATES, Washington, D. C.

F. E. SPINNER, *Treasurer United States.*

FOURTH QUARTER, 1866—Continued.

Treasurer's account, fourth quarter, 1866.

Amount of warrants paid.....	\$1, 497, 187 13	4
Add outstanding warrants.....	2, 417 83	
	1, 499, 604 96	
Deduct warrant 4799, entered as outstanding, but canceled October 12, 1866..	72 13	
	\$1, 499, 532 83	

Auditor's account.

Amount of warrants credited the Treasurer	1, 499, 580 92	
Deduct warrant 4647, canceled April 8, 1867	48 09	
	1, 499, 532 83	

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

I certify that the foregoing account of the Treasurer of the United States for his receipts and expenditures for the service of the Post Office Department for the quarter ended December 31, 1866, has been examined in this office and found correct.

J. J. MARTIN, Auditor.

The Post Office Department in account with the Treasurer of the United States for receipts and expenditures for the first quarter of 1867.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
5815	H. W. Campbell	\$58 55	5897	D. A. Holmes	\$66 55
6	B. Clarke	123 56	8	M. H. Houghton	33 70
7	J. C. Addison	500 00	9	J. M. Hook	98 56
8	J. A. McLane	114 56	5900	E. M. Hood	58 55
9	W. C. Cameron	17 50	1	W. K. Emerick	114 56
5820	W. H. Baker	15 80	2	H. G. Burnell	114 56
1	J. D. Parker	14 59	3	R. G. Brinker	114 56
2	C. P. Staub	45 89	4	W. H. Helm	50 54
3	C. A. Tabor	19 30	5	George F. Nesbitt & Co	9 75
4	U. E. Fisher	171 09	6	Same	22 50
5	J. L. Dixon	37 50	7	Edward Minturn	674 93
6	G. P. Garner	65 75	8	Mitchell & Love	283 92
7	T. Boswell	69 11	9	J. S. McCune	4,130 00
8	T. Y. Reynolds	26 25	5910	James A. Ellison	3,974 49
9	M. F. Gholson	33 14	1	W. L. Barnard	125 00
5830	Micajah Estes	76 12	2	John West	118 58
1	Black & Black	60 50	3	C. G. Bryant	425 37
2	Thomas Drew	16 97	4	Allyn M. Barnard	587 91
3	R. C. Bates	815 63	5	Jesse Couch	475 00
4	T. A. Roulton	140 00	6	L. H. Helphinstine	248 71
5	J. M. Milstead	284 34	7	A. B. Hemenway	150 00
6	S. W. Hewins	66 55	8	J. D. Garland	685 00
7	W. W. Hewins	58 55	9	J. C. Trescott	676 95
8	D. M. Boyd	146 58	5920	George E. Wellington	1,125 00
9	S. H. Knapp	50 00	1	Edward D. Thompson	664 19
5840	M. N. Falls	250 00	2	Allen J. Wood	738 00
1	Same	1,451 71	3	Michael Riley	450 18
2	John Sproat	3,920 00	4	Lewis W. Miller	415 65
3	Grinnell Burt	137 50	5	Albert L. Seeley	835 62
4	J. S. Joy	916 12	6	W. E. Lovett	5,176 57
5	A. S. Dodd	4,190 07	7	W. J. Conner	
6	E. B. Olmstead	1,656 53	8	J. O. Forbes	187 82
7	J. H. Lewis	114 56	9	P. Powell	481 64
8	J. K. Parker	62 50	5930	William Miller	116 01
9	J. T. Tormey	66 55	1	William Thompson	54 62
5850	J. H. McCombs	259 61	2	Hughes & Garnossett	750 00
1	W. H. Lancashire	66 55	3	E. B. Hopkinson	188 42
2	F. J. Crilly	4,575 00	4	G. J. Taggart	687 50
3	George F. Nesbitt	65,867 64	5	R. Humphreys	254 53
4	G. W. Martin	94 49	6	Spalding & Pike	150 00
5	F. A. Comley	503 98	7	S. M. Gallup	198 75
6	S. S. Talbot	114 56	8	Hezekiah W. Griffin	194 67
7	D. Mellinger	58 55	9	G. W. Sanderson	300 00
8	B. Zwart	81 71	5940	J. Smith	408 78
9	Philander Bishop	80 60	1	T. Z. Burns	250 00
5860	Lucinda Medaris	548 75	2	J. Codey	60 71
1	W. S. Huntington	10,896 70	3	C. B. Polhemus	5,600 00
2	H. Park	221 04	4	B. Holladay	91,250 00
3	A. B. Elsbree	74 56	5	Barlow & Sanderson	1,437 78
4	R. G. Merrill	74 56	6	W. A. Walker	4,275 00
5	T. C. Smith	74 56	7	B. Holladay	55,404 12
6	C. Safford	74 56	8	Same	23,595 88
7	P. R. Fairchild	74 56	9	Same	517 56
8	F. J. Crilly	3,267 50	5950	Same	3,317 75
9	Same	11,975 00	1	Wells, Fargo & Co	96,250 00
5870	Same	32,280 05	2	Barlow & Sanderson	418 75
1	E. M. Allen	74 56	3	Same	14,310 00
2	W. P. White	66 55	4	Same	19,558 77
3	J. C. Viot	66 55	5	James A. Hawthorn	90 00
4	C. Sellers	58 55	6	A. V. Lunger	58 55
5	G. W. Soult	98 56	7	H. J. Tattersall	58 55
6	T. Tallis	66 55	8	W. G. Wilcox	58 55
7	C. Primm, jr	66 55	9	F. P. Finch	50 54
8	J. W. Matthews	40 00	5960	T. J. Durney	66 55
9	George Mattingly	3,275 00	1	J. H. Fister	66 55
5880	W. C. Kyle	197 50	2	E. McDonald	66 55
1	A. B. Waller	248 37	3	W. C. McVay	16 85
2	A. Small	300 00	4	J. Steward	58 55
3	J. C. Howard	71 18	5	A. Humphrey	609 19
4	F. Keyser	219 52	6	J. Krickbaum	98 56
5	J. W. Botts	66 55	7	F. M. Kerr	98 56
6	L. P. Blackburn	66 55	8	G. B. Weldon	98 56
7	John A. Griswold	7,425 15	9	W. C. Dunning	98 56
8	Daniel Wellington	338 15	5970	H. F. Swope	74 56
9	H. W. Corbett	37,435 65	1	A. L. Wellman	82 56
5890	B. K. Sharretts	227 69	2	E. W. Weldon	82 56
1	George F. Nesbitt	3,515 22	3	A. H. Wing	66 55
2	C. O. Johnson	139 32	4	M. W. Matthews	82 56
3	E. S. Mitchell	642 50	5	David Murphy	235 47
4	F. C. Taylor	480 48	6	W. C. Hammatt	512 52
5	Jay Cook & Co	1,300 00	5977	J. W. Waskom	852 31
5896	W. H. W. Hooper	73 75			

DR.

FIRST QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
5978	J. Armstrong	\$82 30	6061	P. Thomas	\$74 56
9	Isaac Beckett	66 55	2	S. R. Wilson	66 55
5980	G. F. Schwarz	66 55	3	A. B. Williams	66 55
1	H. C. Wood	74 56	4	R. Van Slyke	66 55
2	L. J. Abbott	66 55	5	G. K. Otis	1,631 94
3	G. O. Bacon	74 56	6	A. S. Jacobs	64 95
4	J. M. Clough	66 55	7	Same	74 55
5	S. W. Perkins	58 55	8	Same	81 26
6	C. Tolman	74 56	9	P. J. Keary	28 33
7	F. W. Ames	114 56	6070	W. W. Sibley	42 94
8	E. Avery	114 56	1	R. S. Prentice	82 56
9	A. J. Miller	98 56	2	J. Lopas	28 33
5990	H. F. Otis	114 56	3	D. Symonds	82 30
1	J. S. Pearce	66 55	4	M. V. Hallett	74 56
2	J. F. Randolph	66 55	5	E. J. Dowling	74 56
3	W. H. Postley	98 56	6	J. Lee	66 55
4	C. Williman	3,886 00	7	M. La Rue Harrison	770 00
5	J. C. Bush	66 55	8	Wells, Fargo & Co	18,750 00
6	B. T. Bye	66 55	9	Sawyer, Risher & Co	3,043 16
7	J. S. Mayhew	58 55	6080	R. F. Jackson	1,687 50
8	J. L. Crouch	66 55	1	F. J. Crilly	482 87
9	A. Miller	58 55	2	J. H. Lambert	18 30
6000	E. Adams	66 55	3	H. Dunham	31 14
1	W. Y. Swiggett	66 55	4	J. P. King	148 25
2	J. A. Brolaski	28 33	5	F. J. Crilly	1,875 00
3	L. P. Converse	74 56	6	E. G. Ghio	3,010 39
4	J. Notestine	66 55	7	Eugene Kelly & Co	9,982 52
5	J. W. Patton	90 55	8	F. J. Crilly	8,531 58
6	W. E. Reeves	90 55	9	Same	11,975 00
7	J. V. G. Shurtleff	74 56	6090	Abbott, Downing & Co	15,000 00
8	R. F. McCullough	74 56	1	Sawyer, Risher & Hall	1,071 10
9	H. Baublits	74 56	2	O. S. Featherling	10 39
6010	H. M. Bradley	1,025 00	3	Charles Dance	74 75
1	A. V. F. Haster	27 25	4	N. C. Dunn	45 68
2	J. E. Phelps	892 73	5	W. Curtis	92 35
3	E. Gerhart	30 41	6	J. S. Emery	10 00
4	E. R. Hart	2,600 00	7	R. M. Wood	80 50
5	Same	10,000 00	8	J. Spofford	102 00
6	G. W. Little	66 55	9	A. O. Thomas	8,540 68
7	C. Hicks	58 55	6100	F. H. Flagg	630 00
8	J. H. M. Kinard	66 55	1	H. T. Scott	312 50
9	H. Lowenthal	66 55	2	F. H. Flagg	5,248 33
6020	T. Knapp	66 55	3	F. J. Crilly	614 40
1	W. H. Abbott	74 56	4	Sawyer, Risher & Hall	2,318 67
2	R. S. Bartlett	74 56	5	F. J. Crilly	2,100 00
3	W. F. Haradon	74 56	6	T. L. Hoitt	33 67
4	C. Horton	98 56	7	J. Chandler	69 62
5	C. O. Ingersoll	114 56	8	W. P. Allen	21 38
6	W. H. Humphrey	98 56	9	E. H. Brooks	82 31
7	W. H. Greenleaf	66 55	6110	H. C. Hack	47 23
8	M. H. Hale	74 56	1	F. J. Crilly	6,870 63
9	E. Jenkins	58 55	2	R. S. Watson	16,387 50
6030	W. S. West	74 56	3	J. O. Hara	66 55
1	A. A. Lane	74 56	4	L. B. Clark	\$2,227 50
2	F. W. Hopkins	66 55	5	J. Gresham	74 56
3	H. H. Goldsmith	66 55	6	F. Exter	66 55
4	J. T. Gleason	66 55	7	W. A. Davis, jr	110 63
5	J. G. Oliver	74 56	8	L. J. Biggers	610 79
6	C. W. Jones	58 55	9	T. Manning	74 56
7	P. F. Madden	74 56	6120	F. S. Singletary	490 53
8	W. A. Davis	383 44	1	Same	790 56
9	J. M. Wines	74 56	2	R. V. Keller	28 55
6040	Blank, not issued		3	J. W. Jewett	99 08
1	E. G. Stewart	66 55	4	Robinson & Taylor	780 00
2	J. Gayler	250 81	5	Allen McLane	37,500 00
3	C. H. Fant	114 56	6	Owen Fuller	23,199 63
4	G. H. Frisbie	98 56	7	Lees & Waller	878 90
5	T. F. Goodwin	74 56	8	D. McMillan	91 37
6	E. M. Gregory	74 56	9	J. R. Smith	66 55
7	C. Harper	98 56	6130	A. Horner	2,794 89
8	D. H. Seybolt	74 56	1	F. H. Lathrop	58 55
9	A. S. Whitcomb	66 55	2	J. S. Foster	82 30
6050	G. O. Dearborn	66 55	3	Alex. Mayer	905 93
1	E. French	74 56	4	F. J. Crilly	8,404 00
2	W. J. Fuller	74 56	5	J. H. Rhodes	66 55
3	H. Merrill	74 56	6	W. E. Finch	58 55
4	C. J. Spear	50 54	7	W. H. Taylor	66 55
5	J. Bonham	90 55	8	S. A. Minnock	562 50
6	W. Denning	66 55	9	A. B. Carroll	93 09
7	C. A. Feyhl	74 56	6140	J. B. McBratney	20 75
8	N. Finch	66 55	1	J. C. Kennett	478 35
9	R. Hartman	90 55	2	J. Bradford	91 73
6060	A. Porter	82 56	6143	W. S. Griffith	139 02

DR.

FIRST QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
6144	J. Boyles	\$4, 125 00	6227	C. B. Griffis	\$186 70
5	M. Fennimore	238 10	8	R. Sheads	42 12
6	J. L. Black	15 00	9	Thomas Long	42 18
7	J. M. Belnap	15 00	6230	D. W. Clement	152 60
8	E. S. Hill, jr	15 00	1	G. P. Pedrick	41 02
9	A. J. Lee	15 00	2	W. Batten	11 44
6150	Wheeler & Weaver	1, 875 00	3	T. J. Yorke	307 94
1	Owen Fuller, jr	1, 964 78	4	Ireland & Wilson	140 47
2	Bulletin Printing Co.	42 00	5	B. F. Coles	85 00
3	McDonald & Baker	42 00	6	J. A. Bright	372 83
4	Anton Muller	1, 169 70	7	E. S. Low	117 39
5	H. P. Watson	64 40	8	J. Havens	33 55
6	W. H. Robert	64 40	9	J. R. Slack	142 07
7	J. T. Tormey	64 40	6240	S. Lawrence	144 30
8	S. J. Sackett	24 02	1	J. W. Perrine	245 78
9	J. Tabor	115 00	2	G. K. Otis	735 00
6160	S. Myers	31 72	3	A. J. Oliver	808 50
1	H. Brown	42 44	4	W. Flanagan	56 57
2	A. Fitchett	67 17	5	G. W. Cowperthwait	27 86
3	Griffin & Giddings	98 50	6	S. Bishop	122 63
4	S. Mitchell	97 06	7	A. E. Cox	128 60
5	J. G. Wait	83 50	8	W. S. Causen	249 02
6	J. Brewer	25 00	9	D. Thompson	202 62
7	J. W. Bennett	20 90	6250	E. Thomas	120 63
8	J. Corwin	57 05	1	J. T. Hewit	90 11
9	B. T. Davis	\$12 25	2	J. W. Yard	17 48
6170	J. W. Swezey	50 52	3	H. Snyder	58 81
1	J. W. Sell	50 00	4	B. E. Bowne	56 12
2	T. A. Smith	155 51	5	C. W. Holcomb	30 71
3	J. J. Stephens	140 46	6	H. Moore	33 62
4	T. Kelly	125 00	7	I. L. Buckelew	122 96
5	T. T. Church	192 66	8	J. C. Sinclair	110 30
6	George Loucks	73 75	9	M. Allen	30 00
7	J. Friday	50 00	6260	J. C. Norton	54 78
8	W. Bates	85 70	1	Blank	
9	T. Y. Reynolds	26 25	2	J. H. Green	\$206 70
6180	Grattan & Clevelin	62 00	3	N. G. Bryson	6, 685 55
1	J. M. Richart	188 61	4	A. Hope	334 28
2	Andrew Smith	765 97	5	W. W. Bartow	678 55
3	W. Black	92 41	6	S. E. Peacock	780 67
4	W. S. Hudson	15 83	7	D. E. Robinson	184 34
5	W. Foster	384 78	8	F. Leslie	175 00
6	S. M. Davis	34 62	9	A. Horner	8, 404 95
7	J. P. Major	212 50	6270	G. H. Lott	80 73
8	Parker McDonald	44 71	1	H. D. Hathaway	29 00
9	Claus Fietze	49 09	2	L. McLane	7, 582 42
6190	W. C. Cameron	17 50	3	R. Boyd	449 17
1	J. D. Parker	15 47	4	A. Davidson	492 17
2	W. Walters	125 72	5	Jessup & Moore	8, 900 00
3	Slade Smith	99 00	6	T. J. Cowper	1, 018 75
4	E. Larue	1, 732 31	7	E. A. Barbor	3, 571 87
5	M. Keary	1, 044 75	8	C. D. Collinsworth	123 75
6	F. M. Robinson	136 30	9	H. Riley	25 93
7	Schrader & Smither	195 98	6280	A. E. Pitt	29 44
8	J. T. Hedden	38 75	1	J. H. Wilson	31 31
9	J. Rigg	48 20	2	J. D. Cameron	4, 770 13
6200	C. A. Tabor	19 00	3	T. T. Firth	20, 369 38
1	J. Williams	46 21	4	S. Askew	218 60
2	J. S. Landes	101 05	5	J. G. Stephens	777 53
3	D. G. Gunn	167 52	6	H. J. Southmayd	1, 867 28
4	T. D. Wilson	125 00	7	J. H. Zaleskie	64 41
5	Buckmann & Fogg	3, 750 00	8	R. J. Everett	81 23
6	C. Latimer	787 50	9	E. W. Brown	24, 026 23
7	G. Y. Woodward	1, 229 75	6290	W. C. Spear	\$717 87
8	J. H. Bradley, jr	11, 250 00	1	W. S. Huntington	1, 500 00
9	T. W. Pierce	1, 635 08	2	F. B. Olmstead	35 90
6210	T. H. Trott	1, 165 93	3	J. M. Hildreth	87 50
1	J. P. Wiley	474 00	4	Daniel Goff	62 84
2	S. V. Potillo	425 88	5	Jeremiah Barrett	60 31
3	P. L. Shooff & Co	12 00	6	Risley & Smith	11 75
4	Reynolds & Rankin	42 00	7	J. Sooy	22 64
5	W. W. Sargent	339 05	8	J. Baker	57 00
6	Taylor & Whitney	134 75	9	S. S. Noveross	74 32
7	M. F. Gholson	36 63	6300	J. Whirl	21 32
8	D. O. Norton	449 98	1	D. B. Moore	46 43
9	A. J. Odell	445 95	2	B. M. Ferguson	40 06
6220	H. McCulloch	18, 136 30	3	A. J. Husted	27 74
1	C. P. Huntington	18, 136 29	4	G. C. G. Smith	46 71
2	C. E. Topping	24 00	5	E. N. Winslow	769 94
3	H. Sweet	158 44	6	Murphy & Clay	26 69
4	J. C. Holley	115 64	7	Blank, (not issued)	
5	Stoutenberg & Coots	155 69	8	F. J. Crilly	1, 994 37
6226	J. H. Gould	218 50	6309	S. E. Oden	725 00

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

FIRST QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

Dr.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
6310	A. D. Trotter	\$1,150 00	6393	J. V. Bentley	\$68 03
1	Same	1,667 50	4	Miles & Ramsey	112 46
2	J. McMorran	80 01	5	S. S. Talbot	117 12
3	S. Frazier	18 75	6	G. W. Soult	100 75
4	W. P. Carson	32 50	7	A. V. Langer	59 85
5	E. C. Mitchell	92 86	8	J. W. Lewis	117 12
6	J. W. Rogers	80 73	9	J. Krickbaum	100 75
7	A. Hickman	36 25	6400	F. Kerr	100 75
8	J. W. Jewett	98 55	1	J. M. Hook	100 75
9	J. Rinch	37 01	2	B. H. Farquhar	117 12
6320	F. P. Sawyer	1,177 88	3	W. K. Emerick	117 12
1	J. W. Jewett	43 02	4	H. G. Burnell	117 12
2	C. Long	6 67	5	R. G. Brinker	972 32
3	W. Rachford	57 50	6	C. A. Whitney	150 50
4	J. Sanner	109 32	7	Waydell & Co	246 06
5	L. M. Copenhagen	48 78	8	Smith & Dunning	600 00
6	A. J. Palmeteer	83 67	9	C. L. Wilson	950 00
7	Charles Dance	65 78	6410	Same	
8	C. R. Diver & Co	175 06	1	Blank, (not issued)	1,875 00
9	William Cook	88 83	2	F. J. Crilly	
6330	J. H. Funk	550 68	3	W. Robertson	\$154 81
1	J. G. Phillips	75 17	4	C. Sellers	59 85
2	W. H. Trueheart	84 39	5	J. S. Pearce	68 03
3	R. H. McClure	522 88	6	T. H. Knapp	68 03
4	M. H. Houghton	34 44	7	J. M. Lacey	52 97
5	E. M. Hood	59 85	8	E. Hartpence	45 76
6	D. A. Holmes	68 03	9	T. Auld	39 20
7	H. McCulloch	3,881 25	6420	A. W. Buckman	28 21
8	W. I. Palmer	6,356 25	1	N. P. Brower	62 50
9	W. F. Haradon	76 21	2	M. Gerhart	25 22
6340	Hannah & Skippen	925 00	3	J. Stallman	39 99
1	J. B. Page	6,282 98	4	L. Betz	190 89
2	R. H. F. Gatewood	107 85	5	G. E. Bliem	66 30
3	M. R. Frost	279 34	6	J. Taylor	84 75
4	Langford Helton	4 58	7	B. K. Johnson	94 74
5	A. Arnot	293 95	8	G. Birkman	67 57
6	M. Crooks	133 34	9	W. A. Nestor	123 77
7	J. Rogers	42 51	6430	A. E. Dougherty	125 00
8	W. H. Sheibley	93 12	1	F. Conway	439 35
9	E. S. Mitchell	642 50	2	W. J. Blest	56 25
6350	T. Petit	115 86	3	J. W. Brice	78 25
1	J. D. Cameron	2,713 34	4	B. Fling	98 26
2	G. W. Thomas	173 12	5	W. Y. Swiggett	68 03
3	J. Lemay	104 00	6	T. C. Smith	76 21
4	J. Bradford	100 00	7	R. Sheads	43 06
5	F. J. Crilly	4,000 00	8	C. Safford	76 21
6	Rittenhouse, Tower & Co	689 84	9	J. F. Randolph	68 03
7	F. J. Crilly	2,600 70	6440	R. G. Merrill	76 21
8	J. I. Atkinson	1,900 92	1	C. O. Ingersoll	117 12
9	A. L. Bleecker	25 94	2	W. H. Humphrey	100 75
6360	Lewis Johnson & Co	250 00	3	C. Horton	100 75
1	Hoadley, Eno & Co	150 00	4	F. W. Hopkins	68 03
2	I. Bell	20,512 34	5	W. H. Helm	51 67
3	J. G. Dale	64,287 68	6	C. Harper	100 75
4	Kunhardt & Co	11,382 34	7	E. M. Gregory	76 21
5	Oelrichs & Co	14,423 26	8	T. F. Goodwin	76 21
6	Postmaster General of Canada	17,608 13	9	G. F. Frisbie	100 75
7	D. M. Boyd	149 83	6450	C. H. Frank	117 12
8	H. W. Campbell	59 85	1	J. S. Foster	76 21
9	Beverly Clarke	100 75	2	F. R. Finch	68 03
6370	W. W. Hewins	59 85	3	P. R. Fairchild	76 21
1	S. W. Hewins	68 03	4	A. B. Elsbree	100 75
2	D. D. Williamson	3,099 93	5	W. C. Dunning	68 03
3	J. T. Little	39 35	6	G. O. Dearborn	117 12
4	W. H. Corbit	21 38	7	W. Buffington	6,848 00
5	J. P. Bohannon	210 00	8	J. F. Atkinson	4,758 67
6	C. A. Thompson	31 25	9	F. J. Crilly	76 21
7	Barrett McGlasson	22 90	6460	E. H. Brooks	68 03
8	Micajah Estes	45 18	1	J. W. Botts	68 03
9	F. Gordin	\$23 90	2	L. P. Blackburn	68 03
6380	L. Castner	220 72	3	I. Beckett	117 12
1	L. H. Young	30 80	4	E. Avery	117 12
2	H. Rogers	55 78	5	F. W. Ames	76 21
3	W. W. Marsh	203 20	6	E. M. Allen	68 03
4	F. Conway	152 68	7	L. J. Abbott	2,353 67
5	B. C. Trueman	457 10	8	W. S. Huntington	118 75
6	F. Keyser	223 62	9	W. H. Bishop	1,750 00
7	J. L. Crouch	68 03	6470	A. B. Sands & Co	417 50
8	B. T. Bye	68 03	1	E. Miller	193 50
9	G. Butler	68 03	2	J. Asley	2,758 85
6390	J. C. Bush	68 03	3	W. O. Rockwood	
1	L. P. Bryan	68 03	4	Eli McCarty	\$34 60
6392	E. E. Boyd	68 03	6475	Henry Larsen	7 97

DR.

FIRST QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
6476	F. E. Smith	\$58 83	6559	D. H. Seybolt	\$76 21
7	J. O. Caskey	182 20	6560	G. F. Schwarz	68 03
8	J. S. Sandes	26 10	1	A. S. Rawlins	150 77
9	Gallagher & Caldwell	85 20	2	C. Primm	68 03
6480	Heasley & Bollinger	86 47	3	L. L. Coitt	76 21
1	J. Conroy	29 43	4	M. H. Hale	76 21
2	W. Smith	187 12	5	H. H. Goldsmith	68 03
3	R. M. Ragland	69 90	6	V. H. Greenleaf	68 03
4	F. P. Brewer	23 00	7	J. Gresham	76 21
5	J. U. Bennett	232 08	8	J. T. Gleason	68 03
6	N. H. Griffith	27 40	9	E. French	76 21
7	J. B. Scheer	18 75	6570	J. H. Fister	68 03
8	J. S. Smith	139 38	1	E. J. Dowling	76 21
9	G. O. Bacon	76 21	2	L. K. Converse	76 21
6490	E. Adams	68 03	3	J. M. Clough	68 03
1	J. K. Parker	76 37	4	F. C. Adams	76 21
2	M. C. Boling	72 05	5	D. M. Field	500 00
3	M. D. Noble	18 75	6	J. S. Dunham	178 00
4	T. K. Slaughter	173 50	7	Boughton, Barnes & Moore	200 00
5	W. R. Smith	68 44	8	J. I. Whitaker	200 00
6	J. J. Hinds	5, 286 84	9	R. Burr	200 00
7	A. L. Wellman	84 39	6580	G. W. Nelson	200 00
8	W. H. Postley	100 75	1	A. S. Willington & Co	164 00
9	A. J. Miller	100 75	2	C. C. Saunders	2 02
6500	F. T. Sandford	64 40	3	S. W. Pusey	16 15
1	C. L. Wilson	300 00	4	L. Allin	500 00
2	J. C. Kennett	159 25	5	D. L. Calwell	172 98
3	J. S. Mosely	27 19	6	J. Jackson	18 75
4	P. Bennett	74 33	7	H. Penrod	44 69
5	J. Huddell	305 26	8	R. H. Gasaway	40 19
6	S. E. Hartranft	462 07	9	T. S. Vaile	197 81
7	T. Haskins	2, 390 62	6590	E. C. Manning	187 99
8	P. J. Nichols	33 97	1	W. J. Ellis	59 92
9	F. M. Dare	19 53	2	P. Bishop	77 84
6510	S. W. Perkins	59 85	3	S. P. Corbin	216 76
1	H. F. Otis	117 12	4	V. W. Parker	463 07
2	D. Mellinger	59 85	5	L. J. E. monson	2 37
3	H. Lowenthal	68 03	6	J. F. Brown	41 48
4	F. H. Lathrop	59 85	7	A. V. F. Harsten	27 25
5	J. H. M. Kinard	68 03	8	J. S. McDonald	107 50
6	E. Jenkins	59 85	9	J. Lindsay	468 75
7	C. A. Feyhl	76 21	6600	E. Burgess	8 32
8	T. Exter	68 03	1	T. W. Brady	41 42
9	D. Eppele	219 86	2	W. M. Cormack	129 23
6520	A. O. Thoms	1, 396 79	3	M. Seamands	118 75
1	Boyd & Newcomber	652 34	4	Shindler & Strickler	75 88
2	S. D. Kutz	167 17	5	J. Bisch	4 92
3	Irish & Gallagher	608 67	6	E. B. Harrison	481 25
4	Wright Merritt	200 00	7	T. P. Jackson	111 74
5	A. S. Jacobs	76 21	8	W. C. Hammatt	251 27
6	C. Hicks	59 85	9	S. E. Case	12 40
7	H. C. Hack	68 03	6610	L. D. Hinkley	84 42
8	W. J. Fuller	76 21	1	B. Wheat	78 67
9	J. Peirsol	105 49	2	C. Knauer	55 53
6530	W. M. Heister	139 13	3	G. Darling	25 09
1	Levi R. Lentz	54 68	4	G. Arney	41 95
2	J. H. Kendig	16 11	5	W. & T. M. Saunders	101 44
3	J. M. Woodward	21 58	6	Peck & Julian	37 72
4	H. Rusk	14 12	7	A. J. Oliver	42 93
5	S. Taylor	41 09	8	M. L. Snyder	146 97
6	G. Reinhart	18 84	9	A. J. Selleg	179 84
7	C. R. Holland	44 96	6620	T. Scott	60 00
8	Henry Taylor	17 30	1	E. Mindrup	31 25
9	J. J. Marker	109 28	2	J. H. Meyer	27 46
6540	E. Moore	60 78	3	E. Eaves	48 47
1	B. B. Vassall	237 53	4	W. W. Dickinson	51 12
2	B. K. Sharrett	238 73	5	H. Hampton	7 22
3	H. A. Tenney	577 27	6	J. J. Hill	75 41
4	C. P. Johnson	200 37	7	W. A. Harney	888 94
5	J. Gaylor	272 45	8	W. Dereamer	173 22
6	W. A. Davis	84 39	9	J. H. & J. M. Overton	24 36
7	W. M. Dailey	250 39	6630	J. E. Martin	1, 751 90
8	L. D. H. Currie	351 28	1	L. W. Hodgkins	183 13
9	A. H. Wing	68 03	2	J. W. Lancaster	425 00
6550	W. G. Wilcox	59 85	3	J. Casgrove	1, 444 43
1	H. C. Wood	76 21	4	J. Lee	90 00
2	N. Upham	76 21	5	T. Kennedy	125 00
3	C. Tolman	76 21	6	M. Colwell	443 75
4	H. J. Tattersall	59 85	7	Godfrey Simon	287 50
5	T. Tallis	68 03	8	W. P. White	71 99
6	D. Symonds	76 21	9	J. C. Viot	71 99
7	H. F. Swope	76 21	6640	T. S. Tuft	71 99
6558	W. Sibley	68 03	6641	P. G. Green	71 99

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

FIRST QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

Dr.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.		\$100 00	No.		\$24 97
6642	W. Millsaps		6725	W. Kloppe	33 58
3	G. H. Judy	237 50	6	P. Roberts	79 38
4	J. W. Lewis	400 00	7	H. Wermecke	90 01
5	Philip & Gregory	311 70	8	T. J. Johnson	45 00
6	H. Johnson	274 57	9	C. Waggoner	68 03
7	W. R. Price	175 00	6730	J. Lee	1,591 75
8	J. Smith	3,000 00	1	W. H. Gatzmer	2,034 46
9	Lees & Waller	130 93	2	F. J. Crilly	522 00
6650	J. B. Hinkle	97 25	3	G. W. Humphries	781 84
1	Morse, Woodworth & Wilson	435 87	4	R. H. McCleave	207 05
2	W. Heisler	312 50	5	H. Whiteman	499 27
3	J. Orr	388 95	6	J. P. Aertsen	117 56
4	J. Clarke	111 59	7	F. Conway	4,000 00
5	R. V. Keller	97 57	8	J. T. Boifeuillet	11,799 54
6	J. A. Phegley	134 80	9	F. P. Sawyer	3,875 00
7	S. B. Brickley	760 39	6740	C. Morgan	386 26
8	C. H. Parmele		1	L. J. Trigerie	161 31
9	R. Hudson	115 51	2	R. Willoughby	364 16
6660	W. R. Walker	734 53	3	J. Crawford	18 75
1	H. B. Nicholson	952 95	4	T. Drew	47 00
2	T. J. Canifax	673 56	5	Jesse Eden	17 54
3	Jesse Brothers	367 39	6	J. Moore	28 18
4	Eli Crisp	597 21	7	J. Carpenter	37 52
5	P. Roberts	25 63	8	J. Kern	22 37
6	D. R. Cochran	7 91	9	W. C. Junior	51 67
7	N. C. Dunn	48 14	6750	C. I. Spear	500 54
8	H. Adrian	37 17	1	J. Brock	643 86
9	R. W. Cooper	314 43	2	G. Campbell	25 00
6670	T. H. Herring	161 41	3	A. N. Stone	4,080 29
1	T. T. McGowen	49 81	4	C. Taussig, sr	878 67
2	L. Zevely	95 56	5	B. F. Beasley	66 55
3	J. F. Goodman	156 00	6	C. P. Watson	75 14
4	G. W. Gorden	44 75	7	J. R. Wilson	13,674 89
5	J. J. Gorden	36 53	8	F. J. Crilly	101 36
6	J. J. Fidler	953 42	9	George McKenzie	374 89
7	B. F. Lee	759 71	6760	E. Cunard	229 02
8	J. N. Potter	14 00	1	F. Snow & Co	12,370 23
9	J. H. Bowman & Co	2,664 22	2	M. Ward	75 00
6680	Sawyer, Risher & Hall	1,000 60	3	G. P. Garner	93 19
1	Gordon & Clarke	75 00	4	T. Boswell	371 59
2	W. F. Dunn	904 29	5	T. C. Hill	487 91
3	J. C. Burbank	104 18	6	G. W. Dornan	207 57
4	J. W. Parker	5,000 00	7	F. F. Thomas	177 58
5	N. G. Bryson	70 00	8	H. M. Ridenhouer	31 09
6	J. Anthony & Co	89 48	9	S. W. Taylor	150 00
7	J. M. Spiva	381 99	6770	W. S. Calvert	15 90
8	G. H. Colket	122 33	1	W. H. Baker	75 77
9	S. N. Howe	114 05	2	J. H. Boswell	3,350 00
6690	M. Yocom	674 81	3	F. H. Flagg	241 22
1	D. D. Stark	76 21	4	J. H. Beasley	3,570 16
2	J. M. Wines	76 21	5	C. E. Barrett	55 40
3	W. S. West	68 03	6	Black & Black	11 52
4	W. H. Taylor	68 03	7	A. A. Kinzey	170 00
5	J. Steward	76 21	8	Nelson & Smith	43 02
6	J. G. Oliver	68 03	9	G. L. Black	36 28
7	J. O. Hara	59 85	6780	F. M. Young	19 46
8	A. Miller	76 21	1	W. Thompson	45 61
9	P. F. Madden	17 22	2	G. P. Hale	14 93
6700	W. C. McVay	68 03	3	A. Harding	31 20
1	E. McDonald	68 03	4	J. Stobt	44 96
2	G. W. Little	59 85	5	E. A. Ruddy	48 49
3	C. W. Jones	76 21	6	Mattingly & Baird	117 44
4	D. S. Jones	253 02	7	A. D. Hay	147 00
5	G. W. McKean	155 13	8	Same	
6	J. T. Foster	175 00	9	G. McFilion	\$20 36
7	S. R. Wilson	68 03	6790	A. B. Carroll	64 78
8	A. S. Whitcomb	68 03	1	Daniel Pardin	75 00
9	E. G. Stewart	68 03	2	A. Pardee	351 87
6710	See above	68 03	3	H. P. Rutler	637 50
1	J. H. Rhodes	68 03	4	J. M. Dick	3,833 26
2	G. Hoyt	59 85	5	J. C. Brown	240 32
3	W. E. Finch	68 03	6	N. Row	53 20
4	S. L. Collins	76 21	7	Price & Daubert	85 94
5	J. Armstrong	59 85	8	S. Bolles	1,408 79
6	J. S. Mayhew	84 39	9	S. Bradford	1,539 59
7	M. W. Matthews	68 03	6800	W. T. Tyner	74 56
8	J. Notestine	16 94	1	G. S. Huges	50 54
9	J. Maybary	134 80	2	Charles Knight	100 00
6720	Murphy & Clay	66 52	3	F. E. Spinner, assignee	423 92
1	J. A. Hunter	484 60	4	R. Van Slyke	68 03
2	J. Strickland	94 83	5	E. S. Alvord	2,911 27
3	J. Wyrick	342 75	6	M. N. Falls	1,550 00
6724	J. Tabler		6807	T. W. Pierce	1,940 00

DR.

FIRST QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
6808	Riggs & Co.	\$18,494 66	6891	Teague & Tompkins	\$438 46
9	Same	54,679 48	2	B. T. Smith	211 60
6810	Same	18,034 71	3	C. Bonknight	1,375 00
1	Same	21,020 92	4	A. McFarlan	300 00
2	T. Barto	833 84	5	W. E. Fisher	869 69
3	S. Bradford	637 24	6	J. R. Carey	63 30
4	T. Hawk	54 86	7	G. A. Hamilton	1,015 98
5	W. McCullough	592 37	8	T. C. Cates	94 43
6	R. A. Smith	39 50	9	F. C. Taylor	1,635 98
7	M. N. Falls	487 18	6900	Winsor, Crosby & Co.	2,500 00
8	J. P. King	2,109 71	1	W. P. Coleman	316 30
9	T. B. Twombly	50 26	2	W. W. Wade	237 50
6820	M. J. Philbin	884 46	3	A. B. Hemenway	150 00
1	W. P. Smith	355 33	4	C. Chaffe	1,346 18
2	J. P. Henderson	20,538 50	5	D. Porter	374 50
3	Caroline Underwood	100 00	6	G. Hoelterhoff	1,052 61
4	Fritz Hemisoth	11 63	7	Charles Tompson	125 00
5	R. W. Knox	111 39	8	G. S. Hughes	21 67
6	Hugh Elsiph	612 50	9	W. J. Connor	187 50
7	P. Hellen	331 52	6910	J. Allmann	4,211 95
8	Kilbourne, Leighton & Co.	5,880 16	1	W. T. Tyner	76 21
9	Lindsay & Sweeny	59 30	2	H. P. Watson	68 03
6830	J. Burnham	166 04	3	Sawyer, Risher & Hall	13,417 40
1	W. Grantham	75 00	4	J. D. Strickland	201 00
2	Mebrewer & Bassler	180 00	5	W. J. Daily	76 58
3	G. S. Barger	25 00	6	F. K. Wright	184 00
4	L. Dykes	509 17	7	J. England	273 23
5	S. T. Richardson	300 00	8	A. H. Shaw	165 87
6	T. C. Hooker	360 58	9	L. C. Lamberson	314 12
7	J. D. Player	247 50	6920	L. H. Dyer	700 00
8	J. W. Lownan	18 75	1	G. W. Wood	375 00
9	B. J. Hayes	67 50	2	A. Young	855 00
6840	Z. Gibson	65 00	3	C. Chaffee	7,755 02
1	D. Hughes	123 50	4	U. E. Fisher	20,000 00
2	Abiel Foster	137 50	5	Same	534 78
3	John Ballanger	59 75	6	E. G. Wood	83 61
4	J. B. Williams	225 00	7	J. R. Langford	68 03
5	H. Wiswall	294 42	8	J. H. Sanders	28 67
6	S. Cochran	75 00	9	R. Sanders	71 29
7	L. W. Williams	125 00	6930	H. Schell	412 46
8	J. Kempf	542 26	1	H. T. Scott	312 50
9	M. M. Bell	429 34	2	W. H. Sayre, jr	1,004 94
6850	J. M. Joy	\$137 25	3	J. Mayenfuhr	974 00
1	L. Maier	359 72	4	S. D. Wood	264 52
2	H. T. Parr	175 00	5	J. S. Foster	150 00
3	N. Dunn	431 19	6	J. Manuel	193 75
4	L. Camp	279 14	7	R. Willoughby	212 50
5	J. H. Dunham	97 25	8	W. J. Phillips	72 50
6	F. J. Crilly	4,587 50	9	J. G. Owen	75 00
7	Same	4,513 69	6940	Edward N. Dickerson	532 09
8	A. J. White	1,226 00	1	W. R. Terry	57 07
9	J. B. Atkinson	82 30	2	P. Blackwood	56 10
6860	J. C. Porter	10,000 00	3	J. Stratton	99 50
1	L. H. Latham	2,513 45	4	J. A. Reid	341 25
2	J. Hector	75 00	5	A. Case	76 65
3	J. U. Boussard	68 65	6	Valentine Sutton	\$127 50
4	F. Rinehart	40 00	7	Grayson & Wilson	186 91
5	Hannah & Skippen	91 50	8	M. Light	46 65
6	D. Dorrington	441 68	9	A. Pickering	30 00
7	C. E. Gaylord	360 04	6950	E. S. Means	131 51
8	J. F. Waring	3,459 48	1	P. B. Ruffin	4,181 25
9	F. J. Crilly	285 00	2	L. Milton	49 95
6870	Same	3,500 00	3	W. S. Gregory	995 82
1	R. B. Webster	\$40 00	4	E. M. Hood	54 05
2	J. P. Walker	40 00	5	William Haight	414 75
3	P. Perry	40 00	6	S. W. Hewins	61 44
4	A. Newkirk	40 00	7	W. W. Hewins	54 05
5	A. Goodspeed	40 00	8	B. Clarke	105 76
6	D. Conklin	40 00	9	H. W. Cambell	61 44
7	J. Camp	40 00	6960	D. M. Boyd	135 34
8	B. J. Williams	47 50	1	J. R. Henry	106 09
9	L. J. Hamilton	48 75	2	T. Hawk	50 00
6880	Mrs. M. Aiken	118 50	3	M. H. Houghton	31 12
1	G. W. Martin	95 00	4	W. T. Haradon	68 83
2	F. George	109 05	5	T. Keyser	202 16
3	Luke Haynie	31 25	6	S. S. Talbot	105 76
4	J. A. Hathorn	30 00	7	G. W. Soult	91 00
5	N. Morse	34 50	8	W. C. McVay	15 60
6	A. H. McKenzie	180 00	9	E. McDonald	61 44
7	J. H. Gardner	\$77 50	6970	J. W. Lewis	105 76
8	L. Howe	130 00	1	J. Krickbaum	91 00
9	A. E. & C. E. Tilton	5,497 50	2	F. M. Kerr	91 00
6890	J. L. Miller	437 50	6973	J. M. Hood	91 00

DR.

FIRST QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

No.	To warrants paid, viz :		No.	To warrants paid, viz :	
6974	D. A. Holmes	\$61 44	7056	T. Powers	\$115 00
5	P. G. Green	68 83	7	M. Watson	87 50
6	H. H. Goldsmith	61 44	8	L. Medaris	548 75
7	J. H. Fister	61 44	9	S. P. Harvey	275 00
8	B. H. Farquhar	91 00	7060	J. Drake	58 95
9	Wartman & Yost	410 00	1	H. Lowenthal	61 44
6980	W. K. Emerick	105 76	2	J. T. Gleason	61 44
1	H. G. Burnell	105 76	3	J. S. Foster	68 83
2	R. G. Brinker	105 76	4	M. Smith	209 36
3	Eugene Gerard	118 89	5	B. K. Sharretts	232 71
4	B. F. Crews	82 79	6	G. W. McKean	173 76
5	M. L. Bear	71 81	7	J. H. Boswell	275 00
6	J. Morrell	4, 551 78	8	S. Wolverton	962 33
7	R. D. Clark	3, 125 00	9	M. S. Wagner	63 50
8	T. F. Smith	94 00	7070	P. Finley	97 50
9	J. McBratney	193 22	1	W. L. Gatewood	279 79
6990	J. V. Bentley	61 44	2	H. S. Smith	301 22
1	J. Burdin	270 00	3	F. P. Sawyer	2, 552 25
2	A. Reeves	513 45	4	Same	3, 097 59
3	S. O. Buckley	692 79	5	A. Sautleben	275 00
4	H. M. Bradley	1, 361 62	6	M. Love	425 40
5	G. H. Frisbie	91 00	7	A. O. Broyn	342 50
6	C. H. Frank	105 76	8	J. G. Witt	200 00
7	W. Buffinton	105 76	9	F. J. Crilly	3, 236 23
8	E. Avery	105 76	7080	C. Safford	68 83
9	F. W. Ames	105 76	1	R. G. Merrill	68 83
7000	H. Morgan	6, 799 48	2	J. S. Mayhew	54 05
1	W. H. Postley	91 00	3	F. C. Smith	68 83
2	H. F. Otis	105 76	4	W. H. Taylor	61 82
3	C. K. Garrison	150, 000 00	5	G. Y. Woodward	3, 138 57
4	A. J. Miller	91 00	6	A. H. Wing	61 44
5	C. O. Ingersoll	105 76	7	S. P. Blackburn	61 44
6	W. H. Humphreys	91 00	8	E. M. Allen	68 83
7	C. Horton	91 00	9	B. C. Trueman	360 35
8	C. Harper	91 00	7090	C. J. Spear	46 66
9	D. H. Starbuck	160 00	1	J. Notestine	61 44
7010	E. W. Weldon	76 22	2	A. Muller	54 05
1	T. Knapp	61 44	3	P. T. Madden	68 83
2	C. W. Jones	54 05	4	A. S. Jacobs	68 83
3	F. P. Finch	61 44	5	F. W. Hopkins	61 44
4	G. Butler	61 44	6	P. R. Fairchild	68 83
5	L. P. Bryan	61 44	7	A. B. Elsbree	68 83
6	E. E. Boyd	61 44	8	J. W. Botts	61 44
7	T. S. Tuft	68 83	9	J. E. Jackson	193 50
8	R. Boyd	1, 121 00	7100	M. Allen	1, 436 06
9	W. H. Helm	46 66	1	A. Young	855 00
7020	R. Hartman	83 61	2	Whittlesey & Gillis	410 00
1	H. C. Hack	61 44	3	W. C. Hammatt	226 96
2	C. Primm	61 44	4	S. W. Perkins	54 05
3	J. S. Pearce	61 44	5	R. A. Smith	61 44
4	J. W. Patten	83 61	6	C. Tolman	68 83
5	J. O. Hara	61 44	7	A. S. Whitcomb	61 44
6	W. Morris	68 83	8	J. M. Wines	68 83
7	R. F. McCullough	68 83	9	H. C. Wood	68 83
8	J. H. M. Kinard	61 44	7110	M. N. Falls	1, 400 00
9	W. G. Wilcox	54 05	1	T. Exter	61 44
7030	G. B. Weldon	91 00	2	S. B. Cole	61 44
1	A. L. Wellman	76 22	3	L. J. Abbott	61 44
2	J. C. Voit	68 83	4	E. Adams	61 44
3	H. J. Tattersall	54 05	5	T. C. Adams	68 83
4	T. Tallis	61 44	6	L. P. Converse	68 83
5	J. Steward	61 44	7	Q. A. Brooks	\$729 99
6	W. W. Sibley	61 44	8	H. Gallaher	201 60
7	J. V. G. Shurtliff	68 83	9	J. Parker	22 16
8	G. F. Schwarz	61 44	7120	W. P. White	68 83
9	W. E. Reeves	83 61	1	N. Upham	68 83
7040	J. F. Randolph	61 44	2	P. Thomas	68 83
1	W. C. Dunning	91 00	3	D. H. Seybolt	68 83
2	M. W. Matthews	76 22	4	J. H. Rhodes	61 44
3	W. Denning	61 44	5	E. W. Lyles	68 83
4	W. A. Davis, jr	68 83	6	J. Fink	46 66
5	H. Baublits	68 83	7	D. McDonald	3, 142 16
6	J. Bonham	83 61	8	P. Smith	37 50
7	B. B. Vassall	233 41	9	G. M. Leger	52 00
8	C. E. Rittenhouse	7, 200 00	7130	J. D. Kendall	635 00
9	F. W. Sawyer	4, 873 49	1	J. H. Caldwell	311 82
7050	W. S. West	68 83	2	F. C. Metton	218 89
1	W. A. Davis	101 22	3	A. V. Lunger	54 05
2	C. P. Johnson	180 36	4	F. H. Lathrop	54 05
3	W. M. Daily	226 31	5	G. W. Little	61 44
4	W. H. Cross	35 71	6	E. Jenkins	54 05
7055	E. Davis	316 46	7137	D. O. Jones	68 83

Dr.

FIRST QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
7138	A. M. De Souchet.....	\$2,276 24	7221	H. Johnson.....	\$364 43
9	E. Kirk.....	203 08	2	G. D. Dornin.....	\$203 18
7140	T. L. Jewett.....	15,645 79	3	R. Humphreys.....	276 15
1	G. O. Bacon.....	68 83	4	H. P. Hammatt.....	5,549 36
2	J. M. Clough.....	61 44	5	Bird Nance.....	130 69
3	G. O. Dearborn.....	61 44	6	M. H. Hargrove.....	19 75
4	C. A. Fehyl.....	68 83	7	J. Smith.....	175 00
5	W. J. Fuller.....	68 83	8	J. A. A. Hardin.....	20 86
6	W. H. Greenleaf.....	61 44	9	S. T. Brewster.....	1,234 28
7	J. Gresham.....	68 83	7230	M. La Rue Harrison.....	496 23
8	M. H. Hale.....	68 83	1	Spalding & Pike.....	128 38
9	C. Hicks.....	54 05	2	Boyd & Necomer.....	676 83
7150	H. F. Swope.....	68 83	3	S. M. Gallup.....	198 75
1	T. L. Hoitt.....	68 83	4	H. M. Griffin.....	240 70
2	G. Hoift.....	61 44	5	G. W. Sanderson.....	300 00
3	J. G. Oliver.....	68 83	6	McCormick & Scoville.....	126 36
4	D. M. Tilton & Co.....	54 00	7	John Smith.....	357 06
5	J. Boyle.....	6,015 00	8	T. Z. Burnes.....	236 90
6	J. Lee.....	61 44	9	J. O. Forbes.....	160 93
7	E. M. Gregory.....	68 83	7240	J. C. Trescott.....	\$722 50
8	T. F. Goodwin.....	68 83	1	J. Couch.....	475 00
9	J. Armstrong.....	68 83	2	Peyton Powell.....	532 00
7160	William H. Newell.....	\$14 00	3	L. H. Helphinstine.....	250 00
1	D. D. Stark.....	384 40	4	William Miller.....	113 91
2	T. Morton.....	29 00	5	L. W. Miller.....	523 54
3	W. H. Shearon.....	200 41	6	A. L. Seeley.....	866 16
4	J. Harrington.....	3,262 75	7	W. J. Connor.....	877 50
5	T. Ascencio & Co.....	500 00	8	J. West.....	150 00
6	Allen McLane.....	5,630 84	9	W. L. Barnard.....	125 00
7	D. N. Carrington.....	60 28	7250	Ed. Minturn.....	13,175 21
8	C. Servantes.....	\$493 00	1	F. Donnell.....	\$27 00
9	J. Williamson.....	58 50	2	W. Nelson.....	8 49
7170	E. Lane.....	1,793 87	3	J. W. Baker.....	40 00
1	F. J. Crilly.....	5,614 81	4	M. Forbes.....	21 90
2	O. T. Humphreys.....	24 13	5	P. Flynn.....	30 00
3	G. W. Crampton.....	1,793 48	6	T. Haynes.....	262 23
4	B. E. Weels.....	3,461 78	7	W. Baker.....	210 32
5	C. E. Garrison.....	37,500 00	8	W. J. Hawkins.....	4,499 21
6	D. H. Harper.....	599 50	9	E. G. Stewart.....	61 44
7	W. H. Taylor.....	61 44	7260	W. A. Hughes.....	94 34
8	L. McLain.....	672 68	1	Asa Piscley, sr.....	51 15
9	Blank, (not issued).....		2	Morris & McCormick.....	6 85
7180	W. W. White.....	33 69	3	J. Springer.....	75 00
1	S. W. Glenn.....	42 50	4	C. Jarnagin.....	475 00
2	A. Dobbins.....	32 50	5	Irvin & Hall.....	78 00
3	J. W. Garland.....	\$352 92	6	C. G. Bryant.....	450 00
4	H. B. Brown.....	68 20	7	J. M. Zebely.....	133 53
5	J. Lyons.....	24 61	8	R. S. Phillips.....	116 24
6	J. H. Marshall.....	339 64	9	E. B. Fredericks.....	88 69
7	U. A. Pool.....	97 38	7270	J. C. Peck.....	313 13
8	B. T. Knott.....	245 68	1	J. Carnes.....	30 00
9	J. W. Orr.....	190 50	2	J. Cresson.....	121 96
7190	O. Campbell.....	166 47	3	J. S. Boyer.....	77 28
1	J. C. Smith.....	60 00	4	J. Gaylor.....	228 91
2	D. C. Rollins.....	209 38	5	W. E. Peel.....	270 00
3	A. M. Ford.....	60 43	6	Griffin & Smith.....	676 50
4	D. D. Allen.....	294 78	7	C. L. S. Corpenning.....	\$164 21
5	T. Caldwell.....	27 29	8	A. B. Sands & Co.....	580 41
6	E. W. Donn.....	65 76	9	M. L. Hester.....	1,488 39
7	Jessup & Moore.....	1,115 00	7280	Riggs & Co.....	19,798 51
8	D. J. Baldwin.....	120 00	1	W. T. Tyner.....	68 83
9	Jessup & Moore.....	6,230 00	2	J. Able.....	88 99
7200	Jones & Buchanan.....	178 00	3	N. Johnson.....	\$730 25
1	M. D. Kent.....	118 40	4	S. F. Howd.....	73 75
2	R. Van Slyke.....	61 44	5	W. H. Bishop.....	118 75
3	F. S. Stevens.....	2,966 17	6	J. Low.....	\$833 38
4	J. J. Orr.....	375 00	7	R. Watkins.....	47 50
5	J. T. Hilton.....	167 28	8	H. Hughes.....	68 85
6	C. J. Ryerson.....	36 28	9	J. G. Volkman.....	183 95
7	J. Tully.....	11 18	7290	L. W. Williams.....	187 50
8	J. McFadden, jr.....	102 92	1	A. B. Sands.....	1,563 82
9	J. M. Walling.....	125 00	2	W. G. Barrett.....	190 00
7210	W. B. H. Dodson.....	312 50	3	A. M. Crane.....	410 00
1	W. K. Ackerman.....	20,437 16	4	R. Williams.....	2,542 24
2	L. Standinger.....	110 05	5	W. B. King & Bro.....	\$2,250 00
3	Hughes & Garnasset.....	750 00	6	J. Cosgrove.....	1,450 00
4	E. B. Hopkinson.....	185 30	7	S. W. Shurlock.....	\$2,000 00
5	G. I. Taggart.....	687 50	8	J. Lee.....	97 50
6	A. I. Wood.....	730 74	9	G. W. Warren.....	2,375 00
7	W. R. Price.....	350 00	7300	V. P. Morrow.....	\$850 00
8	Lewis Johnson.....	600 00	1	F. Kennedy.....	125 00
9	J. T. Tormey.....	196 02	2	C. Grainger.....	4,600 00
7220	P. Gregory.....	400 00	7303	Page & Tukey.....	207 93

DR.

FIRST QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

No.	To warrants paid, viz :	No.	To warrants paid, viz :
7304	M. Colwell.....\$455 07	7346	P. Bowlby.....94 29
5	J. Lewis.....\$887 50	7	R. G. Bruce.....\$118 84
6	William Squires.....600 00	8	J. Noteware.....102 47
7	L. L. Bullock.....1,155 37	9	E. B. Olmstead.....102 47
8	N. Finch.....10 97	7350	H. W. Whitney.....127 67
9	A. G. Pierce.....50 47	1	L. F. S. Laurie.....127 67
7310	H. Garrison.....366 50	2	C. Bradshaw.....127 67
1	J. D. Garland.....634 45	3	T. D. Beale.....127 67
2	C. Sheads.....1,378 23	4	F. W. Howard.....152 09
3	J. W. Davis.....1,384 57	5	B. M. Thomson.....64 25
4	J. A. Shaw.....535 15	6	O. C. Bailey.....64 50
5	J. L. Descon.....31 85		
6	A. A. Fleming.....92 84		1,993,749 45
7	W. E. Harding.....78 00		To warrants paid, drawn in
8	J. M. Menderhall.....75 00		previous quarters:
9	J. A. Leland.....47 03	2824	Martin Schrimpocher \$214 86
7320	E. T. Clemmons.....533 93	5593	F. Glasscock.....100 18
1	T. S. Moore.....661 89	5656	C. E. Yost.....2 89
2	W. W. Bond.....880 77		317 93
3	Blank, (not issued).....		
4	H. J. Raymond.....70 20		Total warrants paid.....1,994,067 38
5	J. R. Flanigen.....52 08		
6	E. M. Yerger.....248 00		To adjusted balance due Post
7	J. Brown.....184 50		Office Department March
8	S. Clayton.....52 00		31, 1867.....763,515 04
9	E. B. Olmstead.....308 75		
7330	W. G. Smoot.....105 06		2,757,582 42
1	R. C. Boyd.....61 44		
2	J. R. Ward.....29 50		By adjusted balance due Post
3	W. A. Waller.....145 60		Office Department, Decem-
4	F. Depro.....186 00		ber 31, 1866.....1,085,183 58
5	E. G. Wood.....58 62		
6	R. C. Jackson.....341 66		By receipt warrants Nos. 1380
7	M. R. Hook.....592 85		to 1391, both inclusive, for
8	H. W. Flandrean.....435 72		deposits with the various
9	E. L. Champlin.....45 40		depositories by postmast-
7340	A. S. Dorsey.....92 66		ers and others.....1,672,398 84
1	E. B. Olmstead.....94 29		
2	P. Carroll.....94 29		2,757,852 42
3	T. E. Coffee.....102 47		
4	H. P. Field.....190 82		
7345	T. S. Hardy.....94 29		Outstanding.....14,489 84

FIRST QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

CR.

No.	By receipt warrants for deposits made by postmasters and others with the various depositories :	
1380	Assistant treasurer United States, Boston, Mass.....	\$98,407 08
1	do do Charleston, S. C.....	13,795 80
2	do do New York, N. Y.....	1,072,643 06
3	do do New Orleans, La.....	81,167 49
4	do do Philadelphia, Pa.....	111,199 23
5	do do St. Louis, Mo.....	50,291 15
6	do do San Francisco, Cal.....	233,772 15
7	Treasurer United States, Washington, D. C.....	10,570 36
8	First National Bank, Springfield, Ill.....	24 00
9	Merchants' National Bank, Little Rock, Ark.....	21 60
1390	Raleigh National Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.....	294 42
1	Designated depository United States, Buffalo, N. Y.....	212 50
		1,672,398 84

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

FIRST QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

STATEMENT No. 4.

Outstanding warrants drawn on different depositaries in sundry quarters.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Treasurer United States.....	1st quarter, 1856 ..	3155	-----	\$2 00
Assistant treasurer U. S., New York, N. Y. .	1st quarter, 1857 ..	1275	\$75 00	
	2d quarter, 1857 ..	2670	119 01	
	2d quarter, 1858 ..	2166	119 61	
	2d quarter, 1859 ..	9974	81 41	
	3d quarter, 1859 ..	1070	12 97	
	3d quarter, 1859 ..	1677	148 62	
	4th quarter, 1859 ..	2371	328 17	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	1572	88 38	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	1783	16 68	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	1816	44 95	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4139	75 25	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4141	100 00	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4365	199 63	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4672	78 00	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4673	99 24	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4674	112 39	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4683	60 00	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4704	255 07	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4871	123 61	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4875	163 15	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4929	267 85	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4930	141 53	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4980	43 51	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4984	47 04	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	5137	60 16	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5465	110 87	
	2d quarter, 1862 ..	980	355 58	
	2d quarter, 1862 ..	1387	97 44	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	3925	313 92	
	4th quarter, 1866 ..	5288	18 64	
	4th quarter, 1866 ..	5441	1,063 31	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	6169	12 25	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	6871	40 00	
				\$4,873 24
Assistant treasurer U. S., Philadelphia, Pa. .	4th quarter, 1854 ..	4907	22 52	
	3d quarter, 1855 ..	9668	166 98	
	3d quarter, 1855 ..	9673	10 25	
	4th quarter, 1855 ..	1336	13 94	
	4th quarter, 1855 ..	9337	51 87	
	1st quarter, 1857 ..	9953	86 52	
	2d quarter, 1857 ..	2988	4 50	
	2d quarter, 1858 ..	1081	68 96	
	1st quarter, 1859 ..	9465	66 66	
	1st quarter, 1860 ..	4025	59 75	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	2479	63 72	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4361	87 19	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4836	69 11	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4951	12 25	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4961	12 59	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	5028	85 31	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	5035	101 92	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5287	22 27	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5302	71 66	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5319	29 06	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5384	125 00	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	6833	35 89	
	3d quarter, 1861 ..	6953	155 19	
	3d quarter, 1861 ..	6989	72 31	
	3d quarter, 1861 ..	7462	85 62	
	4th quarter, 1865 ..	1233	4 06	
	4th quarter, 1865 ..	1537	2,867 94	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4572	114 56	
				4,567 60
Assistant treasurer U. S., Boston, Mass.	2d quarter, 1855 ..	5873	-----	68 00
Assistant treasurer U. S., St. Louis, Mo.	2d quarter, 1855 ..	8765	18 24	
	1st quarter, 1858 ..	8479	81 00	
	4th quarter, 1858 ..	6510	10 88	
	3d quarter, 1859 ..	1305	92 20	
	1st quarter, 1860 ..	4271	137 50	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	1467	10 00	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5891	14 56	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	6350	34 75	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	6364½	78 68	
	2d quarter, 1862 ..	539	27 41	
	2d quarter, 1863 ..	3556	22 58	
	4th quarter, 1863 ..	4471	2 29	

FIRST QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrants.	Total.
Assistant treasurer U. S., St. Louis, Mo....	4th quarter, 1863 ..	4871	\$15 38	
	1st quarter, 1864 ..	5780	15 76	
	2d quarter, 1864 ..	6493	17 27	
	4th quarter, 1864 ..	7869	15 00	
	1st quarter, 1865 ..	8918	131 58	
	2d quarter, 1865 ..	9958	8 77	
	3d quarter, 1865 ..	246	8 68	
	1st quarter, 1866 ..	2540	9 94	
	1st quarter, 1866 ..	2547	9 94	
	2d quarter, 1866 ..	2780	68 03	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4285	2 80	
	4th quarter, 1866 ..	5387	39 74	
	4th quarter, 1866 ..	5436	1, 037 84	
	4th quarter, 1866 ..	5695	26 69	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	6514	2, 227 50	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	6379	23 90	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	6474	34 60	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	6659	45 00	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	6789	20 36	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	6946	127 50	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	7251	27 00	
				4, 443 31
Assistant treas'r U. S., San Francisco, Cal.	2d quarter, 1860 ..	6744	\$23 70	
	3d quarter, 1862 ..	787	1, 222 50	
	2d quarter, 1862 ..	1701	298 85	
	1st quarter, 1863 ..	5543	7 00	
	1st quarter, 1866 ..	1903	42 00	
	2d quarter, 1866 ..	2648	2, 060 87	
	2d quarter, 1866 ..	2665	75 00	
	2d quarter, 1866 ..	3407	175 00	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	6643	298 75	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	7117	729 99	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	7160	14 00	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	7221	364 43	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	7240	722 50	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	7283	730 25	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	7286	833 38	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	7287	47 50	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	7295	2, 250 00	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	9297	2, 000 00	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	7300	850 00	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	7304	455 07	
				\$13, 200 79
Assistant treasurer U. S., Charleston, S. C..	3d quarter, 1854 ..	3765	12 21	
	4th quarter, 1854 ..	5508	83 00	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	987	2 21	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4567	2, 473 11	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	6887	77 50	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	6888	130 00	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	7183	352 92	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	7277	164 21	
				3, 295 16
Assistant treasurer U. S., New Orleans, La.—New account.....	2d quarter, 1866 ..	2807	98 75	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	3805	30 39	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4073	66 55	
	4th quarter, 1866 ..	4799	72 13	
	4th quarter, 1866 ..	5015	156 59	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	6262	206 70	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	6290	717 87	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	6413	154 81	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	6850	137 25	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	7118	201 60	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	7168	493 00	
				2, 335 64
First National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa....	3d quarter, 1866 ..	3884	140 83	
Depository U. S., Louisville, Ky	4th quarter, 1857 ..	6332	9 71	
	4th quarter, 1857 ..	6333	189 70	
				199 41
Assistant treasurer U. S., New Orleans, La. Old account, same as in third quarter, 1861. See pages 66 to 67, of that report....			109, 266 73	
Less post office warrant No. 2824, dated December 20, 1860, paid by order of Post- master General			214 86	
Depository U. S., Little Rock, Ark. Old account, same as in third quarter, 1861. See pages 66 to 77, of that report				109, 051 87
Depository U. S., Galveston, Texas.....	4th quarter, 1860 ..	1410		39, 656 33
				219 81
Total outstanding to page 40.....				182, 053 99

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

FIRST QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

STATEMENT No. 5.

Reported to the credit of the Treasurer, in the several depositories, for the service of the Post Office Department, March 31, 1867.

	Balance.	Overdrawn.
Treasurer United States, Washington.....	\$720 62	
Assistant treasurer United States, New York, N. Y.....	338, 838 69	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	45, 197 07	
Boston, Mass.....	60, 644 57	
St. Louis, Mo.....	23, 796 32	
Charleston, S. C.....	72, 991 85	
New Orleans, La., (new account).....	75 42	
San Francisco, Cal.....	101, 212 78	
Depository United States, Cincinnati, O.....	641 82	
Louisville, Ky.....	480 67	
Chicago, Ill.....	360 07	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	2, 448 17	
St. Paul, Minn.....	970 42	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3, 254 50	
Baltimore, Md.....	654 71	
First National Bank, Springfield, Ill.....	24 00	
Merchants' National Bank, Little Rock, Ark.....	21 60	
Raleigh National Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.....		
First National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.....	178 75	
First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.....	71 91	
National State Bank, Des Moines, Iowa.....	300 83	
First National Bank, Leavenworth, Kan.....	57 96	
City National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.....	178 93	
First National Bank, Knoxville, Tenn.....		\$12 81
First National Bank, Burlington, Vt.....	88 79	
	653, 210 45	
Less overdraft.....	12 81	
	653, 197 64	
Unavailable:		
Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D. C., (failed).....	4, 336 00	
Assistant treasurer United States, New Orleans, La. Old account.....		77, 887 43
Depository United States, Savannah, Ga. Old account.....	205 76	
Little Rock, Ark. Old account.....	1, 896 53	
Galveston, Texas. Old account.....		136 45
	659, 635 93	
Less overdrawn.....	78, 023 88	
Treasurer's ledger balance.....	581, 612 05	

Explanatory statement.

Adjusted balance to the debit of the Treasurer of the United States, for the service of the Post Office Department, March 31, 1867; see page 35 of this report.....	\$763, 515 04
From which deduct amount of sundry warrants outstanding on different depositories, as per statement No. 4 of this report, not charged in the foregoing account, but for which conditional credit has been given the several depositories.....	182, 053 99
	581, 461 05
The Treasurer of the United States holds in addition the following deposit, uncovered:	
First National Bank, St. Louis, Mo., deposited by P. L. Foy, postmaster, St. Louis.....	151 00
The balance in the treasury of the United States subject to draft, for the service of the Post Office Department, March 31, 1867, same as per statement No. 5 of this report.....	581, 612 05
And counter warrants for the disbursement of the same, by order of the Post Office Department.....	\$2, 890, 469 83

OFFICE TREASURER UNITED STATES, Washington, D. C.

F. E. SPINNER, *Treasurer United States.*

FIRST QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

Treasurer's account, first quarter, 1867.

Amount of warrants paid	\$1,993,749 45	
Add outstanding warrants	14,489 84	
	<u>2,008,239 29</u>	

Auditor's account.

Amount of warrants credited the Treasurer	\$2,013,154 79	
Add warrant 6739, registered \$11,779 54 instead of \$11,799 54 ...	\$20 00	
Add warrant 7356, dated March 30, 1867, not included (registered in second quarter 1867)	64 50	
	<u>84 50</u>	
	2,013,239 29	
Deduct warrant 6805, registered \$7,911 27 instead of 2,911 27	5,000 00	
	<u>\$2,008,239 29</u>	

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

I certify that the foregoing account of the Treasurer of the United States for his receipts and expenditures for the service of the Post Office Department for the quarter ended March 31, 1867, has been examined in this office and found correct.

J. J. MARTIN, Auditor.

The Post Office Department in account with the Treasurer of the United States for receipts and expenditures for the second quarter of 1867.

No.	To warrants paid, viz:		No.	To warrants paid, viz:	
7357	J. B. Dawson.....	\$59 57	7438	A. J. Miller.....	\$102 47
8	D. Wyman.....	14 13	9	A. V. Lunger.....	77 50
9	N. C. Long.....	50 00	7440	J. W. Lewis.....	118 84
7360	L. Hoffmeister.....	49 73	1	J. Krickbaum.....	102 47
1	H. J. Noe.....	787 50	2	I. Knapp.....	82 67
2	W. E. Finch.....	54 05	3	F. M. Kerr.....	102 47
3	I. Smith.....	35 22	4	J. S. Pearce.....	82 67
4	Ma La Rue Harrison.....	253 00	5	H. F. Otis.....	118 84
5	H. Park.....	253 00	6	S. S. Talbot.....	118 84
6	Angier M. Hobbs.....	181 57	7	G. W. Jenet.....	102 47
7	W. P. Orme.....	1, 621 87	8	W. H. Pastley.....	102 47
8	J. W. Hill.....	49 00	9	A. Richardson.....	171 77
9	W. H. Christopher.....	322 50	7450	Oliver Wood.....	194 10
7370	H. H. Moulton.....	144 68	1	E. M. Hood.....	77 50
1	J. O. Walker.....	86 11	2	J. S. Joy.....	916 12
2	L. Easton.....	118 84	3	A. S. Dodd.....	4, 721 59
3	J. R. Elliott.....	102 47	4	T. G. Cockrell.....	300 00
4	N. Keefer.....	102 47	5	Hale, Crosby & Co. and Wai-	
5	F. M. Scott.....	86 11		son.....	2, 500 00
6	F. Riblet.....	86 11	6	Wheeler & Weaver.....	1, 875 00
7	S. B. Miles.....	102 47	7	J. W. Lewis.....	158 60
8	Same.....	102 47	8	A. M. Barnard.....	568 29
9	T. Stansell.....	86 11	9	G. Burt.....	137 50
7380	B. Clarke.....	118 84	7460	W. Holmes.....	982 04
1	H. W. Campbell.....	102 47	1	Monroe Salisbury.....	4, 350 08
2	W. B. Mount.....	102 47	2	H. McCulloch.....	4, 712 77
3	J. F. Langley.....	86 11	3	C. P. Huntington.....	4, 703 67
4	J. Q. Eden.....	94 29	4	Same.....	870 00
5	F. J. Durney.....	94 29	5	J. Patterson.....	90 32
6	G. B. Hamilton.....	161 37	6	E. Howe.....	300 00
7	L. Fox.....	209 22	7	F. A. Comley.....	529 26
8	N. P. Winchester.....	61 60	8	J. Bonham.....	94 29
9	W. H. Truehart.....	1, 412 03	9	R. Hartman.....	94 29
7390	John Peddrick.....	143 84	7470	W. A. Davis.....	77 50
1	H. J. Pearson.....	68 89	1	H. Bamblitz.....	77 50
2	H. W. Corbett.....	20, 000 00	2	J. W. Crider.....	134 79
3	Same.....	21, 535 17	3	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	18, 750 00
4	George F. Nesbitt.....	66, 571 55	4	S. G. Langley.....	92 66
5	W. S. Huntington.....	11, 455 88	5	B. K. Sharretts.....	218 50
6	L. L. Tate.....	82 67	6	W. C. Dunning.....	102 47
7	W. H. Hope.....	82 67	7	J. V. G. Shurtleff.....	77 50
8	W. B. Hashbett.....	82 67	8	W. E. Reeves.....	94 29
9	W. W. Allen.....	82 67	9	J. W. Patton.....	94 29
7400	C. F. Cardozo.....	92 66	7480	M. W. Matterson.....	86 11
1	J. Brown.....	7, 225 00	1	R. F. McCullough.....	77 50
2	F. Keyser.....	224 20	2	E. W. Weldon.....	86 11
3	G. F. Nesbitt.....	4, 925 73	3	G. B. Weldon.....	102 47
4	F. J. Crilly.....	4, 575 00	4	A. Humphrey.....	649 62
5	F. E. Spinner, (treasurer).....	6, 488 77	5	Mrs. A. E. Upham.....	82 67
6	Same.....	3, 994 14	6	A. L. Wellman.....	86 11
7	Same.....	8, 099 35	7	Ben. Holladay.....	91, 250 00
8	D. M. Boyd.....	167 91	8	Same.....	1, 260 46
9	S. W. Hewins.....	102 47	9	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	96, 250 00
7410	W. W. Hewins.....	86 11	7490	C. Doble.....	200 10
1	C. G. Roberts.....	37 50	1	Ben Holladay.....	75, 728 58
2	Bailord & Sanderson.....	17, 198 68	2	Parker & Fuller.....	13, 593 22
3	Same.....	13, 431 83	3	Same.....	13, 093 03
4	Same.....	295 65	4	G. K. Otis.....	735 00
5	M. Smith.....	228 05	5	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	808 50
6	J. E. Gardner.....	76 36	6	A. J. Oliver.....	2, 413 00
7	M. Keary.....	1, 044 75	7	Allen McLane.....	37, 500 00
8	J. I. Atkinson.....	25, 859 16	8	J. W. Morse.....	15, 902 72
9	J. Gayler.....	257 95	9	J. Joliffe.....	2, 206 75
4420	R. F. Russell.....	234 00	7500	J. F. Randolph.....	82 67
1	J. J. Giens.....	52 05	1	W. Morris.....	92 66
2	E. Avery.....	118 84	2	F. P. Finch.....	82 67
3	F. W. Ames.....	118 84	3	S. B. Edmiston.....	82 67
4	H. G. Burnell.....	118 84	4	T. Davis.....	82 67
5	W. Buffington.....	118 84	5	George Butler.....	82 67
6	J. Brooks.....	52 89	6	L. B. Bryan.....	82 67
7	R. G. Brinker.....	118 84	7	E. E. Boyd.....	82 67
8	C. O. Ingersoll.....	118 84	8	J. V. Bentley.....	82 67
9	W. H. Humphreys.....	102 47	9	J. H. Anderson.....	82 67
7430	C. Horton.....	102 47	7510	S. H. Knapp.....	50 00
1	C. Harper.....	102 47	1	David Murphy.....	427 36
2	G. H. Frisbie.....	102 47	2	C. P. Johnson.....	194 10
3	C. H. Frank.....	118 84	3	T. J. McCarthy.....	82 67
4	O. I. Humphreys.....	82 67	4	A. J. Roberts.....	82 67
5	J. S. Foster.....	92 66	5	J. M. Murphy.....	14 00
6	B. H. Farquhar.....	102 47	6	E. D. Jobe.....	92 66
7437	W. H. Emerick.....	118 84	7517	E. O. Macy.....	92 66

Dr.

SECOND QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
7518	G. H. Judy	\$181 32	7600	C. Safford	\$92 66
9	J. W. Lancaster	352 57	1	B. F. Mann	2, 086 96
7520	W. Millsaps	91 50	2	C. Williman	1, 943 00
1	W. Heisler	331 89	3	H. C. Tucker	582 48
2	D. M. Field	244 37	4	E. A. Rollins	2, 867 94
3	E. D. Thomson	681 48	5	J. Armstrong	92 66
4	W. E. Lovett	7, 189 30	6	E. H. Brooks	92 66
5	J. Ashley	209 72	7	Godfrey Simon	207 21
6	F. W. Hopkins	82 67	8	C. W. Reinking	1, 482 62
7	D. A. Holmes	82 67	9	F. H. Lathrop	77 50
8	H. H. Goldsmith	82 67	7610	E. Judkins	77 50
9	J. I. Gleason	82 67	1	W. J. Fuller	92 66
7530	J. H. Fister	82 67	2	C. Hicks	77 50
1	L. P. Blackburn	82 67	3	G. O. Bacon	92 66
2	G. W. McKean	197 40	4	H. C. Wood	92 66
3	W. A. Davis	140 06	5	O. Tolman	92 66
4	F. J. Crilly	5, 925 00	6	W. H. Greenleaf	82 67
5	F. Karun	125 00	7	G. W. Little	82 67
6	Q. A. Brooks	395 47	8	J. S. Mayhew	77 50
7	C. P. Polhemus	2, 747 50	9	P. G. Green	92 66
8	J. Steward	82 67	7620	A. S. Jacobs	92 66
9	W. W. Sibley	82 67	1	C. Primm, jr.	82 67
7540	R. A. Smith	82 67	2	H. F. Swope	92 66
1	C. Sellers	77 50	3	C. A. Feyhl	92 66
2	G. F. Schwartz	82 67	4	D. Able	5, 322 18
3	L. P. Converse	92 66	5	G. W. Sampson	481 38
4	J. C. Viot	92 66	6	George Mattingly	3, 270 00
5	G. W. Humphries	522 00	7	E. Adams	82 67
6	P. F. Madden	92 66	8	W. O. Finch	77 50
7	W. A. Walker	4, 275 00	9	F. Ester	82 67
8	A. Miller	77 50	7630	William Hamilton	900 00
9	T. S. Taft	92 66	1	W. T. Griffith	38 30
7550	J. H. Rhodes	82 67	2	J. Notestine	82 67
1	W. S. West	92 66	3	E. G. Stewart	82 67
2	W. P. White	92 66	4	P. Thomas	92 66
3	A. H. Wing	82 67	5	H. C. Joslyn	291 68
4	L. R. Chaffin	407 15	6	R. F. Jackson	1, 687 50
5	J. F. Denny	2, 444 64	7	F. Glascock	150 00
6	J. O'Hara	82 67	8	D. Able	1, 788 51
7	E. McDonald	82 67	9	E. J. Hall	128 15
8	J. Walker	190 00	7640	E. A. Barber	3, 571 87
9	G. J. Long	77 50	1	F. J. Crilly	482 87
7560	B. B. Vassall	231 75	2	J. B. Cooper	128 59
1	J. M. Wines	92 66	3	W. Curtis	84 75
2	W. G. Wilcox	77 50	4	G. F. Maddox	228 88
3	H. J. Tattersall	77 50	5	W. S. Huntington	1, 000 00
4	H. Lowenthal	82 67	6	Same	125 00
5	E. W. Lyles	92 66	7	A. McLane	41, 166 67
6	J. H. M. Kinard	82 67	8	J. G. Sapp	103 86
7	J. Gresham	92 66	9	R. Van Slyke	82 67
8	E. M. Allen	92 66	7650	W. P. Allen	44 86
9	L. J. Abbott	82 67	1	J. M. Clough	82 67
7570	S. W. Perkins	77 50	2	L. Buck	92 66
1	F. C. Adams	92 66	3	R. S. Bartlett	92 66
2	W. A. Dudley	4, 700 00	4	F. J. Crilly	10, 300 00
3	J. Hufford	66 30	5	A. S. Whitcomb	82 67
4	G. E. Sawyer	31 79	6	J. T. Toomey	82 67
5	W. Matthews	17 24	7	W. H. Taylor	82 67
6	E. P. Hughes	277 22	8	R. S. Prentice	86 11
7	Mrs. H. Currie	367 86	9	A. Porter	86 11
8	J. Lee	16 12	7660	A. G. Pierce	68 89
9	A. A. Lane	92 66	1	E. Lilley	67 72
7580	W. J. Luce	22 43	2	G. Hoyt	82 67
1	D. S. Jones	92 66	3	W. Denning	68 89
2	T. L. Howitt	92 66	4	Jay Cooke & Co	900 00
3	W. F. Haradon	92 66	5	J. J. Hinds	5, 000 92
4	M. H. Hale	92 66	6	C. W. Dudley	249 46
5	E. M. Gregory	92 66	7	R. M. Wood	93 75
6	T. I. Goodwin	92 66	8	F. J. Crilly	2, 100 00
7	P. R. Fairchild	92 66	9	J. P. Hutchinson	1, 500 00
8	A. B. Elsbree	92 66	7670	J. B. Ferguson	160 72
9	G. O. Dearborn	82 67	1	M. Riley	436 85
7590	R. Edmonds	1, 375 00	2	J. J. Stevens	149 46
1	J. W. Hasford	112 50	3	G. E. Sawyer	39 00
2	T. D. Wilson	125 00	4	E. P. Tinker	59 20
3	L. Dykes	162 50	5	William Mareon	48 58
4	J. Williamson	71 59	6	J. Ford	150 45
5	P. G. Reynolds	229 68	7	W. King, jr	144 11
6	N. Upham	92 66	8	A. Vick	203 52
7	T. C. Smith	92 66	9	G. W. Dickey	557 34
8	D. H. Seybolt	92 66	7680	D. Able	3, 649 18
7599	R. G. Merrill	92 66	7681	H. C. Hobart	749 70

DR.

SECOND QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

No.	To warrants paid, viz:		No.	To warrants paid, viz:	
7682	G. F. Nesbitt & Co	\$12 82	7764	J. Stoltz	\$12 50
3	J. W. Botts	18 67	5	A. Pirley, sr	21 42
4	W. B. Harrab	322 50	6	Mattingly & Baird	73 76
5	J. Kenville	\$420	7	G. P. Hall	40 38
6	J. A. Ellison	4, 104 53	8	W. Walters	93 78
7	M. Smith	466 56	9	W. C. Cameron	17 50
8	C. Latimer	787 50	7770	F. W. Young	32 90
9	Jessup & Moore	3, 160 00	1	Parker McDonald	30 00
7690	Same	495 00	2	G. L. Black	54 38
1	D. B. Halstead	266 65	3	J. P. Major	212 50
2	J. H. Lambert	28 36	4	Mebrewer & Bassler	90 00
3	T. H. Perkins	19 12	5	C. Fietze	52 61
4	L. Champion	366 76	6	M. Forler	9 04
5	J. Dunner	150 00	7	F. J. Crilly	1, 755 00
6	J. V. Portillo	396 03	8	A. B. Carroll	47 24
7	T. A. Buffington	442 64	9	W. Cole, jr	15 83
8	W. M. Gilmer	600 00	7780	S. M. Davis	27 11
9	A. J. Douglass	316 66	1	J. V. Stevenson	50 37
7700	J. R. Stone	624 25	2	A. D. Hay	150 50
1	Elsberg & Amberg	1, 346 84	3	G. McFilson	18 51
2	G. E. Wellington	1, 125 00	4	W. A. Hughes	84 25
3	Lewis P. Pratt	150 00	5	W. S. Calvert	32 60
4	Phineas Banning	492 93	6	F. S. McGregor	15 00
5	Tomlinson & Co	49 78	7	A. Newkirk	20 00
6	Riggs & Co	53, 793 57	8	J. Pallen	30 00
7	L. H. Shurtliff	825 00	9	P. Perry	20 00
8	Samuel Bard	612 44	7790	M. Rambo	30 00
9	R. C. Bates	1, 642 50	1	F. Rinehart	20 00
7710	J. D. Cameron	235 81	2	Thomas Boswell	92 17
1	R. Stewart	1, 262 72	3	J. I. Atkinson	1, 663 98
2	D. S. Richardson	319 64	4	J. G. Dale	64, 631 60
3	Dyke & Sparhawk	94 00	5	I. Bell	10, 390 22
4	T. B. Jeter	1, 755 61	6	G. F. Nesbitt & Co	84 45
5	John Bremer	16 57	7	M. G. Harmon	661 60
6	J. W. Bennett	8 88	8	J. I. Atkinson	800 00
7	C. C. Saunders	15 84	9	M. N. Falls	1, 492 64
8	J. Corwin	44 50	7800	Minot & Co	10, 000 00
9	J. W. Swezey	80 21	1	Jay Cook & Co	10, 000 00
7720	J. H. and J. M. Overton	34 09	2	F. P. Sawyer	3, 370 84
1	J. W. Sell	50 00	3	T. A. Bugg	358 50
2	W. S. Hudson	13 51	4	J. H. Bradley, jr	12, 375 00
3	T. Kelly	125 00	5	H. Adrian	44 83
4	T. I. Church	192 35	6	S. Fraizer	21 38
5	W. Foster	400 00	7	W. Thompson	18 47
6	Mrs. M. E. Webster	40 00	8	M. F. Gholson	37 50
7	S. R. Wilson	82 67	9	J. Q. Emery	23, 781 83
8	T. Tallis	40 00	7810	T. Drew	18 75
9	C. E. Tapping	24 00	1	F. Gordon	27 25
7730	Stontenberg & Coats	158 59	2	J. W. Morran	63 25
1	C. B. Griffis	178 02	3	J. Edens	47 00
2	A. J. Odell	463 87	4	J. Carpenter	30 00
3	A. D. Trotter	1, 142 63	5	J. Williams	24 71
4	Same	1, 771 84	6	J. Kern	38 23
5	T. M. Smith	99 54	7	E. McCarty	31 23
6	Taylor & Whitley	131 58	8	M. D. Noble	18 75
7	A. A. Kinsey	12 73	9	Shindler & Strickler	137 50
8	J. Rigg	50 00	7820	P. Finley	87 80
9	G. P. Garner	73 50	1	N. N. Falls	235 37
7740	J. F. Little	43 75	2	J. C. Thompson	486 07
1	W. H. Corbit	13 92	3	M. N. Falls	500 00
2	J. P. Bohannon	200 77	4	J. Wyrick	94 54
3	S. W. Taylor	32 22	5	E. Crisp	200 00
4	T. Y. Reynolds	24 09	6	J. J. Gordon	34 57
5	Grattan & Clevelin	62 00	7	W. F. Dunn	33 83
6	W. W. Sargent	467 41	8	E. Mindrup	31 25
7	J. M. Richart	195 51	9	E. Eaves	36 94
8	M. Estes	81 13	7830	W. W. Dickenson	30 55
9	J. Hough	152 89	1	J. Pisch	24 40
7750	C. W. Kietman	92 66	2	H. Hampton	26 95
1	M. F. Green	194 61	3	J. J. Hill	40 82
2	S. Harper	141 00	4	G. W. Nance	57 08
3	W. M. Dailey	111 55	5	W. H. Cross	22 50
4	W. H. Morgan	75 89	6	J. Conroy	20 32
5	McCollum & Triplett	337 76	7	W. Smith	57 85
6	Black & Black	59 00	8	R. M. Ragland	71 42
7	J. W. Beasley	210 49	9	T. P. Brewer	34 79
8	C. A. Tabor	12 71	7840	W. Curtis	84 92
9	G. W. Legier	19 46	1	E. Gerald	62 50
7760	J. T. Hedden	38 75	2	W. F. Griffith	35 00
1	Schrader & Smither	145 14	3	J. N. Bennett	301 11
2	F. M. Robinson	136 26	4	W. H. Griffith	23 73
7763	W. Black	115 74	7845	M. C. Boling	70 34

DR.

SECOND QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

No.	To warrants paid, viz :		No.	To warrants paid, viz :	
7846	H. H. Moulton.....	\$87 00	7928	J. Patterson.....	\$65 00
7	D. Epple.....	224 11	9	I. H. Funk.....	562 16
8	J. J. Marker.....	116 40	7930	Susannah Bice.....	324 00
9	J. B. Dawson.....	40 00	1	H. Parke.....	250 25
7850	W. Grantham.....	36 06	2	J. H. Zabriskie.....	134 92
1	N. C. Long.....	25 00	3	R. J. Everett.....	81 25
2	W. C. Hammatt.....	259 25	4	J. H. Gould.....	257 86
3	W. P. Carson.....	33 40	5	H. P. Watson.....	68 89
4	O. C. Mitchell.....	45 93	6	W. T. Tyner.....	77 50
5	B. F. Crews.....	\$55 70	7	J. G. Oliver.....	53 33
6	B. F. Gibbs.....	4 29	8	P. R. Langford.....	68 89
7	L. Heton.....	22 17	9	P. Carroll.....	68 89
8	C. Lang.....	20 00	7940	L. Hoffmeister.....	73 52
9	J. Sanner.....	87 69	1	W. McCormick.....	69 95
7860	C. Dance.....	58 48	2	A. V. F. Hasten.....	28 22
1	William Cook.....	73 48	3	F. B. Olmsted.....	34 51
2	J. D. Marshall.....	560 72	4	J. G. Wait.....	68 42
3	F. J. Crilly.....	407 52	5	W. Irvin.....	1,482 58
4	J. Bennett.....	61 35	6	L. Standiger.....	112 50
5	S. J. Sackett.....	21 34	7	C. J. Ryerson.....	37 50
6	J. Tabor.....	99 63	8	McCormick & Scoville.....	75 00
7	S. Myers.....	28 59	9	R. Hudson.....	45 00
8	H. Brown.....	14 48	7950	J. H. Meyer.....	21 89
9	Griffin & Giddings.....	80 73	1	W. L. Gatewood.....	170 17
7870	S. Mitchell.....	92 84	2	J. K. Parker.....	66 87
1	J. Friday.....	37 12	3	Same.....	69 44
2	G. Loucks.....	60 21	4	T. K. Slaughter.....	86 75
3	H. Morgan.....	6,361 67	5	W. R. Smith.....	26 50
4	A. Goodspeed.....	20 00	6	J. Rench.....	30 50
5	W. Shreeve.....	516 32	7	J. W. Jewett.....	111 69
6	J. Beggs.....	15 00	8	W. Rachford.....	50 05
7	W. Hetble.....	15 00	9	E. C. Noe.....	179 08
8	F. W. Deane.....	92 50	7960	J. W. Briggs.....	231 35
9	D. Conklin.....	20 00	1	W. W. Hewins.....	82 42
7880	J. Camp.....	20 00	2	S. W. Hewins.....	98 08
1	E. M. Gessler.....	15 00	3	D. M. Boyd.....	160 72
2	A. B. Garrett.....	15 00	4	S. Park.....	35 56
3	G. W. Fries.....	15 00	5	F. J. Crilly.....	1,187 50
4	M. B. Hoffman.....	30 00	4	Same.....	4,202 00
5	H. Kessler.....	15 00	7	J. Whirl.....	26 52
6	W. W. Wilhelm.....	15 00	8	B. F. See.....	986 12
7	R. Wilkinson.....	15 00	9	D. M. Moore.....	22 55
8	J. P. Walker.....	20 00	7970	B. M. Ferguson.....	33 64
9	J. B. Scheer.....	9 11	1	A. J. Husted.....	16 84
7890	J. H. Boswell.....	199 66	2	G. O. G. Smith.....	44 30
1	A. D. Hay.....	123 68	3	T. Long.....	20 62
2	H. C. Hack.....	82 67	4	J. G. Stevens.....	679 53
3	H. M. Ridenhower.....	268 54	5	D. W. Clements.....	111 84
4	J. I. Atkinson.....	616 00	6	G. W. Thomas, A. Porter & M. F. Chew.....	96 65
5	T. R. Smith.....	300 00	7	G. R. Pederick.....	27 36
6	R. Kincaid.....	418 43	8	P. Blackwood.....	42 27
7	A. P. Green.....	285 60	9	H. Whiteman.....	226 46
8	J. Reese.....	203 93	7980	T. J. York.....	281 67
9	J. C. Hawkins.....	832 34	1	Ireland & Wilson.....	97 57
7900	Lindsay & Sweeney.....	62 50	2	B. T. Coles.....	35 05
1	W. R. Walker.....	106 68	3	E. S. Low.....	153 80
2	T. G. Johnson.....	71 94	4	W. H. Minnix.....	278 73
3	J. T. Foster.....	175 00	5	J. Havens.....	28 98
4	Murphy & Clay.....	67 32	6	E. M. Hood.....	74 18
5	J. A. Hunter.....	63 14	7	I. Abel.....	15 00
6	J. W. Hill.....	24 50	8	J. R. Slack.....	81 01
7	A. A. Flening.....	65 54	9	J. Lawrence.....	145 62
8	W. Kloppe.....	20 61	7990	W. Flanagan.....	56 33
9	J. A. Phegley.....	44 60	1	W. W. Sibley.....	79 13
7910	R. G. Mabry.....	26 83	2	F. Keyser.....	214 90
1	J. M. Spiva.....	271 90	3	W. C. Hammatt.....	267 19
2	W. W. Hargrove.....	23 75	4	B. Clarke.....	113 73
3	J. Burden.....	135 00	5	H. W. Campbell.....	65 93
4	J. J. Edmundson.....	\$35 01	6	S. E. Ogden.....	725 00
5	J. T. Brown.....	35 39	7	B. H. Farquhar.....	98 08
6	J. Bonner.....	4 10	8	S. S. Talbot.....	113 73
7	J. S. McDonald.....	54 57	9	G. W. Soult.....	98 08
8	G. Wilson.....	191 41	8000	J. W. Lewis.....	113 73
9	M. Light.....	48 65	1	J. Krickbaum.....	98 08
7920	A. Pickering.....	30 00	2	F. M. Kerr.....	98 08
1	S. Buckey.....	97 69	3	W. K. Emerick.....	113 73
2	E. Burgess.....	20 93	4	H. G. Burnell.....	113 73
3	T. W. Brady.....	46 08	5	J. Brooks.....	98 08
4	P. Roberts.....	39 84	6	R. G. Brinker.....	113 73
5	E. S. Means.....	114 75	7	J. I. Randolph.....	79 13
6	Lydia Milton.....	36 96	8008	S. P. Corbin.....	204 95
7927	J. I. Goodwin.....	88 86			

DR.

SECOND QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

No.	To warrants paid, viz :		No.	To warrants paid, viz :	
8009	V. M. Parker	\$483 42	8092	T. S. Tuft	\$88 68
8010	C. W. Jones	74 18	3	T. C. Smith	88 68
1	D. B. Ball	39 57	4	W. P. White	88 68
2	J. V. Bentley	79 13	5	J. C. Viot	88 68
3	D. McGlasson	24 60	6	P. R. Fairchild	88 68
4	W. C. Junior	19 48	7	A. B. Elsbree	88 68
5	G. H. Cowperthwait	27 86	8	E. M. Allen	88 68
6	S. Bishop	103 59	9	J. A. Reid	316 57
7	A. E. Cox	47 84	8100	J. E. Phelps	947 15
8	G. H. Lott	83 93	1	C. Jaunagin	17 53
9	J. Brock	600 00	2	F. Depio	196 31
8020	S. I. Richardson	300 00	3	G. P. Hamilton	155 08
1	L. H. Flagg	1,675 00	4	D. R. Cochran	22 23
2	J. Manuel	193 75	5	R. H. T. Gatewood	102 89
3	M. Watson	87 50	6	T. H. Herring	270 44
4	R. Willoughby	212 50	7	W. Matthews	26 00
5	J. G. Owen	73 08	8	T. P. Jackson	51 05
6	F. C. Metton	120 00	9	B. Wheat	75 04
7	N. G. Bryson	2,700 00	8110	W. J. T. M. Sanders	94 31
8	J. M. Zentley	15 00	1	W. J. Ellis	19 99
9	D. Phinney	15 00	2	Peck & Julian	208 72
8030	R. S. Phillips	15 00	3	J. N. Broussard	35 00
1	H. D. Johnson	46 67	4	George Butler	79 13
2	E. P. Frederick	15 00	5	L. B. Bryan	79 13
3	P. Flynn	15 00	6	E. O. Boyd	79 13
4	J. Cresson	15 00	7	L. P. Blackburn	79 13
5	J. Carnes	15 00	8	Sawyer, Richer & Hall	2,644 25
6	J. S. Boyer	15 00	9	G. B. Weldon	98 08
7	Harrison Reed	295 43	8120	E. W. Weldon	82 42
8	Blank (not issued)		1	A. L. Wellman	82 42
9	Same (not issued)		2	R. Y. Merrill	88 68
8040	J. Franklin	230 49	3	M. W. Matthews	82 42
1	J. N. Sheppard	95 75	4	E. Whyles	88 68
2	N. L. Robinson	1,253 46	5	H. Lowenthal	79 13
3	M. D. Benson	565 23	6	F. H. Lathrop	74 18
4	A. Landes	217 57	7	A. A. Lane	88 68
5	A. Grimes	246 81	8	E. Jenkins	74 18
6	R. H. McCleane	599 77	9	J. H. Fister	79 13
7	J. S. Moring	99 17	8130	B. B. Nassall	221 72
8	P. G. Reynolds	420 98	1	C. P. Johnson	203 10
9	H. Larsen	49 14	2	W. A. Davis	112 42
8050	J. Jackson	14 86	3	W. M. Dailey	226 20
1	F. E. Smith	64 37	4	A. S. Jacobs	88 68
2	H. Penrod	43 24	5	O. T. Humphreys	79 13
3	R. H. Gasaway	36 90	6	G. Hoyt	79 13
4	T. S. Vale	129 16	7	C. Hecks	74 18
5	E. C. Manning	177 95	8	H. H. Goldsmith	79 13
6	L. D. Hinkley	102 74	9	J. T. Gleason	79 13
7	J. O. Caskey	206 82	8140	W. J. Fuller	88 68
8	C. Knauer	25 12	1	C. A. Feyhl	88 68
9	G. Amey	27 54	2	W. C. Dunning	98 08
8060	Gallagher & Caldwell	95 71	3	G. O. Dearborn	79 13
1	P. Bishop	63 52	4	E. H. Brooks	88 68
2	S. Clayton	42 16	5	G. O. Bacon	88 68
3	Hensley & Ballinger	85 64	6	L. J. Abbott	79 13
4	Emery Lilley	277 23	7	P. J. Nichols	50 75
5	F. J. Latham	216 51	8	F. M. Dare	13 80
6	A. J. Oliver	41 15	9	N. Moore	49 52
7	M. L. Snyder	174 20	8150	S. W. Pusey	9 23
8	A. J. Selleg	158 17	1	J. H. Kendig	14 06
9	L. C. Lamberson	44 83	2	J. W. Woodward	22 13
8070	H. Baley	314 57	3	H. Rusk	10 80
1	J. L. Buchannon	1,076 90	4	S. Taylor	30 41
2	E. M. Law	986 81	5	H. Taylor	14 26
3	E. P. Tinker	58 85	6	C. R. Holland	22 15
4	L. H. Young	14 23	7	J. Huddell	265 86
5	H. Rogers	10 95	8	G. Reinhart	17 05
6	R. M. Wood	93 75	9	J. M. Lacy	17 08
7	J. Mabury	16 90	8160	E. Hartpence	46 08
8	L. Zeveley	59 74	1	T. Auld	27 08
9	J. W. Parker	196 68	2	J. Stallman	49 14
8080	M. Crooks	89 36	3	J. Taylor	38 30
1	J. M. Hildreth	87 50	4	B. K. Johnson	40 33
2	D. Goff	62 77	5	S. E. Hartranft	298 69
3	J. Banett	62 06	6	J. McFadden	75 91
4	Risley & Smith	17 04	7	A. E. Dougherty	125 00
5	J. Sovy	17 06	8	F. Conway	322 81
6	J. Baker	55 87	9	S. E. Case	11 76
7	J. Parker	26 85	8170	N. C. Dume	72 22
8	S. S. Norcross	60 32	1	J. H. Bayfield	36 14
9	W. Batten	190 16	2	H. A. Champney	26 48
8090	C. Safford	88 68	3	J. W. Hearn	584 95
8091	P. I. Green	88 68	8174	A. McFarlan	300 00

DR.

SECOND QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
8175	L. Allen	\$235 19	8258	S. B. Cooper	\$109 95
6	A. Richards	125 00	9	J. W. Rogers	51 49
7	J. Crawford	384 63	8260	W. A. Skinner	997 83
8	Wm. Chambliss & Co.	275 00	1	Jessup & Moore	4,645 00
9	J. Hector	75 00	2	B. K. Shanetts	218 43
8180	J. H. Gartner	77 50	3	M. Smith	220 90
1	F. Conway	67 20	4	D. Murphy	248 70
2	H. Sweet	148 95	5	G. W. McKean	118 03
3	G. Campbell	444 49	6	F. J. Crilly	1,994 37
4	A. J. Palmeteer	70 62	7	Same	2,293 75
5	H. Riley	21 23	8	C. Morgan	3,875 00
6	J. H. Wilson	19 11	9	A. J. White	1,215 63
7	L. W. Hodgkins	181 88	8270	F. J. Crilly	1,378 50
8	J. B. Palmer	206 25	1	T. J. Corprew	1,018 75
9	J. W. Player	247 50	2	H. P. Hammatt	2,809 68
8190	H. Gainson	366 50	3	F. J. Crilly	5,925 00
1	L. J. Hamilton	48 75	4	J. P. King	2,856 71
2	Z. Gibson	65 00	5	J. F. Waring	2,865 31
3	D. Hughes	123 50	6	M. N. Falls	1,483 52
4	A. Foster	137 50	7	F. J. Crilly	821 25
5	Mrs. Mary Aiken	118 50	8	L. H. M. Kinard	79 13
6	J. B. Williams	225 00	9	N. Upham	88 68
7	A. H. Mackenzie	45 00	8280	P. Thomas	88 68
8	L. Howe	130 00	1	G. I. Schwarz	79 13
9	S. Cochran	75 00	2	J. S. Pearce	79 13
8200	W. G. Wilson	74 18	3	J. Notestine	79 13
1	H. J. Tattersall	74 18	4	G. W. Little	79 13
2	J. Stewart	79 13	5	T. Knapp	79 13
3	C. Primm, jr.	79 13	6	S. S. Jones	88 68
4	D. A. Holmes	79 13	7	T. L. Hoitt	88 68
5	H. T. Swope	88 68	8	M. H. Hate	88 68
6	F. Conway	117 66	9	C. Bonknight	1,145 85
7	C. H. Parmalee	220 43	8290	D. McDonald	3,440 91
8	L. J. Frigerio	362 03	1	E. G. Ghin	1,500 00
9	J. W. Lowman	18 75	2	H. C. Hack	79 13
8210	B. J. Hayes	67 50	3	W. H. Greenleaf	79 13
1	B. J. Williams	47 50	4	W. E. Finch	74 18
2	J. Ballenger	59 75	5	T. Exter	79 13
3	Luke Haynie	31 25	6	J. M. Clough	79 13
4	J. A. Hawthorn	30 00	7	F. C. Adams	88 68
5	J. Brake	115 00	8	E. Adams	79 13
6	J. T. Hilton	75 00	9	L. Castner	320 46
7	Teague & Tompkins	398 07	8300	D. C. Forney	260 00
8	L. W. Williams	125 00	1	W. D. Wallach	123 00
9	J. P. Hicks	340 00	2	F. J. Crilly	1,275 00
8220	J. S. Smith	65 24	3	W. P. Orme	1,621 87
1	E. Golden	190 85	4	F. J. Crilly	3,500 00
2	H. E. Currie	186 40	5	T. C. Wright	53 56
3	H. C. Wood	88 68	6	P. O'Brien	57 74
4	J. M. Wines	88 68	7	A. Schnell	89 42
5	A. A. Wing	79 13	8	J. Parnham	34 23
6	A. S. Whitcomb	79 13	9	William Mills	42 62
7	W. S. West	88 68	8310	Stone & Demanok	269 69
8	C. Tolman	88 68	1	O. W. Waldo	127 63
9	E. G. Stewart	79 13	2	C. W. Butterfield	192 13
8230	R. A. Smith	79 13	3	B. P. Cheney	103 40
1	S. W. Perkins	74 18	4	S. B. Miles	3,677 60
2	J. O. Hara	79 13	5	A. M. De Souchet	2,192 32
3	A. Miller	74 18	6	J. H. Gibbs	82 95
4	H. Merrill	88 68	7	S. Black	190 03
5	J. S. Mayhew	74 18	8	E. P. Harris	100 62
6	P. T. Madden	88 68	9	R. Doody	258 94
7	E. McDonald	79 13	8320	M. B. Thompson	135 87
8	T. W. Hopkins	79 13	1	Mary B. Hammack	202 71
9	J. Gresham	88 68	2	F. Tinney	109 85
8240	J. S. Foster	88 68	3	E. Lucas	148 25
1	F. P. Finch	79 13	4	R. H. Bryan	81 25
2	George Knapp & Co.	44 00	5	T. J. Almond	184 93
3	J. M. Shellissy	44 00	6	J. A. Baldwin	651 12
4	J. P. Davis	1,250 00	7	J. Armstrong	88 68
5	A. O'Broyn	171 25	8	L. Puck	62 08
6	D. E. Robinson	160 00	9	L. P. Converse	88 68
7	J. O. Buckley	1,199 20	8330	E. M. Gregory	88 68
8	J. G. Wirt	200 00	1	J. I. Goodwin	88 68
9	J. D. Larman	184 00	2	W. F. Haradon	62 08
8250	M. Gerhart	23 59	3	A. V. Lunger	74 18
1	J. B. Hinkle	3,174 62	4	J. Lee	79 13
2	Morse, Woodworth & Co.	124 00	5	W. Flickinger	61 83
3	T. Wattson & Son	148 05	6	L. Spicer	56 25
4	N. P. Brown	62 50	7	A. Arnot	62 58
5	T. C. Hill	256 68	8	S. Smith	79 67
6	J. Tabler	184 23	9	D. H. Seybolt	62 08
8257	W. H. Christopher	25 68	8340	Riggs & Co.	8,165 10

DR.

SECOND QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
8341	C. D. Paston.....	\$20,765 78	8424	H. C. Buffington.....	\$34 13
2	F. P. Sawyer.....	505 43	5	W. Buffington.....	79 62
3	Same.....	1,597 08	6	L. Buck.....	29 42
4	Same.....	1,915 71	7	J. P. Mitchell.....	15 40
5	Same.....	1,225 00	8	John Schweens.....	123 92
6	R. Van Slyke.....	79 13	9	J. Gayler.....	244 00
7	M. Ward.....	13,953 66	8430	Quincy A. Brooks.....	342 36
8	Oelrichs & Co.....	18,122 95	1	F. J. Crilly.....	17,000 00
9	Kunhardt & Co.....	19,132 27	2	L. F. Morris.....	16 09
8350	Wm. Ruger.....	3,661 33	3	H. W. Shoemaker.....	27 08
1	Smith & Dunning.....	679 86	4	H. F. Otis.....	113 73
2	R. J. Hubbard.....	708 46	5	C. O. Ingersoll.....	113 73
3	O. A. Whitney.....	778 94	6	H. W. Humphrey.....	98 08
4	E. Cunard.....	174 65	7	C. Horton.....	98 08
5	Waydell & Co.....	163 52	8	G. H. Frisbie.....	68 65
6	W. C. McMichael.....	167 62	9	C. H. Frank.....	113 73
7	J. I. McPherson.....	531 52	8440	R. S. Bartlett.....	27 08
8	D. W. Fitch.....	1,556 25	1	E. Avery.....	113 73
9	H. P. Rutter.....	626 50	2	F. W. Ames.....	113 73
8360	A. Horner.....	2,729 33	3	W. H. Abbott.....	27 08
1	J. P. Aertsen.....	515 51	4	J. M. Hancock.....	525 00
2	E. M. Biddle.....	1,573 00	5	Henry Eggers.....	31 54
3	T. Haskins.....	2,115 16	6	D. L. Caldwell.....	165 38
4	J. D. Cameron.....	2,625 06	7	W. Henkord.....	337 50
5	Henry Warfield & Co.....	1,025 35	8	J. T. Boifeuillet.....	2,343 75
6	J. M. Dick.....	5,185 77	9	J. Rolen.....	190 54
7	John Wagenführ.....	341 73	8550	Bryan Tyson.....	10 00
8	J. C. Kennett.....	359 39	1	J. W. Crider.....	380 00
9	Same.....	57 96	2	Bryan Tyson.....	20 00
8370	Susannah Bice.....	52 00	3	W. O. Siever.....	29 09
1	H. S. Smith.....	233 90	4	Thomas H. Heist.....	21 79
2	V. Sutton.....	122 60	5	Elias Kirk.....	111 42
3	James Lindsay.....	470 44	6	S. T. Featherstone.....	352 96
4	C. E. Gaylord.....	299 88	7	George W. Kingsbury.....	10 00
5	C. Livingston.....	50 32	8	W. H. Taylor.....	79 13
6	John McBratney.....	195 98	9	J. Hough.....	79 13
7	F. F. Thomas.....	144 37	8460	H. McCullough.....	2,606 25
8	J. E. Martin.....	1,902 53	1	W. J. Palmer.....	3,819 75
9	David Dorrington.....	462 79	2	J. T. Brown.....	26 12
8380	James C. Clark.....	461 96	3	A. E. & C. E. Tilton.....	4,688 66
1	J. P. Henderson.....	18,106 82	4	C. W. Kiel.....	41 39
2	B. C. Sanders.....	925 00	5	J. H. Rhodes.....	79 13
3	H. M. Bradley.....	914 49	6	G. W. Boynton & E. M. Sar-	1,565 25
4	J. E. Woodward.....	850 67	gent.		
5	B. C. Sanders.....	1,850 00	7	G. W. Boynton.....	713 40
6	J. Mitner.....	1,540 00	8	F. E. Spinner.....	1,164 32
7	Edward King.....	5,348 77	9	Same.....	34 37
8	M. W. Williams.....	2,796 14	8470	Same.....	26 25
9	J. W. Morse.....	7,904 36	1	Same.....	18 75
8390	B. T. Bearsley.....	469 43	2	Same.....	7 92
1	Anderson Arnot.....	501 10	3	Same.....	1,510 70
2	C. E. Barrett.....	3,625 49	4	W. J. Hawkins.....	1,563 29
3	S. Williams.....	2,846 26	5	P. B. Ruffin.....	4,181 25
4	G. Stark.....	3,600 00	6	W. F. Staunton.....	11,768 84
5	L. Nye.....	1,092 70	7	Howard Wisewall.....	200 00
6	W. J. Wilson.....	312 50	8	Theodore Hawk.....	59 34
7	Same.....	1,138 89	9	A. Blanchard, jr.....	1,154 16
8	L. H. Latham.....	3,721 39	8480	U. E. Fisher.....	24,231 69
9	J. N. Drummond.....	4,241 65	1	Parker & Parker.....	1,595 66
8400	E. W. Brown.....	25,260 17	2	Jno. W. Stratton.....	99 50
1	A. J. Odell.....	1,718 82	3	Norfleet Howell.....	\$71 64
2	J. W. Alsop.....	29,933 71	4	William A. Harney.....	422 21
3	S. E. Wright.....	3,673 56	5	J. E. Jackson.....	119 84
4	T. L. Jewett.....	7,323 98	6	Joseph P. Newman.....	118 75
5	W. O. Rockwood.....	4,258 96	7	Blank.....	
6	H. J. Jewett.....	6,185 73	8	Caswell Askew.....	172 74
7	James Alexander.....	7,828 43	9	James Files.....	131 25
8	F. J. Crilly.....	2,293 75	8490	William Marsh.....	98 33
9	J. D. Cameron.....	4,613 53	1	John Crane.....	160 82
8410	A. Horner.....	8,612 33	2	D. C. Forney.....	190 50
1	J. M. Dick.....	1,442 96	3	Blank.....	
2	Same.....	415 40	4	H. P. Watson.....	65 93
3	J. P. Booker.....	281 25	5	Beales, Green & Co.....	70 00
4	F. P. Sawyer.....	3,342 33	6	George Henry.....	101 47
5	Same.....	2,881 00	7	H. W. Scarborough.....	120 00
6	William McCloskey.....	225 00	8	James H. C. Tyson.....	487 50
7	Edwards Penwed.....	24 00	9	J. R. Scarborough.....	218 91
8	E. B. Stephens.....	29 42	8500	John Bancom.....	123 59
9	D. H. Seybolt.....	29 42	1	H. Rhodes.....	150 00
8420	W. H. Postley.....	102 78	2	Thomas Miller.....	225 20
1	A. J. Miller.....	102 78	3	J. G. Wallace.....	145 28
2	W. F. Haradon.....	27 08	4	P. Carroll.....	65 93
8423	C. Harper.....	102 78	8505	A. M. Lejeune.....	201 88

DR.

SECOND QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
8506	Bryan Tyson.....	\$10 62	8588	Heitman & McKay.....	\$279 26
7	J. W. Price.....	875 00	9	E. S. Mitchell.....	617 79
8	J. W. Caldwell.....	180 29	8590	J. C. Clendenin.....	68 83
9	W. W. Bond.....	684 43	1	R. H. Stevenson.....	170 48
8510	J. D. Kendall.....	620 00	2	S. P. Hodgins.....	74 20
1	John Kempf.....	625 00	3	F. J. Crilly.....	11,968 50
2	A. Reeves.....	260 02	4	Same.....	142 50
3	Roger Parsons.....	348 61	5	Mary Pilgram.....	23 91
4	D. H. Harper.....	180 66	6	J. R. Faucett.....	73 16
5	T. C. Hooker.....	373 73	7	Bryan Tyson.....	3 85
6	William Robertson.....	175 00	8	J. H. Deitrick.....	25 11
7	James H. Joy.....	137 25	9	M. Coughlin.....	54 90
8	T. S. Hardy.....	186 00	8600	R. W. Ratcliff.....	58 88
9	Josephine E. Jackson.....	186 06	1	J. Zimmerman.....	136 72
8520	H. I. Parr.....	167 44	2	J. H. Baltimore.....	51 26
1	W. Henkord.....	168 75	3	J. Culbertson.....	164 91
2	N. Dunn.....	370 93	4	J. Brown.....	14 93
3	L. Camp.....	229 74	5	Horace Weaver.....	37 42
4	J. H. Dunham.....	114 92	6	T. B. Capps.....	131 81
5	R. Freeman.....	857 50	7	A. A. Oliver.....	21 60
6	H. T. Scott.....	305 00	8	Same.....	180 84
7	B. B. Butler.....	177 90	9	Jno. Bradford.....	88 56
8	W. I. Harris.....	1,037 68	8610	Joseph Lemay.....	102 34
9	Leonard Webb.....	308 00	1	Hiram Lorange.....	41 50
8530	H. Sandbothe, (canceled in the quarter.).....		2	Isam Smith.....	30 00
1	P. Roberts.....	522 03	3	Alfred Hickman.....	28 03
2	John R. Henry.....	117 84	4	C. Tomson.....	100 27
3	W. T. Tyner.....	74 18	5	Wallace Nelson.....	31 25
4	P. J. Keavy.....	35 16	6	John Greenwood.....	600 00
5	Samuel Park.....	65 93	7	L. Partlow.....	53 32
6	J. G. Oliver.....	70 33	8	Nicholas Biby.....	568 83
7	I. R. Langford.....	65 93	9	Thomas Lancaster.....	149 50
8	C. F. Suttle.....	86 73	8620	Hopkins, Harden & Kemp... ..	190 00
9	Jacob Hammon.....	8 42	1	W. A. Dunn.....	1,506 36
8540	Rodney Matthews.....	49 32	2	Riggs & Co.....	12,868 61
1	Arthur Emmerson.....	516 51	3	Same.....	62,138 89
2	W. W. Macon.....	58 50	4	Same.....	32,715 29
3	J. L. Fields.....	100 94	5	John H. Sanders.....	69 40
4	Bryan Tyson.....	5 31	6	Richard Sanders.....	51 29
5	George W. Dickey.....	315 00	7	Jno. W. Hohn.....	3 88
6	William R. Terry.....	119 60	8	E. T. Clemmons.....	999 41
7	Abner Conklin.....	72 36	9	Andrew J. Patterson.....	175 00
8	Duncan H. H. Cook.....	52 82	8630	Anderson Vick.....	218 05
9	James R. Gattis.....	135 27	1	Thomas P. Covington.....	225 54
8550	S. W. Gliven.....	153 27	3	Franklin Caldwell.....	22 28
1	Samuel Bradford.....	37 21	2	O. Campbell.....	165 86
2	Allen McLane.....	5,986 34	4	John C. Smith.....	54 85
3	M. Ward.....	50 50	5	Amzi M. Ford.....	134 65
4	D. N. Carrington.....	110 22	6	C. L. Corpening.....	44 74
5	H. Keys.....	1,336 40	7	D. D. Allen.....	233 32
6	C. T. & F. W. Hatch.....	44 43	8	John W. Garland.....	265 00
7	Charles Thompson.....	81 82	9	William W. White.....	100 00
8	John H. Watson.....	141 10	8640	Nathan A. Pool.....	67 59
9	H. J. Raymond.....	151 20	1	T. Haynes.....	135 00
8560	A. B. Sands & Co.....	2,960 00	2	D. C. Rollins.....	106 55
1	C. C. Painter.....	87 06	3	James Morrell.....	5,062 50
2	Owen Fuller, jr.....	2,450 02	4	William A. Nester.....	43 29
3	M. Reilly.....	450 00	5	George Rickman.....	23 37
4	Philip Heller.....	119 64	6	William H. Gatzmer.....	888 69
5	Elijah Dansby.....	353 34	7	John E. Curd.....	80 41
6	Thomas T. Firth.....	9,520 43	8	W. R. & J. M. Dickey.....	65 20
7	James Kelly.....	40,000 00	9	N. G. Westmoreland.....	62 95
8	F. E. Spinner.....	1,984 78	8650	E. G. Wood.....	93 25
9	B. Chambers.....	331 00	1	J. H. Hash.....	85 00
8570	A. P. Hemenway.....	150 00	2	Robert E. Allen.....	573 89
1	C. L. Wilson.....	450 00	3	W. B. Grubbs.....	296 95
2	J. D. Parker.....	15 47	4	A. Robey.....	24 50
3	A. Harding.....	12 24	5	William Matthews.....	36 35
4	C. A. Thompson.....	31 25	6	M. M. Campbell.....	13 91
5	E. A. Ruddy.....	49 57	7	G. L. Kite.....	79 02
6	J. K. Parker.....	37 78	8	A. J. Broyles.....	22 82
7	J. C. Burbank & Co.....	4,734 75	9	Perry Broyles.....	88 48
8	Postmaster Gen'l of Canada.....	24,554 81	8660	O. C. Nichols.....	57 69
9	Riggs & Co.....	5,125 55	1	James Anderson.....	128 85
8580	P. W. Walton.....	123 94	2	D. M. Boyd.....	166 06
1	John Stoops.....	388 08	3	S. W. Hewins.....	101 34
2	W. S. W. Raley.....	25 00	5	W. W. Hewins.....	85 16
3	F. S. Singletary.....	381 23	6	W. E. Logan.....	29 81
4	Ludolph Maien.....	94 71	7	E. F. Clark.....	31 52
5	W. J. Hawkins.....	1,601 88	8	Shelby, Dickey & Co.....	792 38
6	B. F. Bridgman.....	228 76	9	J. G. Garnett.....	28 10
8587	L. M. Price.....	562 26	8670	Lucy Arrington.....	37 17
				T. J. Fulcher.....	17 57

DR.

SECOND QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
8671	F. N. Marcy	\$64 48	8754	H. C. Buffington	\$117 54
2	James E. Hooper	93 05	5	L. Buck	101 34
3	B. S. H. Stockdell	31 59	6	E. Avery	117 54
4	C. D. Shotwell	26 99	7	F. W. Ames	117 54
5	J. J. Davis	20 90	8	E. M. Allen	91 64
6	B. F. Weaver	43 88	9	R. G. Merrill	91 64
7	H. P. Tanner	55 67	8760	L. F. McCullough	76 64
8	B. W. Allen	44 35	1	C. O. Ingersoll	117 54
9	William Baker	68 10	2	H. Blaublics	76 64
8680	William King, jr	128 44	3	J. Bonham	93 25
1	H. B. Brown	57 29	4	W. A. Davis	76 64
2	T. J. Barber	14 33	5	R. Hartman	93 25
3	J. W. Briggs	222 05	6	W. A. Humphrey	101 34
4	Francis Keyser	222 05	7	C. Horton	101 34
5	B. B. Vassall	231 35	8	C. Harper	117 54
6	R. Willoughby	182 49	9	W. F. Haradon	93 25
7	Henry Shell	297 73	8770	C. H. Frank	117 54
8	G. D. Havens	73 73	1	P. R. Fairchild	91 64
9	Riggs & Co.	19, 181 87	2	I. B. Elsbree	91 64
8690	Beverly Clarke	84 00	3	W. C. Dunning	101 34
1	Kendrick & Stanley	250 00	4	G. F. Nesbitt	84 72
2	R. V. Keller	83 63	5	Same	129 10
3	W. W. Gordon	150 00	6	Same	10, 403 00
4	T. S. Taft	91 64	7	C. Safford	91 64
5	A. V. Lunger	76 64	8	G. W. Kenrick	91 75
6	E. M. Hood	76 64	9	J. H. McCombs	2, 591 35
7	P. G. Greene	91 64	8780	James Brown	177 36
8	George Butler	81 74	1	David Murphy	222 05
9	L. P. Bryan	81 74	2	N. Dunn	4 35
8700	E. E. Boyd	81 74	3	W. S. West	91 64
1	A. B. Sands & Co.	50 00	4	R. Thomas	62 08
2	Hoadley, Eno & Co.	150 00	5	T. C. Smith	91 64
3	Allen McLane	1, 831 12	6	W. W. Sibley	81 74
4	B. P. Boyd	77 50	7	J. V. G. Shurtleff	76 64
5	H. W. Campbell	68 14	8	W. E. Reeves	93 25
6	Beverly Clarke	117 54	9	J. F. Randolph	81 74
7	W. D. Wallach	138 38	8790	W. H. Postley	117 54
8	The Tribune Association	99 90	1	J. S. Pearce	81 74
9	P. H. Woodward	222 15	2	J. M. Patton	93 25
8710	M. N. Falls	1, 532 96	3	H. F. Otis	117 54
1	S. S. Talbot	117 54	4	A. J. Miller	117 54
2	G. W. Soult	101 34	5	W. A. Woodard	41 12
3	M. W. Matthews	85 16	6	L. M. Price	192 37
4	J. W. Lewis	117 54	7	E. H. Brooks	91 64
5	J. Krickman	101 34	8	J. V. Bentley	81 74
6	F. M. Kerr	101 34	9	J. Armstrong	91 64
7	H. H. Goldsmith	81 74	8800	G. B. Welden	101 34
8	J. T. Gleason	81 74	1	E. W. Weldon	85 16
9	J. H. Fister	81 74	2	A. L. Wellman	95 16
8720	F. P. Finch	81 74	3	E. B. Stephens	101 36
1	C. A. Feyhl	91 64	4	D. H. Seybolt	101 34
2	B. H. Farquhar	101 34	5	C. W. Jones	76 64
3	W. K. Emerick	117 54	6	H. J. Mixon	144 34
4	H. G. Burnell	117 54	7	E. P. Harrison	388 81
5	R. G. Brinker	117 54	8	Fred. Leslie	171 64
6	J. Brooks	101 34	9	A. Mitchell	157 85
7	F. McLeod	1, 531 24	8810	J. T. Legate	270 94
8	John Lyon	80 22	1	O. T. Humphreys	81 74
9	J. S. Landes	86 77	2	F. W. Hopkins	81 74
8730	Le Grand Lockwood	35, 100 00	3	J. S. Grubbs	81 74
1	Robert Dadder	58 50	4	William Irvin	750 00
2	D. Wellington	6, 930 21	5	C. Tanssig	4, 767 70
3	Charles P. Johnson	202 75	6	H. C. Hack	81 74
5	B. C. Truman	1, 018 48	7	I. S. Foster	91 64
5	W. P. Cutter	11, 865 42	8	L. P. Converse	91 64
6	J. N. Drummond	16, 443 62	9	E. W. Lyles	91 64
7	H. C. Hill	\$25 27	8820	H. Lowenthal	81 74
8	Caroline Underwood	100 00	1	T. Knapp	81 74
9	E. McDonald	81 74	2	J. H. M. Kinard	81 74
8740	J. O'Hara	81 74	3	A. G. Jacobs	91 64
1	L. P. Blackburn	81 74	4	G. F. Schwarz	81 74
2	William M. Dailey	241 30	5	A. Miller	76 64
3	W. C. Hammett	251 30	6	J. W. Simonton	50 00
4	J. W. Plummer	91 64	7	J. Kotestine	81 74
5	D. Piper	91 64	8	P. T. Madden	91 64
6	A. H. Wing	81 74	9	C. Primm	81 74
7	W. P. White	91 64	8830	J. M. Wines	91 64
8	G. Walker	91 64	1	W. G. Wilcox	76 64
9	J. C. Viot	91 64	2	N. Upham	91 64
8750	H. F. Swope	91 64	3	H. J. Tattersall	76 64
1	J. Steward	81 74	4	W. Y. Swiggett	81 74
2	R. A. Smith	81 74	5	S. W. Perkins	76 64
8753	R. Haywood	5, 029 10	8836	J. W. Parks	91 64

DR.

SECOND QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
8837	W. L. Hicks	\$149 26	8819	E. B. Hopkinson	\$200 00
8	D. B. Parker	200 20	8920	Philip & Gregory	400 00
9	Solomon Andrews	3, 418 20	1	William Hamilton	450 00
8840	John Glenn	2, 624 99	2	G. I. Taggart	687 50
1	S. W. Fisher	204 86	3	Henry Johnson	353 37
2	J. Gresham	91 64	4	George D. Dorinn	150 00
3	F. Exter	81 74	5	E. D. Thompson	700 00
4	G. O. Dearborn	81 74	6	W. R. Price	350 00
5	J. L. Crouch	81 74	7	Richard Humphreys	281 25
6	B. T. Bye	81 74	8	Palmer & Green	684 39
7	J. C. Bush	81 74	9	S. T. Brewster	687 50
8	F. C. Adams	91 64	8930	Spalding & Pike	150 00
9	E. Adams	81 74	1	Boyd & Newcomer	700 00
8850	L. J. Abbott	81 74	2	S. M. Gallup	198 75
1	H. J. Raymond	25 00	3	Hezekiah Griffin	244 50
2	A. A. Lane	91 64	4	G. W. Sanderson	300 00
3	D. S. Jones	91 64	5	Israel W. Davis	875 00
4	E. Jenkins	76 64	6	John Smith	625 00
5	T. L. Hoitt	91 64	7	T. S. Burns	250 00
6	C. Hicks	76 64	8	Jothan O. Forbes	200 00
7	M. H. Hale	91 64	9	J. C. Trescott	725 00
8	E. M. Gregory	91 64	8940	Charles Shead	700 00
9	T. F. Goodwin	91 64	1	Peyton Powell	600 00
8860	W. E. Finch	76 64	2	L. H. Helphinstine	226 00
1	J. M. Clough	81 74	3	William Miller	123 50
2	G. O. Bacon	91 64	4	Allyn M. Barnard	620 00
3	F. H. Lathrope	76 64	5	Michael Riley	462 00
4	Beales, Green & Co.	44 00	6	James F. Denny	2, 450 00
5	B. K. Sharretts	218 87	7	C. G. Bryant	450 00
6	H. C. Wood	91 64	8	Morse, Woodworth & Wilson	125 00
7	C. Tolman	91 64	9	L. W. Miller	537 50
8	J. H. Rhodes	81 74	8950	Wells, Fargo & Co	2, 425 00
9	J. S. Mayhew	76 64	1	A. L. Seeley	873 50
8870	D. J. Mason	81 74	2	W. E. Lovett	7, 500 00
1	G. W. Little	81 74	3	Danforth Porter	187 25
2	G. Hoyt	81 74	4	John Ashley	215 00
3	D. A. Holmes	81 74	5	William J. Connor	873 08
4	W. H. Greenleaf	81 74	6	John West	150 00
5	W. J. Fuller	91 64	7	J. M. Bess	375 00
6	A. T. Spencer & G. S. Hubbard	8, 650 00	8	W. L. Barnard	125 00
7	F. J. Crilly	1, 258 75	9	C. R. Rice	465 52
8	A. S. Whitcomb	81 74	8960	D. O. Norton	783 06
9	Phebe Ann Drury	939 24	1	James Gayler	254 20
8880	Nathan Morse	84 50	2	C. K. Garrison	37, 500 00
1	T. C. Cates	57 78	3	J. M. Spellissy	112 49
2	R. Van Slyke	81 74	4	Blandey & Noblett	1, 439 31
3	W. H. Taylor	81 74	5	Eldridge & Clawson	73 75
4	E. G. Stewart	81 74	6	Louis R. Chaffin	395 00
5	John Hough	81 74	7	Nephi Johnson	597 98
6	J. T. Tormey	81 74	8	William H. Bishop	118 75
7	H. W. Shoemaker	93 25	9	James Low	797 50
8	R. S. Bartlett	93 25	8970	Robert Watkins	23 75
9	W. H. Abbott	93 25	1	Henry Hughes	45 00
890	D. B. Bau	113 73	2	Lafayette W. Williams	93 75
1	Jay Cooke & Co	1, 875 00	3	Marcel Bernier	375 00
2	J. F. Reynolds	76 64	4	John F. Tukey	150 00
3	A. C. Noteman	76 64	5	Levi Gates	138 75
4	G. M. Bailey	76 64	6	Michael Colwell	443 75
5	T. Love	276 76	7	John Lewis	443 75
6	Z. W. Frazer	200 60	8	Godfrey Smion	287 50
7	G. H. Fusbie	98 89	9	George H. Judy	298 75
8	J. T. Tormey	79 14	8980	William Squires	300 00
9	L. C. Matthews	845 58	1	John W. Lancaster	425 00
8900	R. S. Watson	3, 454 68	2	W. Millsaps	100 00
1	H. W. Dutton	15 00	3	William Heisler	475 00
2	A. Carter	75 00	4	James W. Lewis	237 50
3	J. P. O. Wilbur	435 17	5	Matteson & Garland	535 00
4	H. J. Raymond	142 80	6	Richard Williams	1, 437 50
5	R. H. Emerson	62 42	7	Thomas Bilderback	11 67
6	F. J. Crilly	1, 866 67	8	E. Chaffee	894 33
7	Jesse Couch	600 00	9	L. Lichenstein	41 63
8	W. J. Goodwin	190 00	8990	F. J. Crilly	5, 637 36
9	A. McMillan	232 08	1	A. T. Bruce & Co	88 38
8910	John Cosgrove	1, 450 00	2	Same	85 31
1	Josiah Lee	97 50	3	Oregon Herald Publ'g Ass'n.	50 00
2	John Slater	182 61	4	S. W. Cutter, jr.	68 13
3	Hale, Crosby & Co., & Winsor	2, 500 00	5	P. J. Keary	35 16
4	George W. Warren	1, 187 50	6	W. T. Tyner	76 65
5	F. Kennedy	125 00	7	F. A. Comley	469 12
6	Charles Grainger	2, 300 00	8	Mitchell & Love	430 80
7	J. J. Orr	375 00	9	Dalhey & Kirkparick	257 51
8918	Hughes & Garnassett	750 00	9000	Bryan Tyson	13 55

SECOND QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

STATEMENT No. 4.

Outstanding warrants drawn on different depositaries in sundry quarters.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Treasurer United States, Washington	1st quarter, 1856...	3155	\$2 00	
	2d quarter, 1867...	8483	71 64	
				\$73 64
Assistant treasurer United States, New York	1st quarter, 1857...	1275	\$75 00	
	2d quarter, 1857...	2670	119 01	
	2d quarter, 1858...	2166	119 61	
	2d quarter, 1859...	9974	81 41	
	3d quarter, 1859...	1070	12 97	
	3d quarter, 1859...	1677	148 62	
	4th quarter, 1859...	2371	328 17	
	4th quarter, 1860...	1783	16 68	
	4th quarter, 1860...	1816	44 95	
	1st quarter, 1861...	4139	75 25	
	1st quarter, 1861...	4141	100 00	
	1st quarter, 1861...	4365	199 63	
	1st quarter, 1861...	4672	78 00	
	1st quarter, 1861...	4673	99 24	
	1st quarter, 1861...	4674	112 39	
	1st quarter, 1861...	4683	60 00	
	1st quarter, 1861...	4704	255 07	
	1st quarter, 1861...	4871	123 61	
	1st quarter, 1861...	4875	163 15	
	1st quarter, 1861...	4929	267 85	
	1st quarter, 1861...	4930	141 53	
	1st quarter, 1861...	4980	43 51	
	1st quarter, 1861...	4984	47 04	
	1st quarter, 1861...	5137	60 16	
	2d quarter, 1861...	5465	110 87	
	2d quarter, 1862...	980	355 58	
	3d quarter, 1862...	1387	97 44	
	3d quarter, 1866...	3925	313 92	
				3, 650 66
Assistant treasurer United States, Philadelphia	4th quarter, 1854...	4907	22 52	
	3d quarter, 1855...	9668	166 98	
	3d quarter, 1855...	9673	10 25	
	4th quarter, 1855...	1336	13 94	
	4th quarter, 1855...	9337	51 87	
	1st quarter, 1857...	9953	86 52	
	2d quarter, 1857...	2988	4 50	
	2d quarter, 1858...	1081	68 96	
	1st quarter, 1859...	9465	66 66	
	1st quarter, 1860...	4025	59 75	
	4th quarter, 1860...	2479	63 72	
	1st quarter, 1861...	4361	87 19	
	1st quarter, 1861...	4836	69 11	
	1st quarter, 1861...	4951	12 25	
	1st quarter, 1861...	4961	12 59	
	1st quarter, 1861...	5035	101 92	
	2d quarter, 1861...	5287	22 27	
	2d quarter, 1861...	5302	71 66	
	2d quarter, 1861...	5384	125 00	
	2d quarter, 1861...	6953	155 19	
	3d quarter, 1861...	6989	72 31	
	3d quarter, 1861...	7462	85 62	
	4th quarter, 1865...	1233	4 06	
	4th quarter, 1865...	1537	2, 867 94	
	3d quarter, 1866...	4572	114 56	
				4, 417 34
Assistant treasurer United States, Boston	2d quarter, 1855...	5873		68 00
Assistant treasurer United States, St. Louis	2d quarter, 1855...	8675	18 24	
	1st quarter, 1858...	8479	81 00	
	4th quarter, 1858...	6510	10 88	
	3d quarter, 1859...	1305	92 20	
	1st quarter, 1860...	4271	137 50	
	4th quarter, 1860...	1467	10 00	
	2d quarter, 1861...	5891	14 50	
	2d quarter, 1861...	6350	34 75	
	2d quarter, 1861...	6346½	78 68	
	2d quarter, 1862...	539	27 41	
	2d quarter, 1863...	3556	22 58	
	4th quarter, 1863...	4471	2 29	
	4th quarter, 1863...	4871	15 38	
	1st quarter, 1864...	5780	15 76	

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

SECOND QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant treasurer United States, St. Louis	2d quarter, 1864...	6493	\$17 27	
	4th quarter, 1864...	7869	15 00	
	1st quarter, 1865...	8918	131 58	
	2d quarter, 1865...	9958	8 77	
	3d quarter, 1866...	246	8 68	
	1st quarter, 1866...	2547	9 94	
	2d quarter, 1866...	2780	68 03	
	4th quarter, 1866...	5387	39 74	
	4th quarter, 1866...	5695	26 69	
	1st quarter, 1867...	6379	23 90	
	2d quarter, 1867...	7855	55 70	
	2d quarter, 1867...	7914	35 01	
	1st quarter, 1867...	6789	20 36	\$1,021 84
Assistant treasurer United States, San Francisco	2d quarter, 1860...	6744	23 70	
	2d quarter, 1862...	787	1,222 50	
	2d quarter, 1862...	1701	298 85	
	1st quarter, 1863...	5543	7 00	
	1st quarter, 1866...	1903	42 00	
	2d quarter, 1866...	2648	2,060 87	
	2d quarter, 1866...	2665	75 00	
	1st quarter, 1867...	7160	14 00	
	2d quarter, 1867...	7685	420 00	
	2d quarter, 1867...	8953	187 25	4,351 17
Assistant treasurer United States, Charleston	3d quarter, 1854...	3765	12 21	
	4th quarter, 1854...	5508	83 00	
	4th quarter, 1866...	987	2 21	
	3d quarter, 1866...	4567	2,473 11	2,570 53
Assistant treasurer United States, New Orleans.—New account	2d quarter, 1866...	2807	98 75	
	3d quarter, 1866...	3805	30 39	
	3d quarter, 1866...	4073	66 55	
	3d quarter, 1866...	4799	72 13	
	2d quarter, 1867...	9030	13 16	280 98
First National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa....	3d quarter, 1866...	3884	.....	140 83
Depository United States, Louisville.—Old account	4th quarter, 1867...	6332	9 71	
	4th quarter, 1867...	6333	189 70	199 41
Assistant treasurer United States, New Orleans.—Old account. Same as in third quarter, 1861			109,266 73	
Less post office warrant 2824, for \$214 86, and 4335, for \$2,261 57, paid by order of the Postmaster General			2,476 43	106,790 30
Depository United States, Little Rock, Ark.—Old account. Same as in second quarter 1864. See pages 22 to 25 of that report				39,656 33
Depository United States, Galveston, Tex....	4th quarter, 1860...	1410	.....	219 81
First National Bank, Burlington, Vt.....	2d quarter, 1867...	8737	.....	25 27
Total outstanding				163,466 11

SECOND QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

STATEMENT No. 5.

Reported to the credit of the Treasurer United States in the several depositories for the service of the Post Office Department, June 30, 1867.

	Balance.	Overdrawn.
Treasurer United States, Washington, D. C.....	\$79,387 47	
Assistant treasurer United States, New York.....	1,056,160 48	
Philadelphia.....	153,038 96	
Boston.....	159,752 00	
St. Louis.....	228,861 46	
San Francisco.....	41,635 49	
Charleston.....	106,713 21	
New Orleans.....	158,691 29	
Depository United States, Cincinnati.....	641 82	
Louisville.....	630 33	
Chicago.....	360 07	
Pittsburg.....	2,448 17	
St. Paul.....	329 80	
Buffalo.....	3,254 50	
Baltimore.....	654 71	
City National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.....	364 60	
First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.....	1 44	
Nashville, Tenn.....	129 16	
Burlington, Vt.....	63 52	
Knoxville, Tenn.....		\$12 81
	1,993,118 48	
Less overdrawn.....	12 81	
	1,993,105 67	
Unavailable:		
Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D. C.....	4,336 00	
Assistant treasurer United States, New Orleans.—Old account.....		75,625 86
Depository United States, Savannah, Ga.....	205 76	
Little Rock, Ark.....	1,896 53	
Galveston, Tex.....		136 45
	1,999,543 96	75,762 31
Less overdrawn.....	75,762 31	
Treasurer's balance.....	1,923,781 65	

Explanatory Statement.

Adjusted balance to the debit of the Treasurer of the United States, for the service of the Post Office Department, June 30, 1867. See page 50 of this report.....	\$2,087,096 76
From which deduct amount of sundry warrants outstanding on different depositories, as per statement No. 4, pp. 51 to 52, both inclusive, of this report, not charged in the foregoing account, but for which conditional credit has been given the several depositories.....	163,466 11
	1,923,630 65
In addition the Treasurer of the United States has received the following deposit uncovered, made with First National Bank, St. Louis, Missouri, by P. L. Foy, postmaster at St. Louis.....	151 00
Balance in the Treasury of the United States subject to draft, for the service of the Post Office Department, June 30, 1867, same as per statement No. 5 page 53 of this report.....	1,923,781 65
Warrants for receipts from postmasters and others, second quarter, 1867.....	2,979,870 86
Counter warrant for the disbursement of the same by order of the Post Office Department.....	2,979,870 86

OFFICE TREASURER UNITED STATES, Washington, D. C.

F. E. SPINNER, *Treasurer United States.*

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

SECOND QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

Treasurer's account, second quarter, 1867.

Amount of warrants paid.....	\$2, 078, 398 33	
Add outstanding warrants.....	808 03	
	<u> </u>	\$2, 079, 206 36

Auditor's Account.

Amount of warrants credited the Treasurer.....	2, 079, 270 96	
Deduct warrant 7,356, March 30, 1867, in settlement first quarter 1867, registered in this quarter.....	64 50	
Deduct warrant 8,709, registered for \$222 15, instead of \$222 05....	10	
	<u> </u>	64 60
	<u> </u>	\$2, 079, 206 36

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

I certify that the foregoing account of the Treasurer of the United States for his receipts and expenditures, for the service of the Post Office Department, for the quarter ending June 30, 1867, has been examined in this office and found correct.

J. J. MARTIN, *Auditor.*

The Post Office Department in account with the Treasurer of the United States for receipts and expenditures for the third quarter of 1867.

No.	To warrants paid, viz:		No.	To warrants paid, viz:	
9045	H. G. Burnell.....	\$113 73	9126	R. S. Bartlett.....	\$92 59
6	J. Brooks.....	98 08	7	W. H. Abbott.....	92 59
7	C. G. Brinker.....	113 73	8	W. F. Haradon.....	145 05
8	W. K. Emerick.....	113 73	9	H. W. Shoemaker.....	92 59
9	J. Krickbaum.....	98 08	9130	James Gayler.....	250 68
9050	F. M. Kerr.....	98 08	1	J. F. Randolph.....	79 13
1	S. S. Talbot.....	113 73	2	John V. Bentley.....	79 13
2	G. W. Soult.....	98 08	3	F. P. Finch.....	79 13
3	Beals, Green & Co.....	32 00	4	A. V. Lunger.....	74 18
4	H. C. Hobart.....	565 40	5	H. J. Tattersall.....	74 18
5	Carlisle Doble.....	524 53	6	W. G. Wilcox.....	74 18
6	J. I. Atkinson, treasurer.....	485 87	7	J. H. Rhodes.....	79 13
7	Same.....	25,005 40	8	W. S. Swiggett.....	79 13
8	Same.....	624 00	9	J. L. Crouch.....	79 13
9	J. W. Briggs.....	214 90	9140	J. C. Bush.....	79 13
9060	Jos. W. Orr.....	94 97	1	B. I. Bye.....	79 13
1	F. J. Crilley.....	4,575 00	2	P. G. Green.....	88 68
2	W. S. Huntington.....	11,382 34	3	E. McDonald.....	79 13
3	Ben. Holladay.....	91,000 00	4	J. O'Hara.....	79 13
4	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	18,750 00	5	A. Miller.....	74 18
5	James J. Tracy.....	96,250 00	6	George I. Green.....	2,184 12
6	Ben. Holladay.....	3,317 75	7	R. A. Smith.....	79 13
7	Same.....	79,000 09	8	J. Steward.....	79 13
8	George K. Otis, secretary.....	735 00	9	W. P. White.....	88 68
9	Andrew J. Oliver.....	808 50	9150	J. C. Viot.....	88 68
9070	M. W. Matthews.....	82 42	1	T. S. Taft.....	88 68
1	D. B. Ball.....	74 18	2	W. Montgomery.....	\$744 25
2	Marshall Smith.....	215 65	3	Fowler & Montgom- ery.....	1,294 50
3	Levi Beardsley.....	203 24	4	J. D. Garland.....	50 55
4	J. B. Ferguson.....	156 58	5	H. F. Swope.....	88 68
5	Francis Keyser.....	214 90	6	C. W. Jones.....	74 18
6	J. F. Waring.....	4,585 80	7	A. S. Jacobs.....	88 68
7	D. A. Harrover.....	78 08	8	P. F. Madden.....	88 68
8	George F. Nesbitt.....	75,286 96	9	W. G. Moore.....	79 13
9	Same.....	3,938 74	9160	F. M. Hopkins.....	79 13
9080	L. M. Price.....	3,125 00	1	S. H. Knapp.....	50 00
1	George F. Nesbitt.....	98 20	2	W. M. Daily.....	263 00
2	George Mattingly.....	3,275 00	3	H. H. Goldsmith.....	79 13
3	Charles P. Johnson.....	186 40	4	J. I. Gleason.....	79 13
4	W. C. Hammatt.....	243 40	5	I. H. Fister.....	79 13
5	Henry W. Corbett.....	41,545 76	6	L. P. Converse.....	88 68
6	G. W. Humphreys.....	522 00	7	J. Gresham.....	88 68
7	James Kelly.....	40,000 00	8	Blank, (not issued).....	
8	L. P. Blackburn.....	79 13	9	Barlow & Sanderson.....	366 31
9	C. Brimer.....	79 13	9170	Same.....	29,750 00
9090	John C. Howard.....	272 28	1	Same.....	28,192 81
1	A. H. Wing.....	79 13	2	R. G. Merrill.....	88 68
2	W. W. Sibley.....	79 13	3	C. Safford.....	88 68
3	E. M. Hood.....	74 18	4	T. C. Smith.....	88 68
4	E. Avery.....	113 73	5	P. R. Fairchild.....	88 68
5	F. W. Ames.....	113 73	6	G. Butler.....	79 13
6	C. Harper.....	113 73	7	L. P. Bryan.....	79 13
7	C. H. Frank.....	113 73	8	Hoadley, Eno & Co.....	150 00
8	H. C. Buffington.....	113 73	9	E. B. Woolley.....	\$500 00
9	L. Buck.....	98 08	9180	O. T. Humphreys.....	79 13
9100	C. O. Ingersoll.....	113 73	1	J. W. Parks.....	88 68
1	W. H. Humphrey.....	98 08	2	W. C. Dunning.....	98 08
2	C. Horton.....	98 08	3	G. B. Weldon.....	98 08
3	W. H. Postley.....	113 73	4	E. W. Weldon.....	82 42
4	J. S. Pearce.....	79 13	5	A. L. Wellman.....	82 42
5	H. F. Otis.....	113 73	6	James F. Segate.....	194 40
6	A. H. Miller.....	113 73	7	J. S. Joy.....	916 12
7	T. Knapp.....	79 13	8	A. G. Dodd.....	4,490 07
8	E. B. Stephens.....	98 08	9	H. Lowenthal.....	79 13
9	D. H. Seybolt.....	98 08	9190	G. J. Long.....	74 18
9110	F. M. Ackerman.....	98 08	1	J. S. Foster.....	88 68
1	B. F. Trepanien.....	113 73	2	S. L. Collins.....	79 13
2	D. B. Wharton.....	113 73	3	E. H. Brooks.....	88 68
3	E. C. Arnold.....	98 08	4	E. Adams.....	79 13
4	S. L. Everett.....	98 08	5	Parker & Tuller.....	\$2,693 41
5	E. Jones.....	113 73	6	D. L. Anderson.....	25 00
6	D. McMillan.....	113 73	7	Parker & Tuller.....	31,644 27
7	E. P. Hill.....	43 95	8	F. Faurot.....	176 35
8	H. Merrill.....	88 68	9	Milner & Milner.....	132 91
9	W. S. West.....	88 68	9200	S. J. Libbey.....	\$800 00
9120	A. Jobe.....	565 40	1	George F. Nesbitt.....	36 50
1	G. T. Schwartz.....	79 13	2	M. N. Falls.....	500 00
2	H. C. Huck.....	79 13	3	Same.....	250 00
3	J. H. M. Kinard.....	79 13	4	Same.....	1,483 52
4	E. W. Syles.....	88 68	9205	W. H. Whaley.....	179 51
9125	B. K. Sharretts.....	217 70			

Dr.

THIRD QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz :			To warrants paid, viz :		
No.			No.		
9206	Dodge & McLellan	\$3,750 00	9289	J. F. Little	\$43 75
7	Same	1,750 00	9290	J. P. Bohannon	360 00
8	F. Weitman	79 13	1	T. Y. Reynolds	25 34
9	W. H. Taylor	79 13	2	Grattan & Cleavelin	62 00
9210	J. Notestine	79 13	3	W. W. Sargent	426 75
1	A. C. Noteware	74 18	4	J. M. Richart	196 25
2	J. S. Mayhew	74 18	5	Micajah Estes	54 51
3	Ma La Rue Harrison	677 50	6	Black & Black	58 70
4	G. Y. Woodward	2,204 75	7	Taylor & Whitley	131 56
5	Warren Jackson	\$149 72	8	A. A. Kinzey	17 60
6	David E. Jordan	42 83	9	Fridolin Knauer	41 82
7	Riggs & Co.	1,500 00	9300	Jesse Edens	47 00
8	F. J. Crilly	6,955 00	1	A. S. Whitcomb	79 13
9	Same	2,000 00	2	J. F. Reynolds	74 18
9220	David Murphy	392 80	3	A. E. McDaniel	81 60
1	W. A. Davis	167 58	4	G. Whittle	79 13
2	W. Upham	88 68	5	G. Hoyt	79 13
3	E. M. Gregory	88 68	6	W. H. Greenleaf	79 13
4	T. F. Goodwin	88 68	7	E. Daly	79 13
5	A. B. Elsbree	88 68	8	J. M. Clough	79 13
6	E. M. Allen	88 68	9	E. E. Boyd	76 13
7	Allen McLane	37,500 00	9310	T. M. Robinson	137 60
8	T. B. Bryan	1,141 04	1	John Stoltz	14 95
9	Henry W. Berry	1,526 66	2	G. S. Barker	25 00
9230	F. J. Crilly	2,175 00	3	John Moore	13 30
1	A. S. Mansfield	9,439 08	4	Claus Fritz	60 94
2	H. C. Wood	88 68	5	William Walters	68 53
3	A. B. Williams	79 13	6	G. P. Hale	48 27
4	R. Van Slyke	79 13	7	Jonathan Willams	5 62
5	C. Tolman	88 68	8	Wells, Fargo & Co	405 45
6	E. G. Stewart	79 13	9	Isaac Bell	12,850 06
7	L. W. Perkins	74 18	9320	Riggs & Co.	417 14
8	D. J. Mason	79 13	1	Owen Tuller	769 00
9	B. Chambers	631 75	2	E. S. Welch	168 08
9240	F. H. Lothrop	74 18	3	H. McCulloch	3,209 55
1	A. A. Lane	88 68	4	W. J. Palmer	4,447 04
2	W. J. Fuller	88 68	5	H. M. Faulkner	51 07
3	G. O. Dearborn	79 13	6	J. V. Stevenson	48 56
4	G. M. Bailey	74 18	7	William Thompson	17 68
5	G. O. Bacon	88 68	8	B. McGlasson	24 75
6	J. Armstrong	88 68	9	Kunhardt & Co	10,908 86
7	F. C. Adams	88 68	9330	Oelrichs & Co	38,296 09
8	L. J. Abbott	79 13	1	John Rolen	131 33
9	W. H. Lancashire	79 13	2	Bryan Tyson	6 91
9250	D. S. Jones	88 68	3	Oscar F. Adams	308 75
1	E. Jenkins	74 18	4	Bryan Tyson	16 25
2	D. A. Holmes	79 13	5	J. Robert Faucett	65 99
3	T. L. Hoitt	88 68	6	Bryan Tyson	3 47
4	John Schweers	38 75	7	James L. Fields	100 94
5	C. Hicks	74 18	8	Bryan Tyson	5 31
6	M. H. Hale	88 68	9	W. T. Jones	277 14
7	W. E. Finch	74 18	9340	J. W. Baker	80 00
8	John Sproat	4,680 00	1	J. T. Ronse	341 02
9	Chipman, Hosmer & Co	46 15	2	Same	170 14
9260	Times Publishing Company	60 00	3	James H. C. Tyson	487 50
1	Riggs & Co.	728 50	4	Jay Cooke & Co	1,000 00
2	John Allman	12,500 00	5	F. P. Sawyer	225 00
3	R. Edmond	1,375 00	6	Philip Copple	27 88
4	J. Simpson	29 67	7	L. Peacock	191 38
5	G. L. Kemper	74 18	8	G. M. Ellison	134 50
6	Hugh Elsipt	613 79	9	C. Wellman	1,943 00
7	G. H. Frisbie	108 02	9350	H. J. Luce	16 25
8	J. W. Lambert	30 15	1	M. S. Wagner	125 00
9	L. Champion	366 33	2	C. H. Manson	1,375 00
9270	E. Howe	300 00	3	Abram Hinkle	169 28
1	S. M. Davis	\$36 32	4	C. M. Tabor	16 45
2	A. B. Carroll	68 29	5	B. B. Butler	\$180 30
3	M. Forler	17 58	6	R. Willoughby	212 50
4	Mebrewer & Bassler	90 00	7	Lucinda Medaris	1,092 38
5	J. P. Major	212 58	8	J. H. Caldwell	187 50
6	G. L. Black	48 46	9	H. P. Watson	68 13
7	Parker McDonald	43 32	9360	F. Strong	59 62
8	F. M. Young	31 91	1	M. Rouen	117 31
9	W. C. Cameron	17 50	2	J. G. Oliver	76 65
9280	J. D. Parker	15 47	3	Samuel Parke	68 13
1	Mattingly & Band	44 41	4	Ira R. Langford	68 13
2	William Black	138 28	5	H. D. Johnson	134 06
3	W. A. Walker	4,275 00	6	A. Jackson	59 62
4	Schrader & Smither	168 81	7	P. Carroll	61 54
5	E. A. Ruddy	45 64	8	M. W. Carroll	68 13
6	W. A. Hughes	91 25	9	Bucknam & Fogg	3,750 00
7	G. P. Garner	\$69 00	9370	S. W. Cowles	79 68
9288	H. M. Ridephower	222 73	9371	S. W. Taylor	33 64

Dr.

THIRD QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
9372	J. H. Beardsley	\$208 46	4954	Thomas, Porter & Chew	\$377 51
3	Thomas Drew	18 75	5	T. Jones Yorke	399 51
4	Freeman Gordon	\$30 00	6	Ireland & Wilson	107 51
5	J. W. Morse	8,015 30	7	E. S. Low	129 06
6	Eli Roberts	109 97	8	John Havens	32 49
7	Bryan Tyson	5 78	9	J. R. Slack	127 79
8	E. Davis	435 95	9460	Samuel Lawrence	139 42
9	T. Powers	\$230 00	1	William Flanagan	44 96
9380	M. I. Kuykendall	77 19	2	G. W. Cowperthwaite	27 86
1	Bryan Tyson	4 06	3	Samuel Bishop	146 32
2	Henry Baley	187 50	4	J. H. Zabriskie	120 77
3	J. G. Owen	75 00	5	R. John Everett	81 25
4	William Price	450 00	6	B. F. Coles	55 34
5	Dalbey & Kirkpatrick	207 82	7	C. W. Dudley	82 82
6	Bryan Tyson	10 93	8	J. H. Boswell	\$208 99
7	R. G. Bruce	495 00	9	T. Boswell	105 89
8	N. G. Bryson	2,700 00	9470	Jasper Carpenter	36 93
9	W. S. Huntington	1,250 00	1	J. W. Alsop	14,681 48
9390	J. Brock	600 00	2	A. B. Pugh	59 33
1	W. S. Huntington	375 00	3	William Pyle	43 15
2	F. H. Flagg	1,675 00	4	Garnett & Requa	4 39
3	F. McLeod	765 62	5	John Boyle	54 54
4	S. T. Richardson	300 00	6	Wilson & Hutchinson	45 31
5	S. W. Fisher	312 50	7	W. H. Minnix	99 22
6	C. E. Barrett	3,571 28	8	E. A. Barber	3,571 87
7	Rowland & Evans	\$100 00	9	Louis E. Parsons	3,000 00
8	Jessup & Moore	742 50	9480	R. J. Henry	49 00
9	Same	3,070 00	1	E. R. Beach	79 13
9400	L. M. Price	186 40	2	H. P. Menkens	74 18
1	Riggs & Co	24,123 24	3	B. W. Curtis	34 62
2	James Alexander	9,169 95	4	J. T. Tormey	79 13
3	E. C. Noe	179 20	5	J. I. Atkinson	1,316 77
4	Charles Latimer	787 50	6	E. Cunard	168 07
5	D. H. Strabuck	260 00	7	Smith & Dunning	56 84
6	J. F. Guthrie	\$39 56	8	J. G. Dale	51,182 52
7	H. P. Hammett	2,884 68	9	Allen McLane	41,666 66
8	J. B. Hicks	170 00	9490	J. Taylor	10,107 12
9	J. D. Miller	323 14	1	Waydell & Co	213 64
9410	L. W. Williams	125 00	2	James H. Meeter	15,889 56
1	Leander Howe	130 00	3	T. S. Hickman	100 00
2	James H. Gardner	77 50	4	J. Strickland	182 45
3	J. W. Crider	380 00	5	F. J. Crilly	482 87
4	Bryan Tyson	20 00	6	J. E. Cuthbert	1,687 50
5	J. B. Williams	225 00	7	E. G. Ghio	1,500 00
6	E. T. Clemmons	718 70	8	F. J. Crilly	3,378 21
7	T. C. Cates	62 50	9	C. F. Suttle	86 97
8	J. H. Walker	\$84 50	9500	J. E. Torrence	121 31
9	Abiel Foster	137 50	1	J. Gordon	100 00
9420	Z. Gibson	65 00	2	J. I. Evans	87 50
1	L. J. Hamilton	48 75	3	W. A. Fraser	12 50
2	J. W. Lowman	18 75	4	Irish & Gallaher	920 09
3	James Drake	115 00	5	Samuel E. Peacock	505 57
4	Mary Pilgram	56 25	6	Samuel Askey	224 74
5	Harrison Haynes	123 50	7	Andrew Smith	329 36
6	Henry Garrison	366 50	8	A. G. Chovin	396 39
7	B. J. Williams	47 50	9	W. W. Bartow	342 09
8	Daniel Hughes	123 50	9510	W. P. Smith	170 41
9	Mary Akin	118 60	1	Lawson Slaughter	141 40
9430	I. Ballenger	\$59 75	2	W. B. Berry	318 75
1	G. W. Martin	95 00	3	J. E. Atkinson	6,278 65
2	W. C. McMichael	262 50	4	J. J. Hill	48 57
3	Susannah Bice	162 00	5	T. Bilderback	15 00
4	J. Crews	120 00	6	L. Hoffmiester	75 00
5	T. B. Jeters	350 00	7	C. J. Ryerson	37 50
6	E. M. Law	176 25	8	McCormick & Scoville	75 00
7	W. McFarlan	300 00	9	R. Hudson	\$45 00
8	Harlan, Hollingsworth & Co.	1,077 78	9520	W. R. Walker	116 25
9	G. R. Pedrick	26 85	1	T. G. Johnson	35 05
9440	J. M. Hildreth	87 50	2	Henry Eggas	31 18
1	Daniel Goffe	67 19	3	T. W. Brady	35 44
2	J. Barrett	56 58	4	P. Roberts	39 84
3	Risley & Smith	11 05	5	E. S. Means	135 08
4	James Baker	\$50 61	6	J. I. Hewit	91 11
5	S. S. Norcross	46 43	7	Henry Stanley	\$6 30
6	James Whiel	21 88	8	William McCormack	71 71
7	B. F. Lee	946 32	9	Lydia Milton	38 28
8	D. B. Moore	43 86	9530	R. G. Mabry	13 35
9	B. M. Ferguson	34 09	1	J. W. Perrine	275 20
9450	A. J. Husted	19 47	2	M. Allen	30 00
1	G. C. G. Smith	42 25	3	Simeon Everett	38 35
2	T. Long	41 08	4	J. S. Buckalew	145 84
9453	D. W. Clement	133 48	9535	J. C. Norton	57 89

DR.

THIRD QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz :			To warrants paid, viz :		
No.			No.		
9536	C. W. Bateman.....	\$67 00	9618	J. W. Burnett.....	\$139 27
7	G. W. Bergen.....	80 98	9	J. A. Phegley.....	46 98
8	C. W. Holcomb.....	35 24	9620	J. T. Foster.....	175 00
9	J. G. Stevens.....	520 35	1	W. H. Clay.....	12 82
9540	B. E. Bowne.....	59 96	2	H. M. Bradley.....	1 973 28
1	D. A. Conover.....	56 20	3	J. Maybury.....	19 00
2	Henry Suydam.....	15 42	4	I. Smith.....	30 00
3	J. W. Yard.....	18 34	5	J. A. Hunter.....	63 27
4	E. Thomas.....	117 00	6	J. J. Erickson.....	143 75
5	A. R. Johnston.....	30 50	7	Treas. Nat'l Bank Note Co..	3,917 25
6	Stillwell & McNulty.....	124 55	8	J. W. Hill.....	24 50
7	S. D. Gillaspay.....	26 00	9	William Klapper.....	32 68
8	Thomas & Depue.....	103 76	9630	J. Bendin.....	135 00
9	N. B. Luse.....	34 79	1	J. S. McDonald.....	55 00
9550	Banks, Dinsmore & Co.....	24 85	2	V. Sutton.....	\$65 86
1	Louis Castner.....	339 77	3	G. Wilson.....	197 90
2	D. Dorrington.....	440 79	4	M. Light.....	43 52
3	L. H. Young.....	12 31	5	A. Pickering.....	30 00
4	Jessup & Moore.....	6,320 00	6	S. B. Prickley.....	98 15
5	Same.....	495 00	7	E. Burgess.....	21 47
6	Andrew Arnot.....	271 90	8	L. Zeveley.....	64 46
7	Samuel E. Case.....	\$12 34	9	N. H. Griffith.....	26 39
8	Jesse Brothers.....	507 75	9640	J. Bernard Scheer.....	18 75
9	Andrew Arnot.....	807 22	1	J. Burnett.....	116 01
9560	Samuel E. Davis.....	\$393 79	2	M. D. Noble.....	18 75
1	Daniel Wellington.....	\$7,615 00	3	I. K. Slaughter.....	86 75
2	J. Lemay.....	104 00	4	H. H. Moulton.....	87 00
3	J. Bradford.....	100 00	5	Banks & Fanen.....	110 66
4	Hedges & Thompson.....	900 31	6	W. R. Smith.....	65 86
5	J. N. Kent.....	105 75	7	David Epple.....	224 63
6	B. W. McCleane.....	128 32	8	J. J. Marker.....	104 49
7	C. E. Topping.....	24 00	9	J. P. Dawson.....	40 00
8	J. C. Halley.....	\$97 64	9650	J. A. Frazer.....	149 46
9	S. W. Royce.....	113 31	1	Samuel Frazier.....	26 00
9570	Stontenberg & Coats.....	\$132 81	2	A. V. F. Haston.....	34 50
1	E. Keasby.....	37 50	3	W. P. Carson.....	30 72
2	I. Van Waganer.....	68 75	4	E. C. Mitchell.....	77 70
3	J. Bird.....	30 87	5	J. W. Rogers.....	59 45
4	A. C. Townley.....	45 00	6	A. Hickman.....	23 05
5	C. J. Pierson.....	108 85	7	B. G. Gibbs.....	9 18
6	D. Thompson.....	213 19	8	T. B. Twombly.....	34 00
7	P. Latourette.....	93 75	9	Wm. McCollum & Triplett..	180 99
8	John Hull.....	138 91	9660	J. Rench.....	36 41
9	Shindler & Strickler.....	3 24	1	H. S. Smith.....	257 12
9580	P. Finley.....	92 65	2	J. W. Jewett.....	204 31
1	W. H. Christopher.....	116 61	3	Langford & Helton.....	21 84
2	J. Patterson.....	54 60	4	C. Lang.....	20 00
3	J. Wyrick.....	98 64	5	William Rachford.....	\$57 50
4	E. Crisp.....	197 60	6	Matthew Brooks.....	108 50
5	J. J. Gordon.....	39 23	7	R. H. I. Gatewood.....	124 58
6	W. F. Dunne.....	65 98	8	A. K. Cowgill.....	67 86
7	H. Adrian.....	39 43	9	Wallace Nelson.....	31 25
8	J. Bisch.....	24 05	9670	J. Saumer.....	90 86
9	E. Windrup.....	\$31 25	1	L. M. Openhaven.....	63 50
9590	J. H. Meyer.....	18 77	2	A. J. Palmateer.....	103 08
1	E. Eaves.....	44 30	3	Charles Dance.....	63 70
2	W. W. Dickenson.....	4 52	4	William Cook.....	81 02
3	Henry Hampton.....	22 93	5	J. H. Funk.....	396 18
4	G. W. Nance.....	68 37	6	J. W. Stratton.....	99 50
5	M. T. Green.....	49 48	7	J. C. Sapp.....	90 00
6	R. M. Ragland.....	64 77	8	F. J. Crilly.....	13,250 00
7	T. P. Brewer.....	15 46	9	Same.....	1,892 50
8	C. A. Clark.....	195 69	9680	W. H. Corbit.....	18 58
9	William Curtis.....	84 75	1	A. D. Hay.....	154 00
9600	A. J. Spalding.....	221 11	2	G. McFelson.....	15 42
1	H. A. Champney.....	18 23	3	J. S. Cushing.....	1,783 78
2	J. Brewer.....	18 19	4	H. Keyes.....	1,632 50
3	F. E. McCann.....	24 01	5	W. O. Redden.....	116 25
4	W. L. Rhodes.....	11 18	6	W. S. Davis.....	100 25
5	D. Forbush.....	93 61	7	Caleb Cushing.....	500 00
6	J. W. Bennett.....	15 68	8	C. Livingston.....	22 20
7	C. C. Saunders.....	28 43	9	Henry Lawson.....	52 15
8	J. Corwin.....	44 13	9690	J. Jackson.....	18 75
9	B. I. Davis.....	\$3 14	1	F. E. Smith.....	72 57
9610	J. W. Swezey.....	94 21	2	Henry Penrod.....	54 61
1	J. H. & J. M. Overton.....	20 36	3	R. H. Gassaway.....	40 06
2	J. W. Sell.....	50 00	4	H. Sweet.....	129 14
3	W. S. Hudson.....	11 13	5	S. R. Wilson.....	113 73
4	I. A. Smith.....	129 50	6	J. P. Bowker.....	45 34
5	G. H. Lott.....	79 37	7	M. F. Gholson.....	\$34 94
6	J. J. Stephens.....	35 25	8	A. Pixley, sr.....	16 26
9617	Eugene Gerard.....	62 50	9699	F. M. Ackerman.....	37 36

DR.

THIRD QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
9700	M. W. Carroll	\$8 79	9782	W. K. Frazier	\$48 75
1	Daniel Abbey	3,743 63	3	R. H. Stevenson	\$193 27
2	Joseph A. Moore	800 00	4	M. A. Price	42 48
3	D. S. Richardson	523 08	5	James B. Gattis	207 00
4	C. T. & F. W. Hatch	53 23	6	W. A. Harney	499 55
5	T. H. Perkins	14 91	7	H. Wisewall	200 00
6	F. W. Deane	92 50	8	J. W. Garland	\$265 00
7	J. C. Thompson	487 25	9	James Lyons	17 39
8	J. M. Wines	41 39	9790	H. B. Brown	109 56
9	H. D. Johnson	65 93	1	Henry Shell	293 75
9710	E. M. B. Sawyer	10,000 00	2	N. Seiler	24 00
1	Jay Cooke & Co	9,000 00	3	H. Park	250 05
2	F. P. Sawyer	4,778 96	4	R. W. White	39 86
3	H. M. Vaile	314 25	5	H. Rogers	25 74
4	J. J. Hinds	2,520 76	6	Benoni Wheat	73 91
5	Riggs & Co	2,550 00	7	J. S. Landes	219 67
6	J. C. Clark	444 78	8	C. Knauer	46 55
7	George E. Sawyer	39 00	9	George Arney	29 64
8	T. S. Vaile	119 49	9800	Samuel B. Palmer	74 61
9	L. D. Hinckley	104 04	1	W. J. & T. M. Saunders	146 00
9720	M. W. Yarrington	750 00	2	W. J. Ellis	61 25
1	J. Y. Foulk	112 50	3	P. Bishop	73 64
2	Enoch Spruance	160 00	4	Peck & Julian	216 97
3	James L. Davis	173 77	5	S. Clayton	\$18 40
4	Bennett Fling	80 72	6	A. J. Oliver	43 50
5	A. Horner	2,779 96	7	O. Thompson	75 00
6	Major A. Price	548 36	8	M. L. Snyder	173 83
7	F. J. Crilly	5,925 00	9	A. J. Silleg	163 90
8	M. B. Vauvard	118 69	9810	L. C. Lamberson	130 32
9	N. I. Tyner		1	F. B. Olmsted	\$34 80
9730	F. Strong	57 69	2	J. D. Cameron, pres	376 91
1	M. Rouen	57 69	3	E. C. Manning	181 44
2	J. G. Oliver	74 18	4	O. S. Featherling	20 87
3	F. M. Johnson	39 56	5	Samuel Black	190 00
4	A. Jackson	57 69	6	William McCluskey	235 00
5	H. P. Watson	65 93	7	T. P. Jackson	5 84
6	F. M. Baldwin	65 93	8	J. O. Caskey	256 38
7	C. G. Wright	65 93	9	Gallaher & Caldwell	95 68
8	S. W. Cutter, jr	65 93	9820	J. C. Kennett	304 25
9	M. D. Boyd	164 27	1	Samuel P. Corbin	207 25
9740	H. W. Campbell	67 39	2	V. W. Parker	509 91
1	B. Clarke	116 25	3	G. W. Parker	\$141 45
2	S. W. Hewins	100 25	4	J. Anderson	150 00
3	W. W. Hewins	84 24	5	D. T. Sears	196 42
4	H. G. Root	67 39	6	P. Heller	500 00
5	Samuel Black	120 19	7	W. W. White	205 00
6	F. S. Singletary	656 25	8	T. Kelly	125 00
7	T. P. Basinger	25 00	9	T. I. Church	192 66
8	D. S. Smith	\$12 02	9830	W. Foster	400 00
9	W. Martin	25 00	1	Thomas Petit	129 55
9750	A. B. Jones	27 69	2	L. I. Mears	33 97
1	John Calfer	18 59	3	Russell Blakely	6,831 83
2	William Foster	32 42	4	Daniel Able	2,639 28
3	James C. Pope	31 25	5	R. H. Emerson	22 57
4	John Hood	30 32	6	J. H. Green	\$2,500 00
5	T. R. Hackney	162 25	7	William Matthews	38 08
6	J. D. Dunlap	46 15	8	M. Coughlin	80 74
7	Kerr & Rice	151 78	9	Philip Shafer	4 02
8	J. H. Roberts	69 09	9840	M. M. Campbell	5 67
9	A. P. Green	286 00	1	Horatio King	
9760	John Gibbs	73 75	2	Oliver Wood	192 65
1	J. F. Huddleston	108 89	3	James Gayler	263 15
2	John Reese	\$68 25	4	J. B. Agee	93 08
3	M. P. Charlton	72 94	5	J. Hammon	11 54
4	Thomas Bray	51 73	6	E. M. Hart	441 51
5	F. S. Singletary	399 37	7	F. P. Sawyer	2,729 37
6	Kemp Murphy	\$198 06	8	J. T. Brown	30 00
7	A. Wyatt	72 50	9	C. B. Shottwell	26 69
8	G. F. Squib	132 96	9850	F. C. Riley	60 72
9	W. C. Grubb	\$23 74	1	H. Weaver	34 00
9770	M. M. Wagner	27 50	2	James Kelly	40,000 00
1	A. J. Douglass	225 00	3	W. T. Dugan	71 71
2	W. F. Hill	137 50	4	W. B. Grubbs	161 31
3	Martial Coffman	38 82	5	A. Robey	\$25 00
4	E. Needham	55 22	6	A. F. Burke	57 13
5	D. S. Phelan	47 67	7	T. J. Corpnew	1,018 75
6	Aquilla McFarlin	62 50	8	F. J. Crilly	35,875 00
7	J. W. Perry	228 79	9	Same	1,600 00
8	W. H. B. Marcrom	99 30	9860	George Morgan	300 00
9	W. S. Henley	86 35	1	W. H. White	25 06
9780	W. A. Alvis	\$110 76	2	W. T. Nixon	288 82
9781	M. S. Leach	19 50	9863	Rufus Dowdy	\$249 51

DR.

THIRD QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
9864	B. F. Bridgeman.....	\$428 45	9946	David Murphy.....	\$286 90
5	J. S. Fritts.....	\$41 24	7	F. J. Crilly.....	4,202 00
6	William Huddleston.....	61 24	8	P. G. Reynolds.....	164 91
7	J. L. Conner.....	143 15	9	F. George.....	281 06
8	Thomas Appleberry.....	\$137 50	9950	Harvy Morgan.....	6,638 49
9	W. M. Russell.....	35 75	1	J. W. Drummond.....	5,377 33
9870	Lewis Johnson & Co.....	500 00	2	G. H. Russell.....	6,077 22
1	J. C. Hawkins.....	316 57	3	D. D. Williamson.....	4,088 12
2	P. Armantrout.....	17 50	4	W. O. Rockwood, treas., &c.....	4,088 72
3	H. C. Fain.....	29 50	5	F. H. Short.....	3,655 66
4	F. J. Crilly.....	2,293 75	6	James Pullan.....	1,562 50
5	J. D. Marshall.....	731 81	7	J. E. Martin.....	1,739 78
6	W. C. Kyle.....	197 50	8	M. W. Williams.....	3,046 85
7	Donald McDonald.....	4,391 87	9	J. H. McCampbell.....	5,193 33
8	J. P. King.....	3,622 66	9960	W. A. Dndley.....	1,986 32
9	M. Rambo.....	15 00	1	Q. A. Reith.....	1,639 50
9880	J. Pallen.....	15 00	2	M. G. Harman.....	632 06
1	Richard White.....	1,180 00	3	J. M. Dick.....	1,472 72
2	W. Mitchell.....	15 00	4	Same.....	451 91
3	T. S. McGregor.....	15 00	5	Cornelius Vanderbilt.....	5,291 06
4	H. Kenkeslager.....	15 00	6	C. C. Clarke.....	19,877 46
5	M. B. Hoffman.....	15 00	7	N. E. Fisher.....	19,130 84
6	E. M. Gessler.....	9 07	8	F. J. Crilly.....	3,850 20
7	A. B. Garrett.....	15 00	9	B. K. Sharretts.....	223 66
8	G. W. Fries.....	15 00	9970	A. J. Patterson.....	87 50
9	J. M. Belknap.....	15 00	1	John Berger.....	225 00
9890	I. Beggs.....	15 00	2	Harriett M. Newell.....	70 45
1	W. H. Abel.....	15 00	3	Thomas Haynes.....	135 00
2	J. R. Flanigan.....	197 16	4	Anderson Vick.....	216 16
3	Levi Beardsley.....	195 60	5	George W. Dickey.....	315 00
4	W. S. Whaley.....	25 00	6	J. C. Smith.....	60 00
5	C. G. Roberts.....	37 50	7	James D. Smith.....	135 03
6	F. C. Taylor.....	630 12	8	Thomas Presley.....	21 63
7	Hannah & Skippen.....	1,779 22	9	S. I. Featherston.....	130 90
8	Frederick Filer.....	497 28	9980	R. R. Quidley.....	144 03
9	C. F. Meyers.....	\$13 88	1	L. H. Latham.....	4,391 63
9900	Simon Borrer.....	155 69	2	J. P. Henderson.....	18,350 58
1	R. Wilkinson.....	15 00	3	J. P. Ferguson.....	17 50
2	Andrew Grims.....	269 27	4	H. Reed.....	651 85
3	J. W. Creed.....	189 89	5	W. W. White.....	100 00
4	F. P. Sawyer.....	4,025 00	6	W. Baker.....	\$106 35
5	T. B. Florence.....	398 85	7	Sebastian Burchett.....	68 75
6	W. J. Daley.....	82 81	8	J. H. Hash.....	85 00
7	F. K. Wright.....	549 95	9	W. A. Terry.....	126 95
8	A. H. Shaw.....	155 23	9990	R. Sanders.....	56 33
9	Thomas Meggs.....	131 36	1	J. W. Holm.....	25 00
9910	C. P. Johnson.....	191 15	2	T. B. Copps.....	123 75
1	Commercial Advertiser Co.....	90 00	3	J. H. French.....	20 85
2	Postmaster Gen'l of Canada.....	17,324 72	4	C. H. Walker.....	75 00
3	William Brennick & Co.....	1,494 50	5	John Bancom.....	131 90
4	F. J. Crilly.....	500 00	6	J. H. Watson.....	347 50
5	C. Chaffe.....	999 91	7	H. M. Scarborough.....	108 78
6	Same.....	4,738 07	8	J. N. Orr.....	\$123 75
7	F. J. Crilly.....	10,300 00	9	J. R. Scarborough.....	201 95
8	W. C. Hammett.....	250 05	10000	B. F. Knott.....	73 01
9	James Maloney.....	325 00	1	P. J. Overby.....	61 25
9920	A. M. Lejeune.....	201 88	2	J. A. Spencer.....	40 81
1	Bryan Tyson.....	10 62	3	N. Hanell.....	\$25 00
2	J. W. Brossard.....	\$35 00	4	J. Hallomon.....	44 80
3	S. N. White.....	273 53	5	S. P. Newman.....	118 75
4	Sawyer, Risher & Hall, \$2,714 75.		6	F. J. Crilly.....	1,187 50
5	F. P. Sawyer.....	6,700 00	7	W. A. Caldwell.....	4,181 25
6	Lewis Allin.....	228 75	8	W. J. Hawkins.....	1,212 50
7	Caroline Underwood.....	100 00	9	F. J. Crilly.....	1,875 00
8	A. Richardson.....	125 00	10010	J. F. Legate.....	191 15
9	H. J. Mixon.....	48 75	1	R. G. Mabry.....	41 67
9930	W. A. Skinner.....	600 00	2	J. Tobler.....	197 21
1	R. Willoughby.....	183 10	3	R. V. Keller.....	106 45
2	John Crawford.....	302 72	4	W. W. Hargrove.....	22 00
3	L. J. Frigerio.....	415 66	5	I. J. Edmonson.....	110 44
4	Charles Morgan.....	3,875 00	6	D. R. Cochran.....	\$23 50
5	J. Hecton.....	75 00	7	J. M. Spiva.....	271 89
6	W. H. Woodward.....	49 55	8	E. McCarty.....	51 92
7	J. McBratney.....	491 37	9	J. K. Parker.....	55 77
8	A. B. Hemenway.....	150 00	10020	P. Roberts.....	\$581 10
9	Duncan Cameron.....	650 00	1	G. Campbell.....	455 49
9940	A. A. Cohen.....	621 00	2	G. W. Gordon.....	288 00
1	J. D. Player.....	247 50	3	James Conroy.....	83 75
2	S. Cochran.....	\$75 00	4	N. A. Pool.....	105 74
3	J. D. Strickland.....	100 50	5	Francis Conway.....	106 90
4	Sherley & Sherlock.....	1,868 20	6	J. Parker.....	\$16 34
9945	W. W. Daily.....	242 55	7	P. Blackwood.....	80 21
			10028	H. Whiteman.....	8 31

Dr.

THIRD QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
10029	Samuel Knox.....	\$17, 946 94	10112	M. Yocum.....	\$115 86
10030	E. King.....	6, 065 20	3	L. R. Lents.....	21 50
1	Phebe Ann Drury.....	2, 835 84	4	J. B. Brown.....	39 49
2	D. E. Robinson.....	\$158 46	5	W. H. Potts.....	79 02
3	J. F. Goodman.....	70 98	6	John Clark.....	14 77
4	J. B. Davis.....	1, 250 00	7	C. Hertzler.....	65 93
5	J. O'Broyn.....	171 25	8	J. S. Brosey.....	17 95
6	S. O. Buckley.....	1, 213 15	9	William Gabel, sr.....	28 40
7	F. Leslie.....	175 00	10120	I. Wolf.....	54 28
8	R. C. Bates.....	821 25	1	Davis Clemson.....	81 66
9	F. A. Upson.....	\$454 99	2	J. Piersol.....	133 25
10040	A. Mitchell.....	73 56	3	William Dereamer.....	163 83
1	J. G. Witt.....	200 00	4	L. Betz.....	153 87
2	James Dennen.....	150 00	5	T. H. Heist.....	66 78
3	W. P. Allen.....	59 44	6	S. E. Hartranft.....	378 63
4	Henry Dunham.....	56 64	7	Francis Conway.....	122 53
5	J. B. Page.....	3, 755 51	8	J. S. Smith.....	82 88
6	Samuel Williams.....	2, 691 22	9	W. H. Dodd.....	\$32 00
7	Same.....	1, 939 00	10130	G. Darling.....	14 05
8	J. T. Berry.....	883 02	1	Heasley & Ballinger.....	\$86 75
9	A. Horner.....	8, 656 19	2	F. F. Thomas.....	133 21
10050	E. Moore.....	55 89	3	A. J. Odell.....	1, 205 08
1	S. W. Pasey.....	13 61	4	H. W. Dutton.....	32 00
2	J. H. Kendig.....	22 68	5	James Anthony & Co.....	35 00
3	J. M. Woodward.....	36 43	6	Francis Keyser.....	231 10
4	S. Taylor.....	28 12	7	J. Gowabine.....	1, 648 82
5	C. R. Holland.....	43 63	8	A. M. De Souchet.....	2, 289 96
6	George Reinhart.....	\$15 65	9	O. C. Nichols.....	\$26 89
7	J. M. Lacy.....	57 27	10140	A. E. Pitt.....	28 23
8	E. Hartpence.....	55 77	1	Wolverton, Yonett & Rogers.....	1, 573 54
9	Thomas Auld.....	41 49	2	W. Ramsey.....	2, 220 90
10060	A. W. Buckman.....	30 49	3	P. Perry.....	20 00
1	M. Gerhart.....	31 98	4	Miles & Ramsey.....	48 20
2	J. Stattman <i>et al</i>	47 94	5	J. P. Walker.....	20 00
3	James Taylor.....	35 80	6	F. Reinhart.....	20 00
4	B. K. Johnson.....	36 16	7	A. Newkirk.....	20 00
5	A. E. Dougherty.....	125 00	8	A. Goodspeed.....	20 00
6	W. McCullough.....	365 75	9	D. Conklin.....	20 00
7	Miles & Ramsey.....	46 22	10150	J. Camp.....	20 00
8	Bard & Smith.....	135 03	1	J. F. Guthrie.....	\$62 08
9	Jesse Davis.....	8 29	2	W. D. Gatewood.....	243 89
10070	J. F. & C. N. Kerr.....	39 00	3	P. J. Nichols.....	50 01
1	George H. Hartman.....	48 17	4	William A. Nester.....	108 62
2	F. F. Suter.....	10 10	5	F. P. Sawyer.....	\$3, 577 94
3	H. Riley.....	26 07	6	Same.....	3, 220 50
4	J. Wells.....	53 24	7	The National Bank Note Co.....	200 00
5	J. H. Wilson.....	21 46	8	J. H. Fister.....	109 88
6	Francis Conway.....	163 13	9	J. Deckard.....	86 63
7	T. A. Mitchell.....	93 59	10160	M. P. Brower.....	62 50
8	J. A. Baldwin.....	616 47	1	Henry Taylor.....	14 73
9	Fahnestock & Tate.....	360 45	2	D. Phinney.....	15 00
10080	A. C. Ramsay.....	215 27	3	P. Flynn.....	15 00
1	John Lee Chapman.....	201 24	4	B. J. Hayes.....	67 50
2	J. D. Cameron.....	4, 700 60	5	James Brown.....	184 50
3	F. J. Crilly.....	1, 687 50	6	Morris & McCormick.....	62 50
4	J. F. Waring.....	3, 601 89	7	John Shoop.....	136 55
5	A. D. Hay.....	22 04	8	J. Cummings.....	204 97
6	N. C. Dunn.....	30 16	9	W. Cooper.....	126 41
7	A. M. Lejeune.....	87 77	10170	Samuel Ferree.....	152 09
8	J. B. Parker.....	546 85	1	F. J. Crilly.....	8, 575 00
9	Charles Thompson.....	\$40 60	2	J. D. Cameron.....	2, 509 13
10090	Eugene Morton.....	133 15	3	Josephine E. Jackson.....	\$193 50
1	A. A. Fleming.....	26 24	4	W. Henkord.....	168 75
2	William Smith.....	151 64	5	Nicholas Dunn.....	468 75
3	D. L. Caldwell.....	150 10	6	M. Kennedy.....	2, 400 00
4	Cyrus E. Gaylord.....	316 16	7	E. J. Davis.....	965 82
5	J. T. Boifeuillet.....	1, 505 60	8	F. W. Pierce.....	1, 040 00
6	F. J. Crilly.....	142 50	9	Mason Wilkerson.....	38 15
7	W. P. Orme.....	1, 621 87	10180	W. S. Huntington.....	\$1, 000 00
8	F. J. Crilly.....	3, 500 00	1	A. L. Seeley.....	852 82
9	J. T. Hilton.....	54 80	2	W. E. Lovett.....	8, 290 08
10100	Robert Boyd.....	1, 136 89	3	W. J. Conner.....	775 89
1	H. Sandbothe.....	\$11 15	4	John West.....	88 76
2	T. Barto.....	813 74	5	J. M. Bessee.....	\$125 00
3	R. C. Hammack.....	209 90	6	Beandy & Noblett.....	500 00
4	J. Park Wiley.....	92 62	7	W. L. Barnard.....	125 00
5	G. W. Dornan.....	447 81	8	H. M. Newhall, president.....	2, 800 00
6	G. C. Welker.....	36 56	9	Danforth Porter.....	\$187 25
7	William Sheetzer.....	138 86	10190	Robert Clymans.....	61 21
8	William Marshall.....	53 31	1	Samuel D. Kutz.....	162 19
9	P. W. Kutz.....	17 88	2	J. P. Autsen.....	506 79
10110	Harriet Alice Weaver.....	31 14	3	H. M. Ernhart.....	35 05
10111	M. P. Hutchinson.....	2, 381 95	10194	J. Cresson.....	15 00

DR.

THIRD QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

No.	To warrants paid, viz :		No.	To warrants paid, viz :	
10195	J. Carnes.....	\$15 00	10274	W. T. Brooks.....	\$1,176 93
6	J. S. Boyer.....	15 00	5	J. M. Washkom.....	148 42
7	J. Abel.....	15 00	6	Horace P. Field.....	\$330 80
8	E. B. Frederick.....	15 00	7	John Wagenführ.....	487 00
9	A. Garverick.....	5 61	8	J. H. McCombes.....	875 00
10200	R. S. Phillips.....	15 00	9	Littleburg Camp.....	312 50
1	J. M. Zebeley.....	15 00	10280	James McCampbell.....	1,985 13
2	Isaac Van De Bogert.....	51 93	1	H. T. Scott.....	233 00
3	A. A. Oliver.....	125 00	2	Hughes & Garnassett.....	734 91
4	A. W. Kersey.....	146 06	3	E. B. Hopkinson.....	\$80 57
5	W. H. Bradley.....	72 85	4	Philips & Gregory.....	293 90
6	B. F. White.....	114 55	5	Grant I. Taggart.....	665 23
7	L. M. Price.....	191 15	6	Henry Johnson.....	\$367 50
8	Alfred Ferrill.....	\$469 84	7	George D. Dornin.....	85 98
9	J. W. Planton.....	22 25	8	W. Montgomery.....	249 75
10210	S. L. Woodward.....	2,000 00	9	E. D. Thompson.....	617 84
1	J. H. Gibbs.....	121 95	10290	William R. Price.....	\$313 36
2	G. Whittington.....	\$241 20	1	Richard Humphreys.....	266 61
3	Bryan Tyson.....	12 69	2	Fowler & Montgom- ery.....	\$431 50
4	Livingston, Fox & Co.....	341 95	3	S. F. Brewster.....	\$636 55
5	H. R. Morgan.....	\$132 44	4	Spalding & Pike.....	150 00
6	A. McLane.....	35 46	5	G. E. Wellington.....	\$1,125 00
7	E. W. Turner.....	63 91	6	Boyd & Newcomer.....	676 07
8	Ribon & Munroe.....	127 70	7	Matteson & Garland.....	535 00
9	F. J. Battoon & J. E. Craven.....	\$50 00	8	Israel W. Davis.....	723 49
10220	F. Snow & Co.....	537 49	9	Jotham O. Forbes.....	\$34 57
1	M. Garrett.....	487 92	10300	Jesse Couch.....	60 16
2	A. E. & C. E. Tilton.....	5,095 37	1	B. M. Hartshorne.....	6,500 00
3	H. M. Anderson.....	1,080 00	2	Jones & Murray.....	1,164 00
4	A. M. Ford.....	122 82	3	George F. Nesbitt.....	9,457 00
5	J. H. Sanders.....	\$66 36	4	James C. Brown.....	\$273 25
6	San Francisco Bulletin.....	35 00	5	Francis M. Dare.....	16 38
7	F. J. Crilly.....	1,080 00	6	Hugh Rusk.....	19 97
8	G. A. Dewey.....	\$51 92	7	George E. Bliem.....	67 44
9	R. Kincaid.....	401 65	8	Samuel Bradford.....	202 99
10230	W. H. Gatzmer.....	1,842 26	9	James W. Lewis.....	\$147 11
1	M. A. Stedman.....	704 10	10310	Marcel Bernier.....	119 57
2	B. A. Truman.....	705 14	1	John F. Tukey.....	50 00
3	Jay Cooke & Co.....	1,875 00	2	F. Kennedy.....	122 25
4	J. H. Notewone.....	359 35	3	Charles Grainger.....	2,149 79
5	B. M. Hartshorne, (changed to wt. on New York.)		4	William Squires.....	300 00
6	Sarah D. Dobbs.....	\$560 32	5	John W. Lancaster.....	407 60
7	T. Noonan.....	472 43	6	Michael Colwell.....	359 78
8	T. Stansell.....	\$3,036 55	7	John Lewis.....	410 11
9	J. P. Cook.....	40 00	8	Godfrey Simon.....	271 29
10240	M. R. Frost.....	226 25	9	Wisdom Millsaps.....	70 78
1	G. B. Hall.....	13 15	10320	Lewis W. Miller.....	475 57
2	C. G. Bryant.....	\$433 25	1	John Ashley.....	\$52 89
3	Michael Riley.....	443 53	2	James M. Harrison.....	180 00
4	A. M. Barnard.....	512 01	3	William Robertson.....	339 40
5	William Miller.....	112 01	4	Sarah J. Dobbs.....	151 45
6	L. H. Helphinstine.....	\$250 00	5	James H. Joy.....	137 25
7	Peyton Powell.....	545 51	6	Thomas S. Hardy.....	186 00
8	Charles Shead.....	675 51	7	Ludolph Maier.....	180 29
9	J. C. Trescott.....	\$715 83	8	Hiram T. Parr.....	175 00
10250	F. Z. Burns.....	217 81	9	Marel Quillin.....	67 30
1	John Smith.....	549 42	10330	J. J. Price.....	\$524 49
2	H. W. Griffin.....	208 42	1	James A. Hawthorn.....	20 22
3	S. M. Gallup.....	198 75	2	Charles Knight.....	100 00
4	J. M. Gibson.....	148 57	3	Michael Keary.....	1,044 75
5	Blank (canceled by draft on Buffalo.)		4	Irwin Hall.....	78 00
6	J. W. Austin.....	58 50	5	T. C. Hill.....	45 96
7	H. P. Rutter.....	592 22	6	T. Bradford.....	657 43
8	J. F. Brown.....	\$33 62	7	W. R. Miller.....	74 18
9	James Lindsay.....	460 81	8	J. G. Garnett.....	35 00
10260	William Matthews.....	\$26 00	9	F. E. Spinner.....	98 05
1	J. N. Dick.....	3,426 65	10340	Same.....	72 85
2	Same.....	3,425 69	1	Same.....	32 46
3	E. W. Brown.....	200 14	2	Same.....	1,891 85
4	W. H. Helm.....	24 73	3	Same.....	437 29
5	George Taylor.....	828 35	4	Same.....	1,170 54
6	Thomas E. Seckinger.....	\$16 13	5	Same.....	74 60
7	James W. Buntoon.....	75 00	6	Murphy & Clay.....	50 44
8	Robert E. Cobb.....	150 00	7	Teague & Tompkins.....	\$446 20
9	A. J. White, president, and M. S. Truman, secretary.	1,384 21	8	S. B. Miles.....	1,000 00
10270	J. T. Burnett.....	264 00	9	S. W. Campbell.....	67 39
1	William Holmes.....	16 93	10350	B. Clarke.....	116 25
2	T. T. Firth.....	11,499 49	1	George W. Clymers.....	118 27
10273	George Taylor.....	1,247 50	2	Benjamin Binney.....	\$27 31
			3	W. S. Calvert.....	77 56
			4	Daniel Wyman.....	100 00
			10355	G. W. Kenrick.....	100 33

DR.

THIRD QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
10356	M. C. Long.....	\$25 00	10439	George W. Paschal.....	\$25,000 00
7	W. L. Kelly.....	\$250 05	10440	J. T. Martin.....	3,054 69
8	Mrs. Sarah McClure.....	\$35 01	1	J. F. Meline, jr.....	13,532 38
9	D. M. Boyd.....	164 27	2	J. McFadden.....	\$98 73
10360	H. G. Root.....	67 39	3	J. T. Legate.....	197 15
1	S. W. Hewins.....	100 25	4	J. L. Dixon.....	\$75 00
2	W. W. Hewins.....	84 24	5	D. B. Tomlinson.....	55 54
3	F. P. Sawyer.....	3,700 00	6	C. P. Huntington, (warrant	
4	Christopher Chaffe.....	5,051 07		10494 issued in lieu of this).....	
5	David H. Harper.....	\$299 75	7	George Schnyder.....	\$420 00
6	John M. Waskom.....	355 06	8	Meyer Frank.....	505 50
7	Abner Reeves.....	276 92	9	H. McCulloch.....	3,525 00
8	John Kemp.....	625 00	10450	C. P. Huntington, (warrant	
9	Sophia A. Minnock.....	1,135 40		10495 issued in lieu of this).....	
10370	T. Stansell.....	1,433 68	1	J. M. Ellis.....	\$260 23
1	Edward P. Tinker.....	58 00	2	John T. Nason.....	392 77
2	B. F. Smith, (canceled).....		3	Bryan Tyson.....	20 67
3	A. D. Sands & Co.....	1,565 44	4	Quincy A. Brooks.....	\$696 39
4	R. A. Wilson.....	305 25	5	Daniel Witter.....	2,269 44
5	F. Keyser.....	220 60	6	National Bank Note Co.....	282 50
6	J. C. Gass.....	\$220 17	7	J. J. Dana.....	2,000 00
7	Nephi. Johnson.....	680 87	8	Same.....	12,575 00
8	Eldridge & Clawson.....	48 89	9	Same.....	9,781 56
9	W. H. Bishop.....	\$114 25	10460	Same.....	2,062 50
10380	James Law.....	723 79	1	L. M. Price.....	191 15
1	Robert Watkins.....	23 75	2	R. F. Kennedy.....	\$102 69
2	Henry Hughes.....	42 20	3	John T. O. Wilbur.....	196 25
3	J. G. Folkman.....	189 43	4	F. A. Cornley.....	476 96
4	Lafayette W. Williams.....	88 15	5	John Manuel.....	\$193 75
5	Allen J. Wood.....	1,460 35	6	James G. Wallace.....	112 50
6	B. M. Hartshorn.....	8,250 00	7	Allen McLane.....	6,648 24
7	Edwin Lucas.....	104 85	8	V. P. Morrow.....	\$811 02
8	David H. Paige, agent.....	974 36	9	George H. Judy.....	248 57
9	Jessup & Moore.....	125 00	10470	James F. Denny.....	2,364 52
10390	Same.....	2,528 00	1	Morse, Woodworth	
1	Levi Beardsley.....	188 60		& Wilson.....	122 40
2	W. M. Daily.....	172 80	2	C. Shultz.....	35 67
3	W. C. Hammatt.....	\$269 94	3	William Cottrel.....	710 59
4	B. K. Sharretts.....	218 80	4	John Bowman.....	73 80
5	Silas Hickman.....	\$14 74	5	J. Gayler.....	250 65
6	C. L. Wilson.....	450 00	6	Jay Cooke & Co.....	708 66
7	Jacob Smith.....	\$43 00	7	Jessup & Moore.....	3,150 00
8	W. J. Phillips.....	72 50	8	Same.....	250 00
9	Elijah Dansby.....	183 89	9	Wm. J. Goodwin.....	\$260 00
10400	Harrison Haynes.....	123 50	10480	F. E. Spinner.....	86 87
1	W. & J. D. Elliott.....	3,000 00	1	E. S. Alvord.....	5,650 23
2	James Morrell.....	3,840 70	2	Charles S. Powell.....	\$45 00
3	James W. Parker.....	125 70	3	James W. Sell.....	60 00
4	John Lawrence.....	\$26 06	4	Joshua Webb.....	23 00
5	James Kelly, P. M.....	60,000 00	5	H. W. Hotchkin.....	3,000 00
6	Theo. Hawk.....	64 09	6	Jesse Brothers.....	609 52
7	Joseph Huddell.....	366 29	7	John Copeland.....	58 21
8	John McMorran.....	83 69	8	C. H. Parmalee.....	109 21
9	D. Murphy.....	\$267 75	9	Samuel V. Niles.....	37 50
10410	W. A. Davis.....	212 48	10490	J. F. Meline, jr.....	1,477 62
1	Charles P. Johnson.....	191 15	1	Sawyer, Risher & Hall.....	9,184 03
2	W. T. Brooks.....	600 00	2	F. E. Spinner,	
3	Mitchell & Love.....	553 86		(Treasurer).....	\$18,199 17
4	Ely S. Mitchell.....	642 50	3	F. A. Kendig.....	2,192 00
5	George K. Kimball.....	538 68	4	C. P. Huntington.....	870 00
6	C. H. Booth.....	1,568 40	5	Same.....	3,525 00
7	M. A. Dailey.....	191 15	6	H. J. Noe.....	\$782 02
8	General J. J. Dana.....	11,975 00	7	Patrick Payton.....	316 36
9	Patrick Walsh.....	153 91	8	J. L. Branson.....	120 54
10420	David Lenwine.....	284 78	9	J. D. Kendall.....	571 55
1	H. J. Ramsdell.....	200 15	10500	Ransom Furr.....	134 92
2	Charles Morgan.....	7,939 80	1	William Inni.....	364 15
3	Francis Pasey.....	\$694 17	2	G. G. Woodward.....	2,204 75
4	J. L. Buchanan.....	537 50	3	W. J. Hart.....	89 10
5	Daniel Boyer.....	135 64	4	Bryan Tyson.....	4 65
6	William Grantham.....	\$37 50	5	J. J. Dana.....	15,515 00
7	John R. Henry.....	109 77	6	M. C. Boling.....	94 00
8	J. H. Finch.....	35 68	7	David Carson.....	24 86
9	William S. Bassett.....	496 24	8	J. E. Phelps.....	1,560 70
10430	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	\$2,392 25	9	Morse, Woodworth	
1	Louis R. Chaffin.....	147 48		& Co.....	6,242 82
2	Richard Williams.....	1,266 36	10510	Sawyer, Risher &	
3	William Heisler.....	362 43		Hall.....	1,720 28
4	Albert Hope.....	117 30	1	Edward S. Rouse.....	5,718 75
5	Milton D. Brown.....	483 23	2	Same.....	1,429 69
6	J. W. Noteware.....	113 46	3	D. M. Boyd.....	158 96
7	Henry Biven.....	\$440 00	4	W. W. Hewins.....	81 52
10438	Minot & Co.....	15,000 00	10515	S. W. Hewins.....	97 00

DR.

THIRD QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

No.	To warrants paid, viz :				
10516	H. G. Root	65 22	.....	By adjusted balance due P. O. Dep't June 30, 1867, as per correction made in recapitulation	\$2,087,039 07
7	G. B. Armstrong ..	250 50	.....		
8	M. A. Garrison....	114 25	.....		
9	William Springer..	14 84	.....		
10520	Blank. Not issued .....		.....		
	<i>New series of Nos.</i>			By receipt warrants No. 1405 to 1417, both inclusive, for deposits made by postmasters and others with various depositaries.	1,160,469 90
1	Charles A. Clark..	4,231 12	.....		
2	W. E. Spear.....	2,137 85	.....		
3	M. Reilly.....	174 18	.....		
4	Baptist Wicker....	701 09	.....		
5	William Noonan... 1,961 78		.....		
			1,868,089 21	Outstanding.....	168,461 93
	Adjusted balance due P. O. Dep't Sept. 30, 1867		1,379,419 76		
			3,247,508 97		

THIRD QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

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No.	By receipt warrants for deposits made by postmasters and others with the various depositaries :		
1405	Assistant treasurer United States, Boston, Mass.....		\$107,106 06
6	do do do Charleston, S. C.....		12,638 43
7	do do do New York, N. Y.....		561,378 55
8	do do do New Orleans, La.....		87,332 13
9	do do do Philadelphia, Pa.....		76,479 28
10	do do do St. Louis, Mo.....		39,558 14
11	do do do San Francisco, Cal.....		245,724 57
12	Treasurer United States, Washington, D. C.....		8,217 78
13	Designated depository United States, Louisville, Ky.....		506 56
14	do do do Chicago, Ill.....		20,000 00
15	do do do Pittsburg, Pa.....		950 94
16	Raleigh National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.....		524 05
17	Merchants' National Bank, Little Rock, Ark.....		53 41
			1,160,469 90

THIRD QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

Outstanding warrants drawn on different depositaries in sundry quarters.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Treasurer U. S.....	1st quarter, 1856 ..	3155	\$2 00	
	2d quarter, 1867 ..	8483	71 64	
	3d quarter, 1867....	9855	25 00	
	3d quarter, 1867....	9899	13 88	
	3d quarter, 1867....	10139	26 89	
	3d quarter, 1867....	10489	37 50	
	3d quarter, 1867....	10490	1,477 62	
	3d quarter, 1867....	10504	4 65	
				\$1,659 18
Assistant treasurer U. S., New York, N. Y.	1st quarter, 1857 ..	1275	75 00	
	2d quarter, 1857 ..	2670	119 01	
	2d quarter, 1858 ..	2166	119 61	
	2d quarter, 1859 ..	9974	81 41	
	3d quarter, 1859....	1070	12 97	
	3d quarter, 1859....	1677	148 62	
	4th quarter, 1859 ..	2371	328 17	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	1783	16 68	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	1816	44 95	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4139	75 25	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4141	100 00	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4365	199 63	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4672	78 00	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4673	99 24	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4674	112 39	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4683	60 00	

THIRD QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant treasurer U. S., New York, N. Y.	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4704	\$255 07	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4871	123 61	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4875	163 15	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4929	267 85	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4930	141 53	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4980	43 51	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4984	47 04	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	5137	60 16	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5665	110 87	
	2d quarter, 1862 ..	980	355 58	
	3d quarter, 1862 ..	1387	97 44	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	3925	313 92	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9195	2, 693 41	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9527	6 30	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9568	97 64	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9570	132 81	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9609	3 14	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9811	34 80	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10215	132 44	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10301	6, 500 00	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10475	250 65	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10482	45 00	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10483	60 00	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10484	23 00	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10492	18, 199 17	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10505	15, 515 00	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10513	158 96	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10514	81 52	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10515	97 00	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10516	65 22	
				\$47, 746 72
Assistant treasurer U. S., Philadelphia, Pa.	4th quarter, 1854 ..	4907	22 52	
	3d quarter, 1855 ..	9668	166 98	
	3d quarter, 1855 ..	9673	10 25	
	4th quarter, 1855 ..	1336	13 94	
	4th quarter, 1855 ..	9337	51 87	
	1st quarter, 1857 ..	9953	86 52	
	2d quarter, 1857 ..	2988	4 50	
	2d quarter, 1858 ..	1081	68 96	
	1st quarter, 1859 ..	9465	66 66	
	1st quarter, 1860 ..	4025	59 75	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	2479	63 72	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4361	87 19	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4836	69 11	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4951	12 25	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4961	12 59	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	5035	101 92	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5287	22 27	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5302	71 66	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5384	125 00	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	6953	155 19	
	3d quarter, 1861 ..	6989	72 31	
	3d quarter, 1861 ..	7462	85 62	
	4th quarter, 1865 ..	1233	4 06	
	4th quarter, 1865 ..	1537	2, 867 94	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4572	114 56	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9444	50 61	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9748	12 02	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9762	68 25	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9766	198 06	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9769	23 74	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9780	110 76	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9863	249 51	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9864	428 45	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9868	137 50	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9986	106 35	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10003	25 00	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10026	16 34	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10027	80 21	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10056	15 65	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10190	61 21	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10304	273 25	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10376	220 17	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10442	98 73	
				6, 593 15
Assistant treasurer U. S., Boston, Mass	2d quarter, 1865 ..	5873	68 00	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10393	269 94	
				337 94

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

THIRD QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant treasurer U. S., St. Louis, Mo....	2d quarter, 1855 ..	8765	\$18 24	
	1st quarter, 1858 ..	8474	81 00	
	4th quarter, 1858 ..	6510	10 88	
	3d quarter, 1859 ..	1305	92 20	
	1st quarter, 1860 ..	4271	137 50	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	1467	10 00	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5891	14 50	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	6350	34 75	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	6346½	78 68	
	2d quarter, 1862 ..	539	27 41	
	2d quarter, 1863 ..	3556	22 58	
	4th quarter, 1863 ..	4471	2 29	
	4th quarter, 1863 ..	4871	15 38	
	1st quarter, 1864 ..	5780	15 76	
	2d quarter, 1864 ..	6493	17 27	
	4th quarter, 1864 ..	7869	15 00	
	1st quarter, 1865 ..	8918	131 58	
	2d quarter, 1865 ..	9958	8 77	
	3d quarter, 1865 ..	246	8 68	
	1st quarter, 1866 ..	2547	9 94	
	2d quarter, 1866 ..	2780	68 03	
	4th quarter, 1866 ..	5387	39 74	
	4th quarter, 1866 ..	5695	26 69	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	6379	23 90	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	6789	20 36	
	2d quarter, 1867 ..	7855	55 70	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9196	25 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9271	36 32	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9272	68 29	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9287	69 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9374	30 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9397	100 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9468	208 99	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9519	45 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9557	12 34	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9589	31 25	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9632	65 86	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9665	57 50	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9697	34 94	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9805	18 40	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10016	23 50	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10020	581 10	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10101	11 15	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10131	86 75	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10132	133 21	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10228	51 92	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10239	40 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10258	33 62	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10260	26 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10322	180 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10352	27 31	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10353	77 56	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10356	25 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10358	35 01	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10371	58 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10395	14 74	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10404	26 06	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10409	267 75	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10426	37 50	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10427	109 77	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10444	75 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10455	2, 269 44	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10462	102 69	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10472	35 67	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10486	609 52	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10487	58 21	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10488	109 21	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10506	94 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10507	24 86	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10508	1, 560 70	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10511	5, 718 75	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10512	1, 429 69	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10518	114 25	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10519	14 84	
Assistant treasurer U. S., San Francisco, Cal	2d quarter, 1860 ..	6744	23 70	
	2d quarter, 1862 ..	787	1, 222 50	
	2d quarter, 1862 ..	1701	298 85	
	1st quarter, 1863 ..	5543	7 00	
	1st quarter, 1866 ..	1903	42 00	
				\$15, 852 50

THIRD QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant treasurer U. S., San Francisco, Cal.....	2d quarter, 1866 ..	2648	\$2,060 87	
	2d quarter, 1866 ..	2665	75 00	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	7160	14 00	
	2d quarter, 1867 ..	7685	420 00	
	2d quarter, 1867 ..	8953	187 25	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9152	744 25	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9153	1,294 50	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9154	50 55	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9179	500 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9200	800 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9561	7,615 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10180	1,000 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10181	852 82	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10185	125 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10186	500 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10189	187 25	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10226	35 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10242	433 25	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10243	443 53	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10244	412 01	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10246	250 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10249	715 83	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10283	80 57	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10286	367 50	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10287	85 98	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10288	249 75	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10290	313 36	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10292	431 50	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10293	636 55	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10295	1,125 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10296	676 07	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10299	34 57	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10300	60 16	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10309	147 11	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10310	119 57	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10311	50 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10312	122 25	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10313	2,149 79	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10314	300 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10315	407 60	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10316	359 78	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10317	410 11	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10318	271 29	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10319	70 78	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10321	52 89	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10377	680 87	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10379	114 25	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10380	723 79	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10381	23 75	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10382	42 20	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10383	189 43	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10384	88 15	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10385	1,460 35	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10397	43 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10430	2,392 25	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10431	147 48	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10432	1,266 36	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10433	362 43	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10447	420 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10448	505 50	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10449	3,525 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10454	696 39	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10468	811 02	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10469	248 57	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10470	2,364 52	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10471	122 40	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10479	260 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10509	6,242 82	
				\$51,662 87
Assistant treasurer U. S., Charleston, S. C.	3d quarter, 1854 ..	3765	12 21	
	4th quarter, 1854 ..	5508	83 00	
	4th quarter, 1866 ..	987	2 21	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4567	2,473 11	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9418	84 50	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9430	59 75	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9782	48 75	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9788	265 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9823	141 45	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9942	75 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9998	123 75	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10089	40 60	

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

THIRD QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant treasurer U. S., Charleston, S. C.	3d quarter, 1867...	10225	\$66 36	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10266	16 13	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10267	75 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10331	20 22	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10347	446 20	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10434	117 30	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10445	55 54	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10466	112 50	
				\$4, 318 58
First National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa....	3d quarter, 1866 ..	3884	.....	140 83
Depository U. S., Louisville, Ky	4th quarter, 1857 ..	6332	9 71	
	4th quarter, 1857 ..	6333	189 70	
				199 41
Assistant treasurer U. S., New Orleans, La. Old account, same as in second quarter, 1867.....				106, 790 30
Depository U. S., Little Rock, Ark. Old account, same as in second quarter, 1864. See pages 22 to 25 of that report				39, 656 33
Depository U. S., Galveston, Texas.....	4th quarter, 1860 ..	1410	.....	219 81
First National Bank, Burlington, Vt.....	2d quarter, 1867 ..	8737	.....	25 27
Assistant treasurer U. S., New Orleans, La.	2d quarter, 1866 ..	2807	98 75	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	3805	30 39	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4073	66 55	
	4th quarter, 1866 ..	4799	72 13	
	2d quarter, 1866 ..	9030	13 16	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9215	149 72	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9355	180 30	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9379	230 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9406	39 56	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9560	393 79	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9836	2, 500 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9922	35 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	9924	2, 714 75	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10032	158 46	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10039	454 99	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10129	32 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10151	62 08	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10155	3, 577 94	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10173	193 50	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10174	168 75	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10175	468 75	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10176	2, 400 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10177	965 82	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10208	469 84	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10212	241 20	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10219	50 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10236	560 32	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10238	3, 036 55	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10276	330 80	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10277	487 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10278	875 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10279	312 50	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10280	1, 985 13	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10302	1, 164 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10323	339 40	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10324	151 45	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10325	137 25	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10326	186 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10327	180 29	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10328	175 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10330	524 49	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10365	299 75	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10366	355 06	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10367	276 92	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10368	625 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10369	1, 135 40	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10370	1, 433 68	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10398	72 50	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10399	183 89	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10423	694 17	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10424	537 50	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10435	483 23	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10437	440 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10451	260 23	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10452	392 77	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10465	193 75	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10473	710 59	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10485	3, 000 00	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10496	782 02	

THIRD QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant treasurer U. S., New Orleans, La.	3d quarter, 1867...	10497	\$316 36	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10499	571 55	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10501	364 15	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10502	2,204 75	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10503	89 10	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10510	1,720 28	
New series.				
	3d quarter, 1867...	1	4,231 12	
	3d quarter, 1867...	2	2,137 85	
	3d quarter, 1867...	3	174 18	
	3d quarter, 1867...	4	701 09	
	3d quarter, 1867...	5	1,961 78	
				\$52,561 28
Depository U. S., Buffalo, N. Y.	3d quarter, 1867...	10261		3,426 65
Raleigh National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.	3d quarter, 1867...	10463	196 25	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10498	120 54	
	3d quarter, 1867...	10500	134 92	
				451 71
Depository U. S., Chicago, Ill.	3d quarter, 1867...	10517		250 50
				331,893 03

THIRD QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

Reported to the credit of the Treasurer United States, in the several depositories, for the service of the Post Office Department, September 30, 1867.

	Balance.	Overdrawn.
Treasurer United States, Washington, D. C.	\$21,491 28	
Assistant treasurer United States, New York, N. Y.	416,127 56	
Philadelphia, Pa.	62,905 03	
Boston, Mass.	138,916 64	
St. Louis, Mo.	139,597 69	
San Francisco, Cal.	191,720 12	
Charleston, S. C.	64,836 18	
New Orleans, La.	63,299 10	
Depository United States, Cincinnati, O.	641 82	
Chicago, Ill.	12,890 94	
Pittsburg, Pa.	3,399 11	
St. Paul, Minn.	79 75	
Baltimore, Md.	654 71	
First National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.	129 16	
Memphis, Tenn.	1 44	
Burlington, Vt.	63 52	
City National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.	364 60	
Merchants' National Bank, Little Rock, Ark.	53 41	
Raleigh National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.	72 34	
Depository United States, Buffalo, N. Y.		\$172 13
First National Bank, Knoxville, Tenn.		12 81
Leavenworth, Kan.		57 71
St. Louis, Mo.		151 00
	1,117,244 40	393 65
Less overdrawn.	393 65	
Available balance.	1,116,850 75	
Unavailable:		
Depository United States, Savannah, Ga.	205 76	
Depository United States, Little Rock, Ark.	1,896 53	
Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D. C.	4,336 00	
Depository United States, Galveston, Texas.		136 45
Assistant treasurer United States, New Orleans, La. Old account.		75,625 86
	1,123,289 04	75,762 31
Less overdrawn.	75,762 31	
Treasurer's ledger balance.	1,047,526 73	

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

THIRD QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

To balance on hand, as per last report.....	\$2,087,096 76	
To receipts. See page 64 of this report.....	1,160,469 90	
To error in Buffalo account, last report.....	02	
By warrants paid during third quarter, 1867.....		\$1,868,089 21
By warrants outstanding. See pages 64 to 69, inclusive, of this report....		331,893 03
By amount overdrawn National Bank Leavenworth, Kansas, omitted in last report		57 71
By balance subject to draft		1,047,526 73
	3,247,566 68	3,247,566 68
Warrants for receipts from postmasters and others, third quarter, 1867...	2,293,665 42	
And counter-warrants for the disbursements of the same by order of the Post Office Department		3,293,665 42

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

OFFICE TREASURER UNITED STATES, Washington, D. C.

THIRD QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

Treasurer's account, third quarter, 1867.

Amount of warrants paid.....	\$1,868,089 21	
Add outstanding warrants.....	168,461 93	
		<u>\$2,036,551 14</u>

Auditor's account.

Amount of warrants credited the Treasurer.....	\$2,036,551 14	
		<u>\$2,036,551 14</u>

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

I certify that the foregoing account of the Treasurer of the United States for his receipts and expenditures for the service of the Post Office Department for the quarter ended September 30, 1867, has been examined in this office and found correct.

J. J. MARTIN, Auditor.

The Post Office Department in account with the Treasurer of the United States for receipts and expenditures for the fourth quarter of 1867.

No.	To warrants paid, viz:		No.	To warrants paid, viz:	
6	N. Thorn.....	\$59 38	89	Michael Benehard.....	\$122 80
7	Bryan Tyson.....	3 12	90	J. H. Hailing.....	411 11
8	J. B. Cooper.....	43 17	1	J. J. Dana.....	1,990 05
9	J. I. Atkinson.....	26,197 49	2	S. W. Allen.....	2,097 42
10	George P. Lee.....	25,329 81	3	James Kelly.....	40,000 00
1	Barlow & Sanderson.....	20,088 12	4	George Mattingly.....	3,275 00
2	D. N. Carrington.....	80 24	5	W. P. Allen.....	17 34
3	Thomas Watson & Sons.....	203 14	6	London Carter.....	123 73
4	William J. Malcolm.....	413 39	7	A. Jobe.....	575 30
5	H. W. Campbell.....	65 22	8	Thomas P. Covington.....	107 50
6	B. Clark.....	137 50	9	C. L. S. Corpening.....	\$137 61
7	Thaddeus D. Love.....	225 00	100	D. D. Allen.....	256 69
8	Willis Ranney.....	27,900 00	1	John G. Sapp.....	90 00
9	George F. Nesbitt.....	76,986 01	2	John W. Stratton.....	99 50
20	Barlow & Sanderson.....	53,300 16	3	J. W. Frazer.....	191 00
1	William McCormick.....	88 42	4	Marshal Smith.....	213 50
2	Henry Major.....	106 00	5	James P. Legate.....	185 00
3	Frances Kayser.....	217 98	6	L. D. H. Currie.....	\$753 70
4	Jussup & Moore.....	742 50	7	Q. A. Brooks.....	352 28
5	Same.....	3,070 00	8	F. W. Webster.....	1,071 20
6	William S. Huntington.....	10,684 07	9	F. E. Spinner.....	1,074 13
7	J. E. Ellis.....	\$183 77	110	J. W. Scott.....	1,554 13
8	A. C. Turnage.....	19 67	1	E. A. Barber.....	3,571 87
9	B. C. Truman.....	703 06	2	J. J. Dana.....	3,400 00
30	Levi Beads.....	184 19	3	Same.....	482 87
1	George F. Nesbitt & Co.....	80 28	4	B. B. Kimball.....	696 00
2	Riggs & Co.....	30,435 09	5	T. D. Love.....	325 00
3	J. R. Emery.....	7,312 50	6	J. T. Rouse.....	222 50
4	William A. Walker.....	4,275 00	7	Same.....	340 00
5	John Richardson.....	72 34	8	A. Carey.....	21,638 47
6	George Rose.....	200 00	9	Ben. Halladay.....	6,250 00
7	Littleton Johnson.....	625 33	120	Oscar F. Ensign.....	243 75
8	Henry Harrison.....	130 00	1	Stephens Bolts.....	393 75
9	Joseph C. Peck.....	575 00	2	M. P. Hutchinson.....	1,913 72
40	Arthur Emmerson.....	529 03	3	A. E. Dougherty.....	125 00
1	A. Humphreys.....	637 85	4	L. B. Morris.....	2,375 00
2	Canceled.....		5	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	26,209 24
3	A. S. Mansfield.....	1,005 43	6	J. W. Alsop.....	15,142 07
4	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	3,114 03	7	B. E. Wells.....	675 00
5	Same.....	77,200 67	8	J. J. Dana.....	2,137 50
6	Same.....	96,250 00	9	Same.....	2,000 00
7	G. K. Otis.....	735 00	130	J. S. Joy.....	932 71
8	Andrew J. Oliver.....	\$808 60	1	A. S. Dod.....	4,490 07
9	A. S. Mansfield.....	560 92	2	J. P. Aertsen.....	566 79
50	George A. Thompson.....	5,204 99	3	Rittenhouse, Fowler & Co.....	1,053 74
1	W. M. Dailey.....	231 65	4	Ramsey & Shisler.....	\$1,605 65
2	F. E. Spinner.....	781 43	5	William Van Vleck.....	1,200 00
3	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	91,250 00	6	J. T. Chidester.....	10,000 00
4	George F. Nesbitt.....	4,181 14	7	Allen McLean.....	41,666 67
5	J. Sproat.....	4,680 00	8	H. P. Rutter.....	554 68
6	William C. Hammett.....	242 00	9	W. H. Sayne, jr.....	658 87
7	C. C. Huntley.....	3,750 00	140	J. H. Marshall.....	181 57
8	J. Cooke & Co.....	5,750 00	1	A. C. Ramsey.....	213 57
9	Grunnell Burt.....	137 50	2	J. J. Dana.....	5,150 00
60	William Foster.....	400 00	3	Riggs & Co.....	146 53
1	David Murphy.....	279 50	4	J. J. Dana.....	2,000 00
2	W. A. Davis.....	91 52	5	Same.....	4,195 27
3	Charles P. Johnson.....	189 66	6	J. Parker.....	38 08
4	Claghorn & Cunningham.....	2,884 80	7	S. H. Knapp.....	50 00
5	Elijah Poe.....	178 16	8	D. H. Dyer.....	1,387 71
6	John Love.....	130 00	9	J. J. Dana.....	2,293 75
7	Allen McLean.....	37,500 00	150	Same.....	3,156 25
8	J. R. Parks.....	411 81	1	J. J. Dana.....	3,267 50
9	W. J. Palmer.....	5,437 50	2	Riggs & Co.....	2,000 00
70	H. McCulloch.....	4,200 00	3	J. J. Hinds.....	2,023 46
1	Samuel Block.....	401 33	4	J. Chandler.....	87 52
2	T. A. Ronton.....	1,318 75	5	J. J. Dana.....	4,575 00
3	B. K. Sharretts.....	211 96	6	J. S. Cushing.....	1,789 49
4	J. S. Joy.....	63 60	7	R. Stewart.....	1,319 83
5	William Rhodes.....	5,745 00	8	E. Nott.....	714 04
6	Same.....	3,720 00	9	W. A. Dunn.....	\$528 08
7	J. J. Dana.....	581 25	160	Oelrichs & Co.....	38,567 97
8	John F. Witt.....	5,478 23	1	J. G. Dale.....	47,225 41
9	Jay Cooke & Co.....	180 00	2	Postmaster Gen'l of Canada.....	14,893 47
80	W. W. Wade.....	237 50	3	J. Slaughter.....	16 69
1	John Casgrove.....	\$1,417 66	4	T. E. Bullock.....	40 35
2	Josiah Lee.....	92 50	5	J. T. Bennett.....	56 04
3	D. B. Halstead.....	2,085 79	6	W. W. Payne.....	103 65
4	Parker & Tuller.....	20,000 00	7	J. Grovenor.....	30 99
5	Same.....	10,218 20	8	L. J. Gale.....	17 75
6	Same.....	10,004 24	9	D. Johnson.....	28 75
7	Jonathan Levy.....	12 29	170	G. W. Haywood.....	\$83 45
88	William Cottrell.....	350 00	171	J. W. Meeter.....	10,826 26

Dr.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

No.	To warrants paid, viz:		No.	To warrants paid, viz:	
172	J. Taylor	\$675 95	255	E. N. Winslow	\$540 28
3	J. Bell	20, 879 51	6	O. Stearns	1, 067 50
4	Kunhardt & Co	16, 979 88	7	Same	3, 375 00
5	David Lennox	7 30	8	Caroline Underwood	29 63
6	Thomas Watson & Sons	762 59	9	J. D. Cameron	2, 927 36
7	W. Barclay	48 66	260	D. W. Clement	166 50
8	J. A. Parsons	23 59	1	J. R. Slack	114 23
9	E. Rumbly	33 63	2	J. J. Erickson	263 89
180	J. B. Richardson	79 22	3	C. P. Redmond	16 00
1	J. E. Caudle	100 77	4	C. B. Pike	10 00
2	T. J. Collison	58 59	5	George Stark	758 13
3	C. Harding	78 82	6	Daniel Goff	67 09
4	J. W. Moore	44 08	7	Jeremiah Barrett	60 09
5	J. G. Redden	99 89	8	Risley & Smith	33 17
6	William Jones	14 44	9	Jonathan Sovy	13 23
7	C. W. Jefferson	96 98	270	James Baker	57 00
8	J. N. Scoon	57 89	1	J. Parker	\$34 26
9	J. Wells	66 77	2	S. S. Norcross	89 45
190	S. L. Boothe	226 32	3	James Whil	28 93
1	J. W. Boswell	45 52	4	D. B. Moore	45 49
2	W. B. Jannett	64 46	5	B. M. Ferguson	45 65
3	H. T. Perrin	35 00	6	A. J. Husted	21 76
4	John Pyles	47 12	7	G. C. G. Smith	43 48
5	E. Lea	37 50	8	C. T. Groff	38 95
6	T. A. Keller	124 25	9	G. M. Thomas	206 66
7	Emery Lilley	300 35	280	J. M. Hildreth	\$87 50
8	L. Standinger	18 24	1	Thomas Long	19 80
9	C. B. Fisk	1, 429 69	2	H. W. Campbell	67 39
200	H. W. Corbett	43, 528 93	3	Wells, Fargo & Co	6, 636 00
1	J. J. Dana	5, 125 00	4	H. G. Root	67 39
2	N. E. Pitt	8 80	5	S. W. Hewins	100 25
3	J. H. Wilson	10 46	6	W. W. Hewins	84 24
4	H. Riley	25 35	7	B. Clark	116 25
5	J. M. Dick	6, 359 83	8	D. M. Boyd	164 27
6	J. Huddell	405 99	9	C. H. Tompkins	1, 354 68
7	T. T. Firth	15, 877 79	290	W. G. Smoot	38 60
8	J. W. Perine	229 83	1	Lewis Johnson & Co	500 00
9	J. C. Sinclair	120 65	2	J. C. Haukins	417 50
210	J. G. Stevens	\$699 95	3	J. M. Cook	364 60
1	D. Thompson	225 00	4	W. A. Frazer	15 00
2	J. H. Zabriskie	144 60	5	J. G. Alexander	112 46
3	R. John Everett	81 25	6	T. S. Hickman	125 00
4	R. H. Southmayd	2, 095 63	7	James C. Norris	164 30
5	F. W. Deane	100 79	8	Eliza E. Freeman	200 00
6	H. A. Drake	339 90	9	J. E. Tomence	87 10
7	Edward Minturn	6, 644 90	300	G. Gordon	100 00
8	Lamphere & Fanning	605 50	1	J. L. Callahan	502 64
9	R. H. McCleroe	200 05	2	Daniel E. McCurry	54 82
220	P. Blackwood	24 57	3	S. C. McPherson	579 19
1	G. R. Pedrick	29 24	4	Vicksburg Republic	\$32 00
2	W. Batten	3 11	5	R. R. Saulter	81 38
3	Samuel Bishop	98 63	6	G. F. Griffin, (canceled)	
4	A. E. Cox	36 42	7	Lewis Farrow	90 69
5	Ireland & Wilson	111 69	8	C. C. Longford	93 80
6	E. L. Low	138 50	9	Hitman & McKary	289 97
7	John Havens	37 50	310	J. A. Baldwin	631 84
8	Samuel Lawrence	143 79	1	G. W. Donnan	452 41
9	Austin Jones	5, 582 18	2	G. N. Wood	1, 110 58
230	James Denner	151 08	3	J. H. Duffer, M. C. Espey	442 29
1	Q. A. Brooks	\$341 41	4	J. W. Rogers	70 92
2	Delos Lake	125 00	5	A. Hickman	31 14
3	M. Ward	37, 500 00	6	J. Rogers	16 07
4	Snow, Coyle & Co	376 50	7	B. G. Gibbs	13 35
5	H. E. Whitney	100 25	8	N. C. Dunn	54 66
6	Starke Safford	50 54	9	McCollum & Tripplet	177 21
7	H. C. Richardson	19 57	320	John Rench	\$34 18
8	W. O. Redden	116 25	1	H. S. Smith	261 31
9	J. J. Hollister	100 25	2	L. Hilton	27 43
240	Hugh Ernst	100 25	3	C. Lang	20 00
1	W. S. Davis	100 25	4	J. Sanner	100 58
2	T. D. Beale	100 25	5	William Rachford	\$57 50
3	Fred. Depro	198 10	6	M. Crooks	109 25
4	James Kelly	15, 000 00	7	R. H. T. Gatewood	115 01
5	Same	25, 000 00	8	A. K. Cowgill	\$50 58
6	C. Williman	1, 943 00	9	L. M. Copenhagen	108 86
7	E. J. Hall	103 21	330	M. W. Sanford	43 04
8	W. Flanagin	48 88	1	D. L. Caldwell	175 36
9	W. L. Mann	\$1, 259 69	2	A. J. Polmetson	112 43
250	H. Park	252 60	3	Charles Dance	61 22
1	Henry Warfield & Co	728 31	4	C. R. Driver & Co	293 85
2	T. Jones York	277 56	5	W. Cook	47 80
3	D. S. Richardson	510 16	6	J. H. Funk	556 55
254	J. R. Emery	3, 393 75	337	A. P. Green	285 22

DR.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

No.	To warrants paid, viz :		No.	To warrants paid, viz :	
338	William McCluskey	\$150 00	420	J. J. Dana	\$3,847 55
9	J. D. Marshall	872 00	1	Same	979 12
340	B. F. Carpenter	259 50	2	Hoadley, Eno & Co.	240 00
1	L. Beardsley	194 38	3	E. Cunard	4 34
2	Francis Keyser	220 60	4	Levington Tex & Co	826 35
3	Moses Kelly	250 00	5	J. Gayler	513 09
4	M. R. Frost	\$3,946 44	6	J. G. Hall & Co	275 34
5	F. F. Marx	300 18	7	F. Snow & Co	757 76
6	J. H. Noteware	426 70	8	J. J. Dana	585 00
7	E. C. Noe	168 19	9	Same	3,450 00
8	J. B. Scheer	18 36	430	Same	1,687 50
9	J. Bennett	162 96	1	J. Agostine	156 87
350	J. K. Parker	87 99	2	D. W. Carrington	123 52
1	M. C. Boling	99 05	3	W. J. Malcom	123 26
2	M. D. Noble	18 75	4	National Bank Note Co	500 00
3	T. K. Slaughter	86 75	5	B. K. Sherretts	220 78
4	H. H. Moulton	87 00	6	J. Whitson	74 22
5	W. R. Smith	\$74 75	7	E. Eaves	51 98
6	David Epple	232 84	8	J. F. Wagner	206 15
7	W. Grandthan	37 50	9	C. H. Gowen	\$86 33
8	J. Edwards	17 93	440	W. W. Dickinson	42 86
9	Samuel Frazier	26 00	1	W. Smith	124 70
360	W. P. Carson	32 50	2	J. S. Smith	138 31
1	E. C. Mitchell	66 04	3	Henry Hampton	23 07
2	J. & G. Zimmerman	290 34	4	J. J. Hill	31 80
3	J. Leach	266 88	5	Bird Nance	31 17
4	J. B. Bell	63 38	6	M. T. Green	117 78
5	Edwin Hunt	\$35 00	7	W. H. Cross	9 93
6	A. Collins	91 85	8	R. M. Rayland	71 72
7	J. H. Gray	\$36 87	9	William Curtis	84 75
8	W. N. Warren	168 99	450	N. H. Griffith	25 68
9	W. C. Mahone	74 75	1	J. McMorran	98 77
370	W. J. Miller	196 93	2	C. Latimer	787 50
1	M. D. Clinton	256 02	3	J. H. Ramsey	93 03
2	W. W. Riley	83 66	4	J. M. Stevens	43 58
3	J. W. Cottrell	49 50	5	J. H. Green	125 00
4	G. P. Morrison	77 63	6	Bateman & Spicer	110 84
5	J. S. Bramon	40 00	7	F. P. Sawyer	8,777 50
6	E. H. Booth	1,200 00	8	C. H. Mansod	1,937 50
7	F. Courray	169 32	9	W. W. Sargent	452 41
8	Ella Fling & J. Mendenhall ..	90 94	460	S. Hickman	36 25
9	J. B. Roger	96 99	1	A. H. Brittan	23 50
380	A. E. Roger	191 16	2	A. B. Carroll	104 88
1	J. Ganer	\$8 25	3	M. Foeler	19 07
2	E. M. Hast	186 95	4	Webrewer & Bassler	90 00
3	W. P. Francis	236 68	5	T. W. Brady	36 23
4	E. Zetty	142 11	6	H. M. Vaile	\$55 13
5	L. W. Davis	\$6 97	7	J. P. Major	212 50
6	A. J. Nulter	58 98	8	G. L. Block	45 25
7	J. H. Fox	18 13	9	Sawyer, Risher & Hall	3,801 11
8	A. A. Reger	209 21	470	Parker McDonald	39 29
9	A. Smith	112 19	1	R. D. Hay	157 50
390	John Starr	74 89	2	George McFilsod	32 06
1	J. W. Jewett	258 89	3	C. Fritze	32 99
2	W. M. Daily	241 55	4	F. M. Young	\$39 58
3	Riggs & Co.	64,808 11	5	Sam. Sewart	60 92
4	Same	19,340 81	6	Mattingly & Baird	69 44
5	George Mattingly	1,637 50	7	S. Smith	90 94
6	C. F. Tadely	109 01	8	A. Rixly, jr.	23 76
7	Same	104 27	9	W. Black	141 69
8	Allen McLane	6,504 53	480	C. P. Straub	41 53
9	F. A. Kendig	1,232 00	1	S. W. Cole	81 25
400	Riggs & Co.	21,037 20	2	J. H. Boswell	210 36
1	Same	1,275 45	3	G. P. Garner	72 70
2	D. G. Potts	2,437 50	4	J. T. Little	43 75
3	W. B. Amos	675 00	5	W. H. Corbit	18 38
4	A. B. Mullett	7 00	6	J. P. Bohammad	358 00
5	W. A. Davis	119 24	7	T. Y. Reynolds	26 25
6	W. C. Hammett	\$250 05	8	W. S. Calvert	82 35
7	J. F. Legate	191 15	9	M. T. Gholson	37 50
8	David Murphy	252 05	490	Gratton & Clevelin	62 00
9	L. M. Price	3,125 00	1	J. M. Richart	188 25
410	Same	2,125 00	2	B. McGlasson	24 75
1	G. W. Warren	1,129 75	3	M. Estes	84 62
2	D. M. Taft	180 83	4	Taylor & Whitley	141 00
3	Wells, Fargo & Co	2,425 00	5	Trexman Gordon	\$25 82
4	J. A. Elliston	\$3,993 88	6	G. H. Lane	57 83
5	C. H. Sisson	1,510 58	7	J. Edens	47 00
6	Samuel Fisher	919 66	8	J. More	6 29
7	M. J. Dooley	1,517 91	9	J. Carpenter	31 72
8	J. J. Dana	250 00	500	J. Williams	39 04
419	Same	217 78	501	Peter Bowlby	5 90

Dr.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

No.	To warrants paid, viz:		No.	To warrants paid, viz:	
502	J. C. Brown	\$273 25	585	W. M. Russell	\$10 72
3	James Parson	584 56	6	P. Tinley	91 50
4	J. A. Morehead	77 38	7	W. H. Christopher	102 82
5	N. Weaver	73 94	8	W. B. Hunt	\$26 07
6	W. Tate	80 46	9	J. Patterson	45 74
7	A. C. Ramsey	108 66	590	G. Campbell	457 36
8	J. P. Wiley	94 42	1	W. W. Kerr	112 37
9	Blank not issued		2	J. Peck	377 47
510	Samuel Terree	149 77	3	J. W. Crider	320 35
1	W. Cooper	168 06	4	James Legare	59 20
2	John Shoop	224 96	5	Bryan Tyson	29 19
3	N. P. Brower	62 50	6	J. A. North	201 09
4	Nelson & Smith	145 87	7	C. T. Adams	245 63
5	Thomas Boswell	158 74	8	Bryan Tyson	8 73
6	Thomas Drew	8 29	9	A. S. Reiff	7 50
7	H. S. Flint	825 00	600	John Ford	46 25
8	Eli McCarty	71 14	1	Robert Gordon	45 00
9	G. G. Brown	69 30	2	C. Williams	15 00
520	M. Wilkinson	3 95	3	A. E. & C. E. Tilton	5,497 50
1	J. Wyrick	88 00	4	William Ryle	35 00
2	Eli Crisp	200 00	5	Henry Homer	31 25
3	J. J. Gordon	38 18	6	W. S. Huntington	375 00
4	H. H. Sandbothe	\$5 44	7	L. H. Dyer	904 46
5	Herman Adrian	44 86	8	I. Smith	30 00
6	J. Bisch	26 94	9	H. Werneke	53 79
7	R. W. Cooper	3 86	610	J. W. Hill	24 50
8	E. Mindrup	\$31 25	1	A. A. Fleming	44 72
9	J. H. Meyer	26 72	2	William Kloppe	18 50
530	L. J. Biggers	729 18	3	R. V. Keller	123 75
1	Ramey & Shissler	\$450 00	4	James Lee	77 31
2	J. Bradford	90 90	5	J. J. Edmondson	47 19
3	M. Keary	1,044 75	6	M. A. Garrison	\$173 75
4	J. H. Beasley	207 78	7	D. R. Cochran	23 14
5	J. William	93 75	8	A. V. T. Haston	23 94
6	W. D. Sibert	136 83	9	J. S. McDonald	55 00
7	William Schertzer	181 27	620	M. Light	45 02
8	S. D. Kutz	166 01	1	A. Pickering	30 00
9	W. H. Potts	81 38	2	David Carson	12 50
540	John Allman	7,815 85	3	A. A. Hoyt	99 54
1	P. J. Nichols	57 27	4	J. Brock	179 02
2	E. Moore	60 78	5	J. Mead, jr	151 82
3	S. W. Pasey	15 20	6	Same	172 29
4	P. Dinan	128 20	7	J. T. Hughes	384 38
5	J. H. Kendig	24 83	8	A. Landes	87 37
6	J. N. Woodward	46 88	9	J. T. Hogsett	30 50
7	H. Kusk	17 87	630	G. W. McCall	238 47
8	S. Taylor	30 03	1	James W. Parker	12,439 49
9	John Peirsol	116 95	2	B. Clark	6 30
550	Bard & Smith	144 61	3	J. M. Curtis	50 75
1	Henry Taylor	15 10	4	M. Schoonover	18 14
2	C. R. Holland	41 95	5	S. Wrotring, jr	\$9 43
3	J. M. Lacey	89 72	6	H. Harner	85 65
4	E. Harthence	53 48	7	G. P. Castle	65 00
5	Thomas Auld	\$33 56	8	George Brenard	13 30
6	A. W. Buckman	28 13	9	William Trum	42 48
7	Theodore Hawk	86 42	640	C. V. Stone	44 72
8	M. Geshart	29 17	1	T. H. Arnold	60 08
9	G. E. Bliem	74 43	2	W. H. Piper	1,053 32
560	James Taylor	33 22	3	R. H. McCleare	1,173 34
1	B. K. Johnson	27 41	4	George Rinehart	19 48
2	S. E. Hartrauft	315 95	5	Parker & Parker	941 86
3	George Berkman	134 72	6	James J. Orr	\$375 00
4	W. A. Nester	150 90	7	Postmaster Gen'l of Canada	248 64
5	Francis Conway	161 33	8	F. P. Sawyer	1,777 43
6	S. B. Buckley	114 72	9	Palmer & Green	702 38
7	James Kelly	40,000 00	650	G. W. Saunderson	300 00
8	E. Burgess	20 97	1	Douglass Date	48 91
9	L. Lawrence	29 20	2	Thomas Bilderbeck	\$15 00
570	M. Smith	223 40	3	Benjamin Berney	12 50
1	S. T. Featherston	26 36	4	L. Hoffmeister	75 00
2	Henry Major	132 25	5	L. Standinger	98 67
3	S. H. Knapp	15 00	6	J. Copeland	\$17 50
4	P. Roberts	39 84	7	Andrew Stewart	3,478 84
5	C. Shultz	30 00	8	J. Stillman & others	26 08
6	G. W. Shoat	12 11	9	T. H. Astley	97 20
7	E. S. Means	98 04	660	W. Spinger	18 75
8	Lydia Milton	\$41 87	1	McCormick & Scoville	75 00
9	E. Young	47 30	2	R. Hudson	45 00
580	J. A. Phegley	40 79	3	J. S. Ferguson	25 00
1	J. M. Spiva	279 96	4	George W. Kenrick	125 00
2	R. G. Mobry	82 83	5	T. G. Johnson	90 67
3	J. W. Parker	438 76	6	W. H. Clay	3 88
584	J. T. Goodman	35 34	667	H. M. Bradley	1,800 49

DR.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

No.	To warrants paid, viz:		No.	To warrants paid, viz:	
668	J. A. Reid	\$24 59	751	C. C. Foote	\$50 00
9	J. Mabury	\$19 00	2	T. P. Jackson	56 61
670	Murphey & Clay	111 05	3	R. H. Gasaway	\$39 20
1	Tuller & Parker	1,971 85	4	G. B. Hall	3 96
2	J. A. Hunter	57 40	5	T. S. Vaile	\$125 44
3	James Owens	62 77	6	F. F. Thomas	142 00
4	J. Bunden	135 00	7	Samuel Bradford	629 58
5	S. E. Case	\$12 36	8	F. M. Dare	13 28
6	J. C. Clark	303 31	9	Samuel Bradford	174 45
7	William McCormack	168 87	760	J. J. Hinds	791 06
8	W. A. Denton	67 27	1	G. W. Hill	51 75
9	J. M. Hancock	72 34	2	Posey & Sims	\$73 50
680	Emanuel Small	43 75	3	B. W. Allen	46 29
1	Benjamin F. Parker	322 99	4	Harlan, Hollingsworth & Co.	1,212 50
2	David Dorrington	419 32	5	Same	1,212 50
3	M. La Rue Harrison	53 41	6	M. W. Yarrington	918 75
4	Same	938 74	7	J. J. Dana	8,887 50
5	T. P. Kennard	200 00	8	Richard Lee	42 52
6	J. Ford	\$211 65	9	Mrs. E. Aubury	252 81
7	L. H. Young	25 04	770	Jessup & Moore	7,755 00
8	H. Rogers	48 52	1	Same	992 50
9	S. W. Taylor	32 05	2	T. L. Jewett	7,470 36
690	G. Wilson	194 57	3	Peck & Inlain	234 29
1	L. Zevely	66 44	4	S. Clayton	\$17 01
2	J. B. Cooper	153 10	5	Emery Lilley	271 35
3	T. B. Trombly	24 00	6	A. D. Trotten	631 61
4	Kemp Murphy	200 00	7	A. J. Oliver	41 15
5	W. L. McLeod	\$63 86	8	J. C. Kennett	255 51
6	E. M. Clark	268 54	9	M. L. Snyder	187 15
7	R. C. Doss	92 85	780	A. J. Selleg	165 01
8	D. D. Stark	\$1,420 59	1	L. C. Lambersod	120 76
9	A. B. Gaylor	59 63	2	Samuel P. Corbin	213 13
700	Z. Thompson	\$74 12	3	V. W. Parker	500 58
1	W. W. Stansberry	558 38	4	W. L. Gatewood	251 11
2	S. P. Hawey	550 00	5	A. T. Davis	\$47 60
3	J. W. Dodd	337 50	6	E. Davis	222 25
4	F. E. Spinner	13,907 66	7	A. Fleetwood	108 01
5	Marrs & Vaile	616 04	8	E. Dansby	72 25
6	R. Blakely	422 14	9	James Cruse	141 85
7	J. C. Burbank & Co.	10,378 95	790	C. W. Edmonson	79 64
8	H. M. Vaile	825 00	1	W. A. Kilpatrick	254 90
9	W. A. Dunn	1,138 88	2	D. A. Singleton	18 25
710	F. P. Sawyer	3,280 61	3	Prince Seary	49 00
1	J. C. Johnston	297 12	4	J. H. Calwell	126 23
2	G. H. Brown	\$1,556 72	5	S. O. Buckley	250 00
3	M. S. Green	2,091 24	6	Riggs & Co.	32,720 18
4	N. G. Bryson	2,700 00	7	W. H. C. King	130 00
5	J. Y. Dana	11,975 00	8	F. P. Sawyer	283 67
6	Same	1,875 00	9	Same	289 51
7	J. Brewer	25 00	800	Jesse Johnsey	354 21
8	F. E. McCann	23 67	1	J. C. Porter	6,704 55
9	D. Forbush	84 10	2	J. D. Cameron	502 33
720	J. W. Bennett	5 10	3	C. C. Palmer	\$34 31
1	C. C. Saunders	25 22	4	J. M. Cunningham	17 88
2	J. Corwine	12 81	5	A. W. Mitchell	2,499 75
3	B. T. Davis	7 95	6	J. J. Dana	2,464 53
4	J. H. & J. M. Canton	10 48	7	Same	1,400 00
5	J. W. Sell	\$50 00	8	Same	1,633 75
6	W. S. Hudson	16 83	9	E. E. Breland	\$480 00
7	F. B. Olmstead	39 03	810	T. R. Temple	2 37
8	T. N. Smith	121 13	1	Michael Goldman	606 51
9	G. H. Lott	45 32	2	W. A. Harney	527 09
730	J. J. Stevens	137 96	3	B. D. Dwinnell	262 16
1	Thomas Kelly	125 00	4	J. J. Dana	250 00
2	T. T. Church	191 66	5	E. C. Manning	203 83
3	J. G. Wickensham	370 00	6	B. F. West	130 80
4	Morse, Woodworth & Co.	3,368 75	7	E. M. Law	176 25
5	Morse, Woodworth & Wilson	125 00	8	S. W. Fisher	312 50
6	George Robertson	10,323 75	9	W. W. Long	268 03
7	J. R. Kendrick	12,010 91	820	E. W. Brown	26,380 64
8	Onslow Stearns	29,323 10	1	Samuel Knox	7,004 03
9	A. Horner	2,120 87	2	Fahnestock & Tate	410 06
740	J. N. Bennett	67 89	3	W. A. Skinner	300 00
1	James T. Foster	175 00	4	John Berger	100 00
2	V. Sutton	127 50	5	W. King, Jr.	\$127 27
3	G. W. Nance	94 00	6	J. J. Dana	2,575 00
4	J. J. Marker	120 62	7	J. P. Henderson	17,826 03
5	J. Lindsay	443 28	8	L. J. Frigerio	698 20
6	W. H. Gatzmer	1,796 90	9	J. B. Davis	3,000 00
7	J. D. Camron	4,729 39	830	John Kelly	45 11
8	A. Horner	8,335 12	1	J. C. Halsell	121 68
9	C. Smith	72 15	2	F. W. Taylor	186 64
750	Samuel Reynolds	46 65	833	L. Barthow	259 27

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF FOURTH QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

DR.

No.	To warrants paid, viz:		No.	To warrants paid, viz:	
834	M. N. Radovick		917	W. C. Cameron	\$17 50
5	Charles Morgan	\$379 28	8	Wolverton, Jewett & Rogers	1,457 08
6	J. M. Dick	6,250 00	9	Willis Ranney	6,413 86
7	G. N. Roper	1,481 84	920	A. E. & C. E. Tilton	2,500 00
8	W. H. Eggborn	77 31	1	Hale, Crosby & Co., and Min-	
9	R. A. Drury	158 28	2	son, \$196 15.	
840	Doble & Ruffee, (canceled)	862 01	3	B. K. Shavetts	209 30
1	John E. Brown		4	F. Keyser	213 50
2	A. M. Lejeune	35 18	5	L. Beardsley	182 50
3	Bryan Tyson	261 25	6	A. Zeckendorf	15,092 34
4	J. N. Drummond	13 75	7	James Harrington	3,998 85
5	Doble & Ruffee	\$10,500 00	8	E. P. Poteet	\$68 07
6	Same	5,214 93	9	C. A. Dale	67 70
7	E. D. Worcester	10,500 00	930	J. R. Scarborough	
8	W. H. Milam	\$131 35	1	Lewis McLane	\$8,999 49
9	James T. Legate		2	J. L. Eaves	105 37
850	J. W. Perry	\$219 11	3	Howard Wiswall	74 25
1	James Maloney		4	W. B. H. Dodson	225 00
2	W. C. Kyle	\$197 50	5	C. Chaffee	
3	J. M. Gipson	93 65	6	James F. Brown	753 92
4	W. H. B. Marcrom		7	J. Tobler	39 97
5	W. S. Henley	100 00	8	D. M. Prichard	195 22
6	R. Kencaid	63 48	9	T. P. Covington	\$82 56
7	N. W. Griswold	178 98	940	J. C. Smith	42 77
8	R. Dowdy	147 25	1	Franklin Caldwell	
9	G. M. Putty	\$95 77	2	A. Zeckendorf	86 79
860	J. Franklin		3	A. & L. Zeckendorf	2,599 22
1	M. T. Nixon	49 59	4	Sawyer, Risher & Hall	589 77
2	D. S. Phelan	\$26 02	5	Henry Major	11,391 90
3	James Bain		6	Adams Express Co	128 00
4	M. Coffman	30 77	7	J. W. Hunter	347 69
5	E. Needham	49 82	8	E. La Rue	\$208 25
6	M. D. Brown	\$339 22	9	S. C. Davis	3,568 59
7	H. Sweet		950	Wilson Shreve	480 78
8	J. E. Holley	131 04	1	H. Jacobs	\$412 25
9	S. W. Royce	117 97	2	H. J. Noe	140 00
870	Samuel W. Hill	109 32	3	N. W. Gentry	423 75
1	C. E. Topping	\$24 00	4	R. C. Bates	953 24
2	B. F. Weaver		5	A. A. O'Bear	
3	R. C. Hammack	213 42	6	P. Copple	\$43 75
4	W. A. Caldwell	339 79	7	T. D. Shepherd	
5	Edmund Goren	\$135 20	8	B. R. Almond	\$21 25
6	J. A. Butler		9	L. D. Hinkley	
7	W. G. Rhodes	83 99	960	J. C. Kennett	
8	R. A. Wilson	57 63	1	T. C. Hill	\$494 12
9	Samuel Black	262 03	2	Benoni Wheat	77 53
880	W. D. Rhodes	\$533 90	3	R. Edmond	
1	James H. Gibbs	432 50	4	J. O. Caskey	\$283 39
2	David H. Paige		5	J. S. Lands	
3	Doble & Ruffee	2,000 00	6	C. Knauer	\$10 48
4	James Harrington	\$8,941 21	7	George Darling	
5	F. H. Short		8	Gallaher & Caldwell	\$99 50
6	Same	2,072 20	9	Gallaher & Hall	704 67
7	J. J. Dana	3,706 49	970	Samuel B. Palmer	108 91
8	L. H. Latham	775 00	1	J. A. McFadden	
9	G. H. Phillips	\$62 25	2	P. Bishop	
890	Eli Flaherty		3	S. B. Miles	414 75
1	S. I. Reynolds	209 36	4	C. E. Gaylord	75 21
2	S. S. Sanders	\$47 50	5	Spofford, Tileston & Co.	52 49
3	T. H. Heist		6	Henry Eggers	327 38
4	S. Gunnair	48 54	7	George W. Gordon	146 12
5	Stoutenburg & Coots	47 09	8	J. E. Jackson	
6	F. P. Sawyer	158 40	9	Francis Conway	106 90
7	James Kelly	3,955 16	980	S. Bailey	\$381 80
8	G. M. Boyd	50,000 00	1	Richard Freeman	910 00
9	B. Clark	158 96	2	David Murphy	
900	H. W. Campbell	112 50	3	Charles P. Johnson	248 30
1	W. W. Hewins	65 22	4	J. W. Lowman	\$26 00
2	S. W. Hewins	81 52	5	James C. Thompson	
3	H. G. Root	97 00	6	Mary E. Gantt	\$43 50
4	B. F. Lee	65 22	7	R. Stewart	23 75
5	B. T. Coles	961 32	8	E. M. Williams	
6	James Morrell	8 49	9	L. D. McMakin	
7	M. Ward	4,905 23	990	Fielding George	167 25
8	Daniel Witter	37,500 00	1	T. H. Cole	4 50
9	George T. McLellan	4,087 24	2	L. D. Hallonguist	81 32
910	S. F. Barnes	314 48	3	Hugh Elsiph	87 25
1	Temple & Kelly	\$287 50	4	Allen McFarlan	\$300 00
2	Harriet Rhodes		5	D. Oliver	
3	A. A. Kinzey	11 51	6	George E. Biddle	
4	Black & Black	16 68	7	John Kempf	254 43
5	W. A. Hughes	61 52	998	B. J. Hays	6,024 83
916	H. M. Ridenhower	82 57		T. C. Cates	369 44
		248 70			105 59
					160 44

DR.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
999	S. Ingram	\$124 50	1080	H. M. Newhall	\$2,800 00
1000	D. A. Fosket	80 86	1	B. M. Hartshorn	8,250 00
1	S. Cochran	\$222 62	2	Henry Stooker	7 05
2	J. L. McCall	75 98	3	Daniel Wyman	50 00
3	J. F. Tracy	13,907 71	4	R. F. Kennedy	5 76
4	A. C. Ramsey	343 01	5	M. Cresswell & Co.	\$302 64
5	J. J. Dana	2,143 75	6	M. Colwell	\$443 75
6	W. M. Daily	232 40	7	John Lewis	443 75
7	W. A. Davis	132 27	8	G. Simon	287 50
8	J. F. Tracy	11,743 96	9	George H. Judy	290 80
9	W. C. Hammett	\$242 00	1090	W. Squires	300 00
1010	John Allman	1,782 25	1	J. W. Lancaster	425 00
1	F. E. Spinner	475 49	2	W. Millsaps	100 00
2	R. Leachman	145 00	3	B. C. Truman	700 72
3	Jay Cooke & Co.	1,875 00	4	W. Heisler	475 00
4	A. Munsenberger	\$358 65	5	A. M. Stobbs	1,808 95
5	J. W. Light	275 00	6	J. W. Lewis	\$121 00
6	J. J. Dana	3,754 48	7	Same	116 50
7	T. B. Jeter	\$275 00	8	W. J. Conner	891 25
8	H. P. Hammett	2,650 00	9	E. Mullins	147 79
9	J. C. Hawkins	300 00	1100	A. S. Dodd	762 19
1020	George Rose	\$100 00	1	A. Young	\$578 23
1	O. Charlick	1,392 61	2	W. E. H. Wright	123 91
2	W. P. Burrell	41,711 66	3	S. L. Burns	474 09
3	H. McCulloch	3,525 00	4	J. M. McCutcheon	124 46
4	D. M. Field	\$1,576 00	5	T. M. Robinson	209 13
5	C. P. Huntington	3,525 00	6	Jay Cooke & Co.	81 84
6	Hughes & Garmos-		7	J. J. Dana	6,471 84
	sett	\$750 00	8	C. Chaffe	1,173 74
7	E. B. Hopkinson	200 00	9	J. J. Dana	2,231 25
8	Philip & Gregory	400 00	1110	Same	2,231 25
9	G. I. Taggart	687 50	1	J. E. Phelps	441 21
1030	Henry Johnson	367 50	2	N. N. Willis	55 40
1	George D. Dornin	150 00	3	George Tubb	\$21 12
2	W. Montgomery	249 75	4	J. C. Brady	118 33
3	E. D. Thompson	700 00	5	Bryan Tyson	5 49
4	A. J. Wood	750 00	6	E. Roberts	103 08
5	W. R. Price	350 00	7	Bryan Tyson	5 42
6	R. Humphreys	281 25	8	M. T. Kykendall	\$80 75
7	Fowler & Mont-		9	Bryan Tyson	22 73
	gomery	431 50	1120	W. M. Robertson	95 97
8	Palmer & Green	865 00	1	Dalbey & Kirkpatrick	124 80
9	S. T. Brewster	687 50	2	Bryan Tyson	6 45
1040	Spaulding & Pike	150 00	3	Dalbey & Kirkpatrick	208 00
1	G. E. Wellington	1,125 00	4	Bryan Tyson	10 75
2	Boyd & Newcomb	700 00	5	J. H. Steel	\$451 25
3	S. M. Gallup	198 75	6	Bryan Tyson	23 75
4	H. W. Griffin	247 50	7	J. Ferguson	600 00
5	C. W. Thrall	300 00	8	Ballard & Spangler	\$117 56
6	J. W. Davis	875 00	9	J. Ford	136 27
7	S. Fish	1,148 75	1130	Paul Applebach	62 82
8	M. J. Dooley	930 00	1	L. R. Chaffin	\$237 00
9	C. H. Sisson	1,774 00	2	N. Johnson	709 50
1050	John Smith	625 00	3	W. H. Bishop	118 75
1	T. Z. Burns	250 00	4	James Low	797 50
2	J. T. Boifeuillett	625 00	5	R. Watkins	23 75
3	J. O. Forbes	\$200 00	6	J. C. Valkman	100 00
4	J. C. Trescott	725 00	7	L. W. Williams	93 75
5	C. B. Woolley	125 00	8	R. Williams	1,437 50
6	J. Couch	732 00	9	W. B. King	1,625 00
7	Charles Shead	700 00	1140	J. Cosgrove	1,450 00
8	P. Powell	600 00	1	J. Lee	97 50
9	L. H. Helphinstine	250 00	2	W. J. Murray	316 25
1060	William Miller	123 50	3	M. Bernice	125 00
1	A. H. Barnard	620 00	4	J. F. Tukey	50 00
2	J. A. Ellison	598 00	5	Geo. W. Warren	1,187 50
3	M. Riley	462 00	6	V. P. Morrow	425 00
4	Riggs & Co.	1,850 00	7	F. Kennedy	125 00
5	C. G. Bryan	\$450 00	8	C. Grainger	2,300 00
6	L. W. Miller	537 50	9	W. W. Marsh	1 66
7	T. P. Sawyer	1,143 00	1150	W. H. Morgan	472 03
8	A. L. Leeley	\$873 50	1	S. B. Miles	155 47
9	W. E. Lovett	8,375 00	2	W. J. Harth	100 00
1070	Danforth Porter	187 25	3	M. P. Manner	\$51 49
1	John Ashley	215 00	4	W. G. McGlathey	633 33
2	J. M. Bessel	125 00	5	E. F. Hodges	3,334 04
3	Duncan Cameron	325 00	6	T. J. Mills	\$95 00
4	W. P. Bramhall	10,416 66	7	W. Irvin	739 16
5	Beandry & Noblett	\$500 00	8	A. O'Broyn	52 50
6	W. L. Barnard	125 00	9	S. O. Buckley	84 10
7	W. S. Huntington	484 82	1160	J. F. Legate	185 00
8	C. Minturn	\$1,000 01	1	Thomas Kelly	\$2 26
1079	F. P. Sawyer	1,633 29	1162	W. Thompson	32 29

Dr.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

No.	Warrants paid, &c.—Cont'd,	No.	Warrants paid, &c.—Cont'd.
10132	F. F. Thomas	10377	Nephi Johnson
39	O. C. Nichols	9	W. W. Bishop
10151	J. F. Guthrie	10380	James Low
55	F. P. Sawyer	1	Robert Watkins
73	Josephine E. Jackson	2	Henry Hughes
74	W. Hinrood	3	J. G. Falkman
75	Nicholas Dunn	4	Lafayette W. Williams
76	M. Kennedy	5	Allen J. Wood
77	E. J. Davis	10393	W. C. Hammett
80	W. S. Huntington	5	Silas Hickman
81	A. L. Seeley	10397	Jacob Smith
85	J. M. Bessee	8	W. J. Phillips
86	Beandry & Noblett	9	Elijah Dansby
89	Danforth Porter	10404	John Lawrence
90	Robert Clymons	9	D. Murphy
10212	G. Whittington	10423	Francis Posey
15	H. C. Morgan	4	J. L. Buchanan
19	F. J. Battson & J. E. Craven	6	W. Grantham
25	J. H. Landers	7	John R. Henry
26	San Francisco Bulletin	10430	Wells, Fargo & Co
28	G. A. Dewey	2	Richard Williams
36	Sarah D. Dobbs	3	William Heisler
38	T. Stausett	4	Albert Hope
42	C. G. Bryant	7	Henry Biven
43	Michael Riley	10442	J. McFadden
44	A. M. Barnard	4	J. L. Dixon
46	L. H. Helphaustine	5	D. B. Tomlinson
49	J. C. Trescott	7	George Schnyder
58	J. F. Brown	8	Meyor Frank
60	W. Matthews	9	H. McCulloch
66	Thomas E. Seckinger	10452	John F. Nason
67	James W. Huntoon	4	Quincy A. Brooks
76	Horace P. Field	5	Daniel Witler
78	J. H. McCombs	10462	B. F. Kennedy
79	Littleburg Camp	3	John T. O. Wilbur
80	James McCampbell	5	John Manuel
83	E. B. Hopkinson	6	James G. Wallace
86	Henry Johnson	8	V. P. Morrow
87	George D. Dorwin	9	George H. Jady
88	W. Montgomery	10470	James F. Denney
90	W. R. Price	1	Morse, Woodworth & Wilson
10292	Fowler & Montgomery	2	C. Shultz
3	S. T. Brewster	3	W. Cottrell
5	G. E. Wellington	5	J. Gayler
6	Boyd & Newcomer	10482	Charles S. Powell
9	Jotham O. Forbes	3	James W. Sett
10300	Jesse Couch	4	Joshua Webb
1	B. M. Hartshorn	5	H. W. Hotchin
2	Jones & Murray	6	Jessee Brothers
9	James W. Lewis	7	John Copeland
10310	Marcel Beriner	8	C. W. Parmolee
1	John F. Tucker	9	Samuel V. Niles
2	F. Kennedy	10490	J. F. Meline, jr
3	Charles Grainger	2	F. E. Spinner
4	William Squires	6	H. J. Noe
5	John W. Lancaster	7	Patrick Payton
6	Michel Colwell	8	J. S. Branson
7	John Lewis	9	J. D. Kendall
8	Godfrey Simon	10500	Ransom Farr
9	Wisdon Millsaps	10502	G. Y. Woodward
10321	John Ashley	3	W. J. Hart
3	William Robertson	4	Bryan Tyson
4	Sarah J. Dobbs	5	J. J. Dana
5	James H. Joy	6	M. C. Bolling
6	Thomas S. Handy	7	David Carson
7	Lendolph & Tualen	8	J. E. Phelps
8	Hiram T. Parr	9	Morse, Woodworth & Co
10330	J. J. Price	10510	Sawyer, Risher & Hall
1	James A. Hawthorne	1	Edward S. Rouse
10353	W. T. Calvert	2	Same
6	N. C. Long	3	D. M. Boyd
8	Mrs. Sarah McCluer	4	W. W. Hewins
10365	David H. Harper	5	L. W. Hewins
6	John H. Waskom	6	H. G. Root
7	Abner Reeves	7	G. B. Armstrong
8	John Kemp	8	M. A. Garrison
9	Sophia A. Minnock	10519	William Springer
10370	T. Stausell	1*	Charles A. Clark
1	Edwin R. Tucker	2*	W. E. Spear
10376	J. C. Gass	10513*	M. Reilly

* New series.

DR.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

No.	Warrants paid, &c.—Cont'd.		No.	Warrants paid, &c.—Cont'd.	
10514*	Babtist Weeker	\$701 09		By adjusted balance due Post Office Department September 30, 1867, as per correction in recapitulation.....	\$1, 379, 419 74
5*	William Noonaw.....	1, 961 78		By receipt warrants Nos. 1418 to 1429, inclusive, and No. 1427a, for deposits made by postmasters and others with various depositaries.	2, 413, 893 65
		155, 331 07			3, 793, 313 39
	Total warrants paid, drawn in fourth quarter, 1867.....	2, 304, 978 46		Outstanding	217, 179 11
		2, 460, 309 53			
	To adjusted balance due Post Office Department December 31, 1867.....	1, 333, 003 86			
		3, 793, 313 39			

* New series.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

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No.	By receipt warrants for deposits made by postmasters and others with the various depositaries:	
1418	Assistant treasurer United States, Boston, Mass	\$249, 213 52
1419	do	13, 360 22
1420	do	1, 406, 021 78
1421	do	84, 098 46
1422	do	191, 361 29
1423	do	41, 029 60
1424	do	316, 224 10
1425	Treasurer United States, Washington, D. C	110, 004 17
1426	Designated depositary, St. Paul, Minn	1, 818 00
1427	do	500 00
1427a	do	02
1428	First National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa.....	242 50
1429	National Bank of Texas, Galveston, Texas.....	19 99
		2, 413, 893 65

FOURTH QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

Outstanding warrants drawn on different depositaries in sundry quarters.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Treasurer United States.....	1st quarter, 1856 ..	3155	\$2 00	
	2d quarter, 1867 ..	8483	71 64	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	159	528 08	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	365	35 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	367	36 87	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	381	8 25	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	385	6 97	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	635	9 43	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	845	10, 500 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	911	287 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1128	117 56	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1179	607 29	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1230	37 73	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1231	248 15	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1253	105 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1261	593 21	
Assistant treasurer U. S., New York, N. Y ..	1st quarter, 1857 ..	1275	\$75 00	\$13, 194 68
	2d quarter, 1857 ..	2670	119 01	
	2d quarter, 1858 ..	2166	119 61	
	2d quarter, 1859 ..	9974	81 41	
	3d quarter, 1859 ..	1070	12 97	
	3d quarter, 1859 ..	1677	148 62	
	4th quarter, 1859 ..	2371	328 17	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	1783	16 68	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	1816	44 95	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4139	75 25	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4141	100 00	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4363	199 63	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4672	78 00	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4673	99 24	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4674	112 39	

FOURTH QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant treasurer U. S. New York.....	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4683	\$60 00	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4704	255 07	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4871	123 61	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4875	163 15	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4929	267 85	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4930	141 53	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4980	43 51	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4984	47 04	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	5137	60 16	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5465	110 87	
	2d quarter, 1862 ..	980	355 58	
	3d quarter, 1862 ..	1387	97 44	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	3925	313 92	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9195	2, 693 41	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9527	6 30	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	211	225 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	725	50 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	803	34 31	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	871	24 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	930	8, 999 49	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1161	2 26	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1248	250 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1249	5, 777 56	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1250	6, 410 25	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1251	7, 000 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1262	632 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1263	27, 382 45	
				\$63, 137 69
Assistant treasurer U. S., Philadelphia, Pa...	4th quarter, 1854 ..	4907	22 52	
	3d quarter, 1855 ..	9668	166 98	
	3d quarter, 1855 ..	9673	10 25	
	4th quarter, 1855 ..	1336	13 94	
	4th quarter, 1856 ..	9337	51 87	
	1st quarter, 1857 ..	9353	86 52	
	2d quarter, 1857 ..	2988	4 50	
	2d quarter, 1858 ..	1081	68 96	
	1st quarter, 1859 ..	9465	66 66	
	1st quarter, 1860 ..	4025	59 75	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	2479	63 72	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4361	87 19	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4836	69 11	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4951	12 25	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4961	12 59	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	5035	101 92	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5287	22 27	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5302	71 66	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5384	125 00	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	6953	155 19	
	3d quarter, 1861 ..	6989	72 31	
	3d quarter, 1861 ..	7462	85 62	
	4th quarter, 1865 ..	1233	4 06	
	4th quarter, 1865 ..	1537	2, 867 94	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4572	114 56	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10003	25 00	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10027	80 21	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10304	273 25	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	170	83 45	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	210	699 95	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	271	34 26	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	280	87 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	555	33 56	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	810	2 37	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	852	197 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	853	93 65	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	859	95 77	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	880	533 90	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	881	432 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	892	47 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	979	381 80	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1020	100 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1186	1, 119 30	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1237	1, 310 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1256	91 13	
				10, 139 94
Assistant treasurer U. S., Boston, Mass....	2d quarter, 1865 ..	5873	68 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	406	250 05	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	884	8, 941 21	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1009	242 00	
				9, 501 26

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

FOURTH QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant treasurer U. S., St. Louis, Mo....	2d quarter, 1855 ..	8756	\$18 24	
	1st quarter, 1858 ..	8479	81 00	
	4th quarter, 1858 ..	6510	10 88	
	3d quarter, 1859 ..	1305	92 20	
	1st quarter, 1860 ..	4271	137 50	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	1467	10 00	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5891	14 50	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	6350	34 75	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	6346½	78 68	
	2d quarter, 1862 ..	539	27 41	
	2d quarter, 1863 ..	3556	22 58	
	4th quarter, 1863 ..	4471	2 29	
	4th quarter, 1863 ..	4871	15 38	
	1st quarter, 1864 ..	5780	15 76	
	2d quarter, 1864 ..	6493	17 27	
	4th quarter, 1864 ..	7869	15 00	
	1st quarter, 1865 ..	8918	131 58	
	2d quarter, 1865 ..	9958	8 77	
	3d quarter, 1865 ..	246	8 68	
	1st quarter, 1866 ..	2547	9 94	
	2d quarter, 1866 ..	2780	68 03	
	4th quarter, 1866 ..	5387	39 74	
	4th quarter, 1866 ..	5695	26 69	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	6379	23 90	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	6789	20 36	
	2d quarter, 1867 ..	7855	55 70	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9271	36 32	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10020	581 10	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10239	40 00	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10322	180 00	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10352	27 31	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	134	1,605 65	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	320	34 18	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	325	57 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	328	50 58	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	345	3,946 44	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	355	74 75	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	466	55 13	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	474	39 58	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	475	60 92	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	495	25 82	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	524	5 44	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	528	31 25	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	531	450 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	532	90 90	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	578	41 87	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	588	26 07	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	616	173 75	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	652	15 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	653	12 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	656	17 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	668	24 59	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	675	12 36	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	753	39 20	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	755	125 44	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	774	17 01	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	955	43 75	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	957	21 25	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	960	494 12	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	961	77 53	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	963	283 39	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	965	10 48	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	967	99 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	968	704 67	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	969	108 91	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	975	42 95	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	976	156 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1082	7 05	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1083	50 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1084	5 76	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1149	1 66	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1150	472 03	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1151	155 47	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1153	51 49	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1172	21 76	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1200	21 45	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1206	40 37	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1218	175 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1219	144 66	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1232	175 00	

FOURTH QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant treasurer U. S., St. Louis Mo	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1233	\$19 79	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1245	81 20	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1257	366 25	
				\$12,716 48
Assistant treas'r U. S., San Francisco, Cal.	2d quarter, 1860 ..	6744	\$23 70	
	2d quarter, 1862 ..	787	1,222 50	
	2d quarter, 1862 ..	1701	298 85	
	1st quarter, 1863 ..	5543	7 00	
	1st quarter, 1866 ..	1903	42 00	
	2d quarter, 1866 ..	2648	2,060 87	
	2d quarter, 1866 ..	2665	75 00	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	7160	14 00	
	2d quarter, 1867 ..	7685	420 00	
	2d quarter, 1867 ..	8953	187 25	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10431	147 48	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10479	260 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	48	808 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	81	1,417 66	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	106	753 70	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	231	341 41	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	414	3,993 88	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	646	375 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	921	196 15	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	933	305 41	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1024	1,576 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1026	750 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1027	200 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1028	400 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1029	687 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1030	367 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1031	150 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1032	249 75	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1033	700 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1034	750 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1035	350 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1036	281 25	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1037	431 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1038	865 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1039	687 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1040	150 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1041	1,125 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1042	700 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1043	198 75	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1044	247 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1045	300 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1046	875 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1047	1,148 75	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1048	930 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1049	1,774 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1050	625 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1051	250 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1053	200 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1054	725 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1055	125 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1056	732 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1057	700 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1058	600 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1059	250 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1060	123 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1061	620 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1062	598 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1063	462 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1065	450 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1066	537 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1068	873 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1069	8,375 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1070	187 25	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1071	215 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1072	125 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1073	325 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1075	500 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1076	125 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1078	1,000 01	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1080	2,800 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1081	8,250 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1086	443 75	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1087	443 75	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1088	287 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1089	290 80	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1090	300 00	

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

FOURTH QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant treas'r U. S., San Francisco, Cal.	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1091	\$425 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1092	100 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1093	700 72	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1094	475 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1097	116 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1098	891 25	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1131	237 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1132	709 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1133	118 75	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1134	797 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1135	23 75	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1136	100 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1137	93 75	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1138	1,437 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1139	1,625 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1140	1,450 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1141	97 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1142	316 25	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1143	125 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1144	50 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1145	1,187 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1146	425 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1147	125 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1148	2,300 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1177	450 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1193	535 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1201	187 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1203	150 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1207	348 81	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1210	548 81	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1211	352 28	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1212	7,161 66	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1214	450 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1215	870 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1238	62 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1239	160 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1240	125 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1241	1,324 86	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1247	512 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1252	500 00	
Assistant treasurer U. S., Charleston, S. C..	3d quarter, 1854 ..	3765	12 21	
	4th quarter, 1854 ..	5508	83 00	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	987	2 21	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4567	2,473 11	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10347	446 20	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	99	137 61	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	686	211 65	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	695	63 86	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	825	127 27	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	927	68 07	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	928	67 70	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	938	82 56	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	939	42 77	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	983	26 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	985	43 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	986	23 75	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	993	300 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	999	124 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1000	80 86	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1017	275 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1018	2,650 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1103	474 09	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1129	136 27	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1185	180 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1198	120 79	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1216	179 45	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1217	500 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1225	59 62	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1236	150 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1242	44 84	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1243	373 64	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1244	270 00	
Assistant treasurer U. S., New Orleans, La..	2d quarter, 1866 ..	2807	98 75	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	3805	30 39	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4073	66 55	
	4th quarter, 1866 ..	4799	72 13	
	2d quarter, 1867 ..	9030	13 16	
				\$88,051 31
				9,830 53

FOURTH QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant treasurer U. S., New Orleans, La.	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9215	\$149 72	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9836	2,500 00	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9922	35 00	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10032	158 46	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10208	469 84	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10277	487 00	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10435	483 23	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10451	260 23	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10501	364 15	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	27	183 77	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	249	1,259 69	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	304	32 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	439	86 33	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	698	1,420 59	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	700	74 12	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	712	1,556 72	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	762	73 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	785	47 60	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	786	222 25	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	809	480 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	848	131 35	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	850	219 11	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	862	26 02	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	866	339 22	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	875	135 20	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	889	62 25	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	946	208 25	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	947	3,568 59	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	948	480 78	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	950	412 25	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	951	140 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	952	423 75	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	953	953 24	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	980	910 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1014	358 65	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1015	275 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1101	578 23	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1102	123 91	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1113	21 12	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1114	118 33	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1118	80 75	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1125	451 25	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1154	633 33	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1156	95 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1157	739 16	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1158	52 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1159	84 10	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1164	1,594 06	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1165	88 18	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1169	130 10	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1171	107 66	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1174	186 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1175	247 65	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1180	409 20	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1182	115 02	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1189	40 11	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1190	136 75	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1192	342 64	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1208	481 25	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1209	666 66	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1223	563 38	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1224	449 65	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1234	550 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1246	441 03	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1254	5,483 88	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1255	1,891 30	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1258	56 25	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1259	166 35	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1260	195 94	
First National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa....	3d quarter, 1866 ..	3884		36,589 58
Depository U. S., Louisville, Ky	4th quarter, 1857 ..	6332	9 71	140 83
	4th quarter, 1857 ..	6333	189 70	
Assistant treasurer U. S., New Orleans, La.				199 41
Old account, same as in second quarter, 1867 ..				106,790 30
Depository U. S., Little Rock, Ark. Old account, same as in second quarter, 1864..				39,656 33
Depository U. S., Galveston, Texas.....	4th quarter, 1860 ..	1410		219 81

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

FOURTH QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
First National Bank, Burlington, Vt.....	2d quarter, 1867 ..	8737	.....	\$25 27
Depository U. S., Buffalo, N. Y.....	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10261	.....	3, 426 65
First National Bank, Portland, Oregon.....	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1096	.....	121 00
				393, 741 07

FOURTH QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

Reported to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the several depositories for the service of the Post Office Department, December 31, 1867.

	Balance.	Overdrawn.
Treasurer United States, Washington, D. C.....	\$20, 304 65	
Assistant Treasurer, New York, N. Y.....	551, 265 07	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	24, 019 28	
Boston, Mass.....	62, 202 05	
St. Louis, Mo.....	4, 956 10	
San Francisco, Cal.....	248, 917 72	
Charleston, S. C.....	39, 293 17	
New Orleans, La.....	46, 485 34	
Depository United States, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	641 82	
Chicago, Ill.....	3, 935 95	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	3, 399 11	
St. Paul, Minn.....	1, 897 75	
Baltimore, Md.....	654 71	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	500 00	
First National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.....	129 16	
Memphis, Tenn.....	1 44	
Burlington, Vt.....	63 52	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	242 50	
National Bank of Texas, Galveston, Texas.....	19 99	
First National Bank, Knoxville, Tenn.....		\$12 81
Leavenworth, Kansas.....		57 71
Portland, Oregon.....		121 00
St. Louis, Mo.....		151 00
	1, 008, 929 33	342 52
Less overdrawn.....	342 52	
Available balance.....	1, 008, 586 81	
Unavailable:		
Depository United States, Savannah, Ga.....	205 76	
Little Rock, Ark.....	1, 896 53	
Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D. C.....	4, 336 00	
Depository United States, Galveston, Texas.....		136 45
Assistant Treasurer United States, New Orleans, La.....		75, 625 86
	1, 015, 025 10	75, 762 31
Less overdrawn.....	75, 762 31	
	939, 262 79	

FOURTH QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

To balance on hand, as per last report.....	\$1, 379, 419 76	
To receipts. (See page 80 of this report).....	2, 413, 893 65	
By warrants paid during fourth quarter, 1867.....		\$2, 460, 309 53
By outstanding warrants.....		393, 741 07
By error in Buffalo account; amount deposited in second quarter, 1867, but not covered in until this quarter.....		02
By balance subject to draft.....		939, 262 79
	3, 793, 313 41	3, 793, 313 41
Warrants for receipts from postmasters and others, fourth quarter, 1867. And counter-warrants for the disbursement of the same, by order of Post Office Department.....	3, 344, 164 92	3, 344, 162 92

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

OFFICE TREASURER UNITED STATES.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1867—Continued.

Treasurer's account, fourth quarter, 1867.

Amount of warrants paid	\$2, 304, 978 46	
Add outstanding warrants	217, 179 11	
	<u>2, 522, 157 57</u>	

Auditor's account.

Amount of warrants credited the Treasurer	\$2, 523, 275 08	
Add warrant No. 923, December 3, 1867, drawn for	\$213 50	
Registered	213 15	
	<u>35</u>	
	2, 523, 275 43	
Deduct warrant No. 306, November 4, 1867; canceled February 10, 1868	117 84	
Deduct warrant No. 582, drawn for \$82 83, instead of \$82 85	02	
Deduct warrant No. 1178, December 14, 1867; canceled February 18, 1868	1, 000 00	
	<u>1, 117 86</u>	
	2, 522, 157 57	

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

I certify that the foregoing account of the Treasurer of the United States for his receipts and expenditures for the service of the Post Office Department for the quarter ended December 31, 1867, has been examined in this office and found correct.

J. J. MARTIN, Auditor.

The Post Office Department in account with the Treasurer of the United States for receipts and expenditures for the first quarter of 1868.

No.	To warrants paid, viz:		No.	To warrants paid, viz:	
1264	Fisher A. Hildreath	\$970 35	1346	W. A. Davis	\$93 49
5	Sawyer, Risher & Hall	3,721 50	7	James F. Legate	191 15
6	John A. Kasson		8	M. Smith	220 60
7	George F. Nesbitt	79,918 49	9	C. Knaner	75 00
8	Same	4,419 21	1350	G. W. Thompson	212 50
9	J. I. Atkinson	6,521 04	1	Wells, Fargo & Co	79,000 00
1270	M. N. Falls	4,480 88	2	James J. Tracy	96,250 00
1	Same	1,125 00	3	Wells, Fargo & Co	3,317 75
2	George Henry	117 50	4	Same	90,614 54
3	A. W. Thompson	68 75	5	G. K. Otis	735 00
4	W. F. Hill	68 75	6	A. J. Oliver	808 50
5	J. L. Calahan	140 00	7	Riggs & Co	23,122 11
6	J. C. Addison	150 00	8	W. C. Kyle	654 70
7	H. Hepner	18 38	9	D. Murphy	265 55
8	A. Holler	14 24	1360	W. C. Hammett	250 05
9	J. Orndorff	129 75	1	Washington Richart	218 00
1280	Grove & Funkhouser	13 31	2	Q. A. Brooks	352 91
1	M. Ritenour	30 01	3	Wells, Fargo & Co	30,000 00
2	R. Jenkins	62 81	4	C. P. Johnson	262 60
3	A. F. Burke	12 93	5	W. L. Williams	\$550 00
4	S. Whitaker	75 08	6	George F. Nesbitt & Co	70 50
5	Pugh & Poole	239 50	7	George G. Coffin	11 30
6	P. Jenney	24 75	8	George B. Ely	18,479 92
7	M. Coughlin	91 32	9	W. Rhodes	7,095 00
8	R. H. McClave	464 50	1370	Same	7,110 00
9	J. M. Walling	75 00	1	C. B. Brockway	1,310 00
1290	Tomlinson & Co	300 00	2	William Rhodes	3,576 00
1	Nelson & Henderson	111 00	3	R. W. Harrison	\$73 50
2	James Allison	118 75	4	B. R. Thompson	177 71
3	James J. Orr	250 00	5	F. P. Sawyer	8,777 50
4	M. Fitzgibbons	87 50	6	Allen McLane	81,333 33
5	W. Hamilton	273 75	7	Isaac Bell	10,105 35
6	Solomon Clark	9 46	8	Dodge & McClellan	1,750 00
7	H. W. Campbell	67 39	9	J. L. Condict	64 75
8	B. Clark	141 25	1380	W. P. Harrub	645 00
9	F. P. Sawyer	268 08	1	Emerson Gaylord	9,275 00
1300	Barlow & Sanderson	63,431 84	2	Charles H. Gowen	193 65
1	Same	20,227 45	3	Wright Rives	376 15
2	Same	314 68	4	T. B. Wallace	161 56
3	J. C. Kennett	36 75	5	Noyes, Baker & Co	300 00
4	Owen Diving	121 25	6	D. H. Starbuck	320 00
5	W. F. Dunn	75 00	7	Allen McLane	37,500 00
6	A. S. Dodd	6,827 47	8	T. W. Park	5,462 50
7	W. J. Palmer	6,270 44	9	L. J. Biggers	395 52
8	Hon. H. McCulloch	5,032 95	1390	J. J. Jarvis	10 00
9	G. Mattingly	4,870 27	1	P. Carter	235 60
1310	H. W. Corbitt	49,000 00	2	T. C. Taylor	2,425 00
1	John Vinton	\$600 00	3	W. W. Bond	456 62
2	J. Schuchard	463 69	4	Eli Flaherty	232 97
3	S. A. Hackworth	475 00	5	J. J. Dana	1,187 50
4	Riggs & Co	2,471 11	6	W. R. Dickey & Co	764 68
5	W. A. Walker	4,207 50	7	R. M. Wood	93 75
6	W. B. King & Bro	4,990 44	8	G. Robertson	9,799 81
7	Leonard Webb	84 00	9	G. K. Otis	18,750 00
8	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	6,806 25	1400	Same	989 30
9	James Kelly	50,000 00	1	Wells, Fargo & Co	1,425 00
1320	Parker & Tuller	30,693 75	2	G. K. Otis	6,250 00
1	Same	14,920 00	3	J. J. Dana, Q. M. U. S. A	2,000 00
2	Tuller & Parker	2,681 16	4	Same	7,725 00
3	James W. Parker	809 48	5	Same	8,835 00
4	Tobias Barts	743 59	6	A. Duperier	1,800 78
5	Grinnell Burt	115 63	7	David H. Paige	2,515 00
6	I. Nye	3,437 50	8	Luke Haynee	31 25
7	W. H. Barley	299 68	9	James R. Mill	4,324 98
8	A. H. McKinzie	45 00	1410	F. P. Sawyer	577 51
9	S. H. Knapp	50 00	1	Same	375 00
1330	Levi Beardsley	192 96	2	Same	5,125 00
1	J. Gayler	252 90	3	B. Chambers	228 50
2	F. Keyser	220 60	4	H. M. Vaile	1,733 43
3	C. Williman	1,943 00	5	J. Gaylor	216 00
4	B. C. Truman	340 19	6	C. E. Topping	24 00
5	C. P. Johnson	105 00	7	H. Sweet	142 98
6	P. H. Woodward	226 60	8	S. W. Royce	121 42
7	M. La Rue Harrison	217 79	9	Stoutenburg & Coots	117 12
8	B. K. Sharretts	216 65	1420	A. J. Odell	431 13
9	Moses Kelly	3,525 00	1	James Alexander	8,102 46
1340	John Sproat	4,420 00	2	C. P. Redmond	122 60
1	Parker & Parker	3,020 00	3	J. W. Clampitt	433 59
2	George F. Biddle	138 78	4	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	10,250 00
3	Naar, Day & Naar	293 00	5	R. Cummings	702 00
4	Riggs & Co	250 00	6	William Fitzworth	970 75
1345	H. M. Daily	238 40	1427	G. W. Holliday	158 15

DR.

FIRST QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
1428	H. W. Hotchkiss	\$194 32	1510	T. T. Church	\$110 66
9	Stener Christian Theilgaard	154 00	1	J. A. Baldwin	620 14
1430	G. W. Brown	1, 207 66	2	S. D. McDonald & Co	48 00
1	A. O. Broyn	20 00	3	T. D. Shepherd	37 50
2	G. A. Raynolds	750 00	4	R. H. Gasaway	41 64
3	W. A. Denton	118 78	5	S. B. Palmer	109 99
4	J. M. Hancock	109 60	6	A. Horner	2, 120 11
5	Richard Lee	109 13	7	A. H. Evans	250 00
6	Emanuel Small	43 75	8	M. L. Snyder	164 28
7	J. E. Brown	42 69	9	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	1, 906 87
8	James J. Feller	299 42	1520	D. W. Clement	140 55
9	James C. Clark	214 50	1	P. Blackwood	\$52 91
1440	L. H. Young	15 59	2	G. R. Pedrick	26 07
1	Horace Rogers	49 03	3	H. Whiteman	137 12
2	J. C. Kennett	36 75	4	T. Jones York	247 73
3	Owen Diving	6 85	5	Ireland & Wilson	98 76
4	Clemmen Smith	90 91	6	B. F. Coles	21 00
5	C. C. Foote	50 00	7	E. S. Low	160 26
6	Benoni Wheat	84 84	8	J. R. Slack	99 34
7	J. O. Caskey	291 05	9	Samuel Lawrence	145 09
8	J. L. Saunders	258 58	1530	W. Flanagan	\$19 09
9	George Amey	24 37	1	G. W. Cowperthwait	27 86
1450	J. W. Alsop	14, 949 21	2	Samuel Bishop	111 58
1	Gallaher & Caldwell	99 50	3	S. G. Stiles	58 46
2	J. A. McFadden	100 63	4	J. J. Errickson	111 79
3	W. J. Ellis	25 59	5	J. W. Perrine	239 91
4	Peck & Julian	238 15	6	H. J. Southmayer	2, 193 34
5	J. McBratney	164 10	7	T. J. Herring	350 03
6	Emery Lilley	270 40	8	L. S. Reynolds	30 84
7	A. J. Oliver	43 10	9	J. H. & J. M. Overton	15 48
8	J. C. Kennett	86 14	1540	J. W. Sell	\$50 00
9	A. J. Selleg	154 54	1	W. S. Hudson	12 29
1460	L. Lamberson	125 63	2	E. Howe	300 00
1	S. P. Corbin	217 05	3	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	3, 227 58
2	E. Houstown	1, 860 00	4	Same	2, 293 75
3	G. W. Dorman	442 32	5	Same	775 00
4	E. T. Clemmons	1, 274 55	6	A. J. White	2, 018 65
5	Riggs & Co.	200 00	7	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	250 00
6	E. T. Clemmons	1, 780 27	8	Same	4, 134 50
7	The National Bank Note Co.	11, 392 43	9	T. H. Perkins	5 75
8	H. A. Champney	23 42	1550	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	846 22
9	Kerr & Rice	269 31	1	A. N. Fain	\$42 50
1470	A. W. Thompson	137 50	2	Wells, Fargo & Co	2, 425 00
1	W. F. Nixon	\$263 00	3	C. W. Fisher	2, 445 65
2	Kemp & Murphy	197 44	4	W. J. Godfrey	600 00
3	Thomas Appleberry	124 99	5	J. R. Flanagan	54 56
4	R. Kincaid	176 40	6	Thomas Maxwell	183 66
5	James L. Lawson	146 50	7	J. B. Agree	107 43
6	Eppramandy Hatfield	43 76	8	J. S. Conner	146 80
7	A. J. Healan	4 57	9	A. P. Green	274 34
8	J. C. Palmer	51 37	1560	J. C. Hawkins	738 30
9	.....	.....	1	W. H. White	24 45
1480	John Hall	82 35	2	R. A. Wilson	253 93
1	J. M. Drummond	41, 034 52	3	J. W. Perrie	218 91
2	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	11, 992 50	4	J. I. Legate	39 00
3	N. G. Bryson	2, 638 12	5	W. G. Rhodes	60 00
4	A. C. Ramsey	235 44	6	J. A. Butler	\$47 75
5	B. S. Cozey	49 73	7	J. Franklin	91 75
6	C. H. Manson	1, 579 73	8	Martial Coffman	39 13
7	Henry Riley	27 53	9	W. H. Milam	41 30
8	A. E. Pitt	21 60	1570	D. A. Gunn	15 40
9	J. H. Wilson	\$12 74	1	R. P. Lee	49 67
1490	A. Horner	8, 726 91	2	G. W. Gresham	122 50
1	Henry Major	132 25	3	J. H. Vardeman	37 50
2	William Douglass	50 00	4	William Morgan	\$49 87
3	Lewis McLane	3, 000 00	5	John Long	54 24
4	Ella Fling & T. Mendenhall	79 57	6	W. B. McGinness	46 02
5	J. G. Stevens	722 13	7	L. R. Wright	67 78
6	W. Torrey	542 61	8	Henry Braswell	91 04
7	J. H. Zebriskis	143 89	9	J. A. Freeman	68 75
8	C. Hotchkiss	44 88	1580	P. B. McCurdy	86 14
9	J. Brewer	18 22	1	J. C. Addison	273 61
1500	F. E. McCann	20 56	2	J. Peck	417 72
1	Harriet Rhoades	13 90	3	R. A. Saulter	63 77
2	D. Forbush	73 63	4	F. A. Campbell	136 02
3	C. C. Palmer	\$64 66	5	G. W. Stevens	\$27 51
4	J. W. Bennett	16 61	6	A. W. Kersey	150 00
5	J. H. Cunningham	26 37	7	W. A. Frazer	15 00
6	J. Corwin	51 69	8	Erie Edwards	92 30
7	J. W. Swezey	46 95	9	Pleasant Partin	66 84
8	F. B. Ormsted	37 02	1590	J. Strickland	109 67
1509	J. J. Stevens	56 89	1591	W. Rouse	31 40

DR.

FIRST QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
1592	F. S. Hickman	\$108 60	1674	E. C. Noe	\$131 51
3	A. H. Dennis	62 50	5	R. M. Wood	78 00
4	J. E. Torrence	\$94 24	6	Elijah Young	53 49
5	John Gordon	100 00	7	James A. Phegley	49 12
6	J. Anderson	\$30 34	8	J. M. Spiva	\$287 89
7	Thomas Clements	34 00	9	R. G. Mabrey	81 50
8	William Bailey	39 83	1680	J. T. Goodman	26 81
9	W. B. Berry & Co.	286 59	1	W. M. Russell	\$5 60
1600	G. B. Hall	26 47	2	Philander Finley	97 00
1	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	165 00	3	W. H. Christopher	95 01
2	Same	1,675 00	4	W. B. Hunt	31 88
3	Same	2,166 25	5	J. Patterson	49 22
4	Same	2,137 50	6	John Wyrick	108 66
5	Heasly & Bellinger	86 75	7	Eli Crisp	200 00
6	V. W. Parker	521 35	8	George W. Gordon	142 48
7	S. Hickman	36 25	9	J. J. Gordon	38 33
8	M. R. Frost	19 05	1690	Gordon & Clark	3 01
9	H. G. Root	68 13	1	H. Sandbothe	17 09
1610	W. W. Hewins	85 16	2	L. Levely	66 43
1	S. W. Hewins	101 35	3	John Bisch	11 87
2	D. M. Boyd	166 07	4	J. B. Cooper	111 29
3	M. R. Frost	253 16	5	E. Mindrup	17 80
4	John Rench	33 91	6	J. H. Meyer	24 88
5	J. W. Jewett	246 56	7	John Whitson	\$58 08
6	L. Helton	26 87	8	E. Eaves	57 51
7	Casper Long	\$20 00	9	W. W. Dickinson	58 11
8	W. Rachford	56 45	1700	Henry Hampton	22 52
9	M. Crooks	108 75	1	George W. Nance	64 10
1620	R. H. T. Gatewood	\$80 04	2	Bird Nance	46 06
1	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	3,537 50	3	James Conroy	38 78
2	William Grantham	21 70	4	J. J. Hill	59 24
3	J. McMorran	102 03	5	J. H. Finch	64 86
4	J. Edwards	25 00	6	William Smith	106 27
5	Samuel Frazer	\$20 53	7	R. M. Rayland	44 32
6	W. P. Carson	31 07	8	T. P. Brewer	14 87
7	E. C. Mitchell	51 29	9	William Curtis	84 75
8	A. Hickman	32 22	1710	Q. A. Brooks	\$352 28
9	J. Rogers	11 79	1	John H. Lane	19 94
1630	U. Humphreys	36 12	2	C. P. Huntington	3,525 00
1	N. C. Dunn	47 85	3	Hugh McCulloch	3,525 00
2	McCollum & Tripplett	189 36	4	W. E. Erwin	176 25
3	R. Mathews	52 88	5	Jesse Edens	47 00
4	A. E. Donaldson	293 00	6	D. M. Prichard	210 38
5	R. Edmonds	1,299 75	7	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	360 00
6	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	482 87	8	T. P. Kennard	178 17
7	H. M. Vaile	9,051 46	9	D. Dorrington	445 94
8	B. C. Hendrick	951 28	1720	P. P. Jackson	70 56
9	J. T. Chidester	11,809 73	1	Eli McCarty	33 81
1640	H. W. Campbell	68 13	2	Claghorn & Cunningham	1,283 33
1	B. Clark	117 53	3	P. H. Woodward	222 06
2	W. H. Rockfellow	\$248 59	4	W. M. Daily	248 21
3	L. D. H. Currie	\$567 30	5	D. Murphy	252 41
4	N. Brooks	191 15	6	Jesse Hendrix	26 68
5	Thomas Wattson & Sons	175 70	7	C. G. Roberts	56 25
6	James H. Meeter	22,471 88	8	R. Stewart	1,297 03
7	T. P. Sawyer	2,796 84	9	W. H. Woodward	34 53
8	C. H. Malleson	45 92	1730	J. C. Sinclair	122 47
9	E. Cunard	109 90	1	C. A. Dodge	\$62 50
1650	B. K. Sharretts	257 52	2	C. F. Groff	31 50
1	F. Keys r	222 36	3	J. H. Gould	259 68
2	C. P. Johnson	192 61	4	M. W. Yarrington	918 75
3	L. Beardsley	190 50	5	William Cole, jr.	20 83
4	W. H. Barbour	1,127 72	6	J. Samner	104 85
5	S. Clayton	\$20 04	7	L. M. Copenhagen	95 52
6	C. E. Gaylord	283 30	8	A. J. Palmeteer	112 96
7	W. Springer	18 75	9	Charles Dance	64 65
8	C. C. McMillan	29 44	1740	C. R. Diver & Co.	186 43
9	Michael Light	49 60	1	William Cook	105 18
1660	Grayson Wilson	191 43	2	J. H. Funk	461 04
1	Valentine Sutton	106 20	3	B. C. Sanders	765 37
2	J. S. McDonald	53 79	4	J. R. Henry	255 78
3	A. V. F. Haston	32 13	5	J. C. Porter	6,826 47
4	D. R. Cochran	26 38	6	Lewis Farrow	107 02
5	W. W. Marsh	65 11	7	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	309 00
6	S. B. Brickley	104 16	8	L. M. Price	2,741 36
7	Edward Burgess	22 00	9	Same	2,125 00
8	Preston Roberts	38 31	1750	H. Adrian	81 61
9	Christopher Schultz	30 00	1	James Kelly	59,000 00
1670	E. S. Means	109 36	2	F. Conway	167 06
1	Manson Seamands	\$14 62	3	M. G. Brady	103 72
2	M. C. Scott	28 51	4	National Bank Note Co.	50 00
1673	Lydia Milton	36 87	1755	Elsiph Hugh	56 75

Dr.

FIRST QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
1756	Neill & Jennings.....	\$35 54	1838	J. D. Cameron.....	\$4, 455 90
7	J. M. Hildreth.....	\$60 59	9	G. A. Hamilton.....	885 09
8	Daniel Goff.....	63 55	1840	E. K. Owsly.....	448 32
9	Jeremiah Barrett.....	61 32	1	T. A. Smith.....	95 41
1760	Risley & Smith.....	43 47	2	T. W. Brady.....	33 70
1	J. Sooy.....	13 69	3	G. H. Lott.....	92 25
2	S. S. Norcross.....	70 39	4	W. B. Wilson.....	1, 800 00
3	James Whirl.....	28 04	5	D. Wellington.....	15, 288 03
4	D. B. Moore.....	56 86	6	Tomlinson & Co.....	300 00
5	B. M. Ferguson.....	39 75	7	Nelson & Henderson.....	111 00
6	A. J. Heestel.....	22 00	8	James Allison.....	118 75
7	G. C. G. Smith.....	32 47	9	P. Byrne.....	\$187 50
8	B. F. Parker.....	423 55	1850	James J. Orr.....	250 00
9	G. S. Barger.....	25 00	1	W. Hamilton.....	273 75
1770	J. L. Dixon.....	37 45	2	J. H. Walling.....	\$75 00
1	J. H. Boswell.....	211 75	3	H. W. Griffin.....	194 98
2	G. P. Garner.....	71 00	4	E. B. Woolley.....	125 00
3	T. Boswell.....	181 89	5	D. Porter.....	\$187 25
4	H. M. Ridenhower.....	245 76	6	W. J. Conner.....	46 60
5	J. F. Little.....	42 51	7	J. M. Beeser.....	125 00
6	W. H. Corbitt.....	16 20	8	George Darling.....	26 73
7	J. P. Bohannon.....	360 00	9	Fairbanks & Co.....	250 00
8	S. W. Taylor.....	35 48	1860	W. I. Malcom.....	361 41
9	G. F. McLellan.....	376 15	1	Livingston, Fox & Co.....	373 94
1780	F. P. Sawyer.....	1, 285 26	2	L. M. Price.....	320 00
1	T. Y. Reynolds.....	24 62	3	B. B. Newton.....	16 96
2	W. S. Calvert.....	80 86	4	Brevet Brig. Gen. J. J. Dana.....	4, 901 25
3	M. F. Gholson.....	37 50	5	Same.....	3, 881 70
4	Grattan & Cleavelin.....	61 50	6	Will Campbell.....	40 00
5	W. W. Largent.....	332 04	7	Samuel Block.....	374 14
6	J. M. Richart.....	190 53	8	M. C. Blankenship.....	107 93
7	B. McGlasson.....	24 75	9	James Baker.....	54 70
8	M. Estes.....	78 58	1870	James Morrell.....	4, 503 91
9	J. H. Beasley.....	196 61	1	Benjamin Burney.....	\$12 50
1790	Block & Block.....	59 22	2	Daniel Wyman.....	50 00
1	Taylor & Whitley.....	139 26	3	L. Standinger.....	45 91
2	A. A. Kinzey.....	15 58	4	John Copeland.....	\$17 50
3	E. A. Barbour.....	3, 571 87	5	McCormick & Scoville.....	75 00
4	C. C. Clark.....	5, 535 11	6	R. Hudson.....	45 00
5	J. C. Morris.....	137 95	7	Lindsey & Sweeny.....	65 00
6	Eliza E. Freeman.....	197 30	8	Henry Eggers.....	36 01
7	W. L. Gatewood.....	201 25	9	James T. Foster.....	175 00
8	H. Thompson.....	94 47	1880	W. H. Clay.....	31 20
9	C. Johansen.....	26 00	1	H. M. Beadley.....	1, 719 69
1800	A. H. Britton.....	23 50	2	J. Mabury.....	20 00
1	A. B. Carroll.....	72 60	3	I. Smith.....	\$30 00
2	Mebrewer & Bassler.....	90 00	4	J. A. Hunter.....	39 60
3	Nelson & Smith.....	139 88	5	R. F. Kennedy.....	\$8 09
4	J. P. Major.....	212 50	6	W. W. Hargrove.....	35 27
5	G. L. Block.....	43 07	7	J. Burden.....	109 19
6	P. McDonald.....	35 33	8	J. J. Edmonson.....	58 63
7	Claus Fietse.....	48 30	9	James F. Brown.....	2 20
8	F. M. Young.....	28 05	1890	William McCormack.....	82 94
9	W. C. Cameron.....	\$17 50	1	P. Curran.....	\$52 47
1810	S. Stevens.....	60 72	2	S. Clark.....	10 00
1	A. Harding.....	\$15 04	3	D. Dale.....	75 00
2	Mattingly & Baird.....	83 16	4	James Lee.....	\$4 53
3	William Black.....	129 41	5	T. H. Astley.....	66 94
4	T. M. Robinson.....	241 25	6	G. T. Reed.....	31 25
5	Shroader & Smither.....	179 71	7	New Orleans Tribune.....	76 00
6	C. P. Straub.....	50 82	8	E. B. Hopkinson.....	158 07
7	S. W. Cowles.....	82 40	9	Philip & Gregory.....	381 17
8	Edwards & Arnold.....	969 95	1900	Spaulding & Pike.....	150 00
9	J. N. Bennett.....	148 04	1	J. O. Forbes.....	97 45
1820	R. H. T. Gatewood.....	\$29 12	2	Brandry & Nobletts.....	\$290 44
1	F. P. Shalcross.....	440 54	3	George E. Sawyer.....	97 50
2	N. H. Griffith.....	15 85	4	A. Jackson.....	\$22 17
3	J. B. Scheer.....	15 62	5	J. C. Holly.....	85 91
4	J. K. Parker.....	106 27	6	G. T. Edwards.....	236 75
5	W. H. Whaley.....	188 14	7	J. Shaw.....	180 00
6	M. D. Noble.....	\$18 75	8	A. A. Fleming.....	42 58
7	T. K. Slaughter.....	76 76	9	W. C. Kyle.....	\$197 50
8	H. H. Moulton.....	87 00	1910	J. G. Alexander.....	86 32
9	Banks & Farrens.....	104 08	1	J. W. Wilson.....	\$20 00
1830	T. B. Trombly.....	30 63	2	C. C. Langford.....	99 00
1	S. B. Miles.....	118 75	3	Tilman Dunn.....	115 00
2	Harlan, Hollingsworth & Co.....	1, 212 50	4	A. Fleetwood.....	109 44
3	W. H. Barley.....	60 05	5	C. P. Huntington.....	870 00
4	Same.....	382 07	6	J. Brock.....	797 56
5	W. A. Davis.....	110 16	7	W. S. Huntington.....	1, 364 08
6	J. D. Cameron.....	393 38	8	T. Barts.....	694 16
1837	C. F. Fadely.....	62 34	1919	P. J. Nichols.....	55 83

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FIRST QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
1920	F. M. Dare.....	\$18 01	2002	National Bank Note Co.....	\$669 50
1	E. Moore.....	50 15	3	T. J. Mills.....	\$887 42
2	S. W. Pusey.....	17 01	4	S. L. Burns.....	236 36
3	J. H. Kendig.....	20 79	5	W. P. Smith.....	575 00
4	J. M. Woodward.....	29 23	6	F. E. Smith.....	\$136 87
5	Hugh Rush.....	18 10	7	E. C. Manning.....	170 72
6	S. Taylor.....	30 61	8	A. A. Call.....	242 50
7	H. Taylor.....	15 87	9	W. Schoonover.....	33 23
8	C. R. Holland.....	47 05	2010	J. B. Davis.....	2,250 03
9	J. Huddell.....	382 02	1	J. L. Buchanan.....	793 06
1930	G. Reinhart.....	18 89	2	A. Van Camp.....	94 32
1	J. M. Lacey.....	118 59	3	G. P. Morrison.....	60 49
2	E. Hartpence.....	59 47	4	W. Thomason.....	70 00
3	A. W. Buckman.....	3 15	5	W. H. Young.....	15 30
4	L. Richards.....	72 55	6	W. J. Roberts.....	14 33
5	M. Gerhart.....	\$8 61	7	E. H. Cole.....	\$30 74
6	T. H. Heist.....	10 59	8	L. T. Moreland.....	11 72
7	James Fitzgerald.....	7 61	9	A. J. Robey.....	203 60
8	James Taylor.....	45 99	2020	A. Grimes.....	72 00
9	B. K. Johnson.....	42 89	1	N. Banjay.....	23 66
1940	S. E. Hartranft.....	363 31	2	A. Landes.....	\$51 59
1	J. McFadden.....	110 61	3	G. W. McCall.....	235 63
2	A. E. Dougherty.....	125 00	4	H. E. Carter.....	49 50
3	Francis Conway.....	66 87	5	J. M. Curtis.....	43 07
4	T. L. Burns.....	188 74	6	C. S. Hanstfield.....	58 60
5	S. I. Wails.....	315 00	7	S. Wotring.....	20 05
6	R. H. McCleave.....	474 88	8	H. Harner.....	73 07
7	C. W. Thrall.....	300 00	9	G. P. Castle.....	53 45
8	M. Forler.....	13 33	2030	F. M. Harsh.....	11 49
9	A. D. Hay.....	161 00	1	J. Miller.....	87 50
1950	George McFilson.....	8 51	2	G. Brenard.....	38 72
1	Freeman Gordon.....	\$26 45	3	C. V. Stone.....	43 41
2	J. Parker.....	23 48	4	L. M. Lathram.....	4,178 26
3	Samuel Williams.....	2,718 16	5	William Trum.....	44 39
4	C. E. Barrett.....	3,515 65	6	J. M. Shank.....	256 57
5	T. Hawk.....	24 49	7	E. C. Bright.....	31 55
6	Peyton Powell.....	386 01	8	Riggs & Co.....	3,500 00
7	P. Walsh.....	\$47 60	9	J. J. Hinds. Cancelled.....	
8	C. Harris.....	301 63	2040	H. Gold.....	81 12
9	W. S. Huntington.....	427 65	1	Samuel Smith.....	133 71
1960	C. Campbell.....	168 75	2	W. C. Hammett.....	251 51
1	James W. Carson.....	89 00	3	C. H. Gowen.....	192 61
2	J. Orndoff.....	129 75	4	A. L. Reiff.....	7 50
3	M. P. Hutchinson.....	1,390 46	5	F. P. Sawyer.....	1,065 79
4	J. Peinsol.....	137 42	6	T. R. Temple.....	2 55
5	F. A. Comley.....	1,275 56	7	R. Gordon.....	45 00
6	D. S. Richardson.....	271 82	8	William Pyle.....	35 00
7	C. T. and F. W. Hatch.....	52 86	9	J. S. Sanders.....	47 50
8	J. H. Lambert.....	27 08	2050	Henry Horner.....	31 25
9	Bragaw & Harris.....	1,019 03	1	H. P. Rutter.....	564 58
1970	Daniel Quinn.....	105 57	2	N. P. Bower.....	62 50
1	Leonard Webb.....	\$71 00	3	T. T. Firth.....	12,934 75
2	L. H. Dyer.....	1,575 00	4	Bridgeman.....	194 27
3	G. N. Wood.....	\$375 00	5	W. B. King.....	\$1,625 00
4	J. H. Sharp.....	160 00	6	Duncan Cameron.....	216 51
5	C. B. Fisher.....	125 00	7	J. Lemay.....	\$104 00
6	J. Stallman.....	53 49	8	J. Bradford.....	100 00
7	J. H. Reed.....	\$512 50	9	Hedges & Thompson.....	759 04
8	W. J. Luce.....	15 45	2060	J. J. Marker.....	\$100 74
9	T. C. Hill.....	671 96	1	John Starr.....	47 62
1980	J. H. Noteware.....	427 50	2	D. M. Prichard.....	603 26
1	M. H. Noteware.....	555 36	3	James White.....	192 61
2	W. H. Morgan.....	40 61	4	George Q. Cameron.....	\$9 00
3	U. E. Fisher.....	87 13	5	J. C. Gass.....	283 15
4	T. A. L. Mitchell.....	90 77	6	Lewis Johnson & Co.....	6,000 00
5	M. A. Price.....	1,251 70	7	W. B. Maclay.....	2,000 00
6	B. E. Wells.....	506 94	8	F. P. Sawyer.....	2,840 65
7	N. Johnson.....	\$670 74	9	G. I. Taggart.....	687 50
8	W. H. Bishop.....	105 75	2070	J. C. McKibbin.....	1,000 00
9	James Low.....	661 88	1	W. H. Rubey.....	315 00
1990	R. Watkins.....	23 75	2	J. R. Smith.....	68 00
1	H. Hughes.....	85 00	3	H. E. Puhe.....	44 00
2	J. G. Folkman.....	85 82	4	S. L. Brown & Co.....	40 00
3	L. W. Williams.....	88 86	5	J. M. Elliott.....	43 42
4	R. Williams.....	\$1,236 99	6	J. A. Bates.....	22 72
5	S. M. Gallup.....	198 75	7	A. K. Atha.....	37 25
6	Jesse Couch.....	254 71	8	J. P. Bell.....	\$72 86
7	W. L. Barnard.....	125 00	9	M. Perrine.....	67 98
8	Daniel Witter.....	4,543 75	2080	L. A. Young.....	\$100 78
9	W. B. McClay.....	2,000 00	1	D. Skidmore.....	104 00
2000	F. P. Sawyer.....	1,216 25	2	G. P. Anderson.....	175 97
2001	Marrs & Vaile.....	726 72	2083	J. S. Brannon.....	40

Dr.

FIRST QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
2084	W. O. Seiver	\$27 55	2166	H. M. Vaile	\$3,032 13
5	I. B. Reger	87 21	7	E. W. Brown	24,705 27
6	N. S. Green	2,307 60	8	J. M. Dick	1,437 34
7	E. M. Hart	181 90	9	Adam Jacobs	2,808 21
8	J. B. Stout	76 70	2170	J. M. Dick	3,498 14
9	W. P. Francis	224 23	1	Same	2,835 54
2090	J. H. Ramsey	119 82	2	T. L. Jewett	6,450 53
1	E. Tetty	114 17	3	E. S. Alvord	6,124 24
2	W. H. Shields	24 73	4	Edward King	5,759 13
3	A. A. Reger	161 08	5	W. Ranney	8,431 50
4	A. Smith	113 79	6	J. E. Martin	1,658 97
5	A. Mearns	18 68	7	B. F. Weaver	\$239 50
6	S. L. Webb	\$39 20	8	L. Partlow	243 72
7	H. R. Shearer	212 07	9	J. L. Hall	24 88
8	J. Shoop	240 37	2180	W. N. Gay	138 58
9	J. Cummings	353 28	1	G. W. Airy	72 08
2100	D. Wills	166 67	2	G. N. Roper	75 01
1	W. P. Manner	\$9 00	3	J. Kelly	42 33
2	Bryan Tyson	1,262 36	4	E. M. Nuckols	48 38
3	Hannah & Skipper	1,133 00	5	A. Holler	\$3 27
4	J. Carroll	\$23 20	6	Grove & Funkhouser	12 14
5	J. J. Mumford	48 85	7	R. Jenkins	60 93
6	H. Hepner	19 12	8	P. Broyles	51 51
7	M. Ritenour	22 61	9	P. Janney	\$24 75
8	M. Tinner	101 49	2190	A. Boly	28 59
9	J. Lindsay	342 29	1	M. Coughlin	82 81
2110	Enoch Ghio	2,189 99	2	O. A. Weaver	41 19
1	D. G. Potts	2,437 50	3	A. J. Davis	30 76
2	J. P. Aertsen	524 01	4	W. Cleveland	56 46
3	J. D. Cameron	2,655 57	5	John Brown	78 26
4	J. West	272 07	6	J. T. Brown	31 03
5	J. Willaner	93 75	7	M. W. Strother	\$23 48
6	J. W. Cooper	513 36	8	W. H. Eggborn	150 33
7	S. E. Davis	\$500 00	9	S. I. Reynolds	493 59
8	William Brennick & Co	200 00	2200	U. N. Warren	569 57
9	Same	\$800 00	1	T. S. Vaile	\$33 00
2120	C. Shead	621 43	2	J. D. Marshall	937 50
1	S. E. Chase	\$12 30	3	Francis Conway	83 21
2	H. Major	133 71	4	J. L. McCall	116 85
3	J. W. Clampitt	251 51	5	S. Ingram	\$226 96
4	Samuel A. Riggs	60 00	6	W. C. McMichael	306 25
5	D. S. Baker	\$375 00	7	J. L. Miller	135 30
6	J. Smith	519 06	8	T. C. Coates	156 56
7	M. Bernhard	\$10 48	9	T. H. Cole	87 25
8	C. A. Tabor	35 25	2210	L. D. McMakin	37 86
9	W. A. Hughes	92 24	1	W. I. Maret	15 92
2130	A. S. Mansfield	3,617 86	2	Mary E. Gantt	\$43 51
1	Brevet Brig. Gen. J. J. Dana	2,115 00	3	J. C. Thompson	125 19
2	Bryan Tyson	527 12	4	Henry Garrison	313 47
3	F. Alexander & Son	267 75	5	B. J. Hayes	112 09
4	Matteson & Garland	506 28	6	W. J. Harth	100 00
5	C. H. Sisson	\$1,521 40	7	J. Barnett	137 50
6	J. C. Trescott	715 40	8	A. L. Weber	\$113 55
7	J. A. Broussard	\$80 00	9	J. Ferguson	520 00
8	Lewis Allen	249 05	2220	L. Jackson	265 19
9	A. Richardson	\$147 59	1	T. J. Mills	\$62 33
2140	L. J. Frigerio	720 04	2	Bryan Tyson	374 75
1	Charles Morgan	6,250 00	3	H. Wernke	113 40
2	M. N. Radwich	\$355 76	4	H. Campbell	86 33
3	A. E. Reger	204 79	5	L. D. Hinkley	81 33
4	S. Whitaker	75 17	6	Henry Strong	150 00
5	R. H. McCleave	1,135 97	7	Henry Penrod	107 41
6	Henry Snyder	\$200 00	8	M. S. Wagner	\$67 71
7	M. Keary	1,044 75	9	Edwin Upton	72 50
8	J. W. Morse	7,648 85	2230	S. Reynolds	36 56
9	W. S. Huntington	92 00	1	B. P. Alvord	\$21 75
2150	J. Amberger	26 29	2	Tuller & Parker	114 13
1	Murphy & Clay	99 54	3	A. G. Barnes	79 74
2	J. B. Dawson	67 10	4	H. German	146 31
3	J. W. Rogers	79 04	5	G. W. Hill	39 25
4	S. W. Fisher	312 50	6	M. J. Doole	476 63
5	R. H. McCleave	454 81	7	Samuel Fisher	\$957 98
6	A. J. Douglass	450 00	8	Boyd & Newcomer	612 29
7	Le Grand Lockwood	209 33	9	W. Hamilton	450 00
8	Henry Johnson	345 44	2240	Duncan G. McRay	Cancel'd
9	James Jackson	\$33 46	1	Hoadley, Eno & Co	195 00
2160	A. S. Mansfield	1,358 70	2	C. W. Chapin	59,239 55
1	J. Pettit	654 75	3	D. L. Caldwell	160 14
2	Christopher Chaffee	1,700 00	4	H. Groesbeck	100 00
3	D. M. Prichard	2,412 60	5	W. A. Harney	875 00
4	F. Fortingberry	400 02	6	W. S. Ward	76 69
2165	Brevet Brig. Gen. J. J. Dana	4,068 50	2247	W. A. Dunn	562 06

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FIRST QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
2248	J. R. Emery	\$6,418 75	2331	Henry Shell	\$84 41
9	B. F. Little	997 24	2	J. Dumtree	190 33
2250	G. R. and J. B. Parker	357 50	3	H. M. Scarborough	523 36
1	J. R. Scarborough	101 75	4	C. Boardman	672 99
2	J. C. Fowler	\$54 48	5	S. Bradford	621 33
3	J. W. M. Rhodes	97 50	6	W. W. Dickinson	\$40 00
4	L. D. Hollonquist	28 60	7	T. S. Moore	189 75
5	S. B. Calcutt	625 00	8	Same	622 50
6	J. B. Hicks	46 25	9	M. A. Price	\$418 44
7	Robert McInturff	\$498 40	2340	W. W. Hewins	79 68
8	E. Davis	218 28	1	D. M. Boyd	155 36
9	J. W. Thompson	\$169 48	2	S. W. Hewins	94 80
2260	F. Fortingberry	938 94	3	H. G. Root	63 74
1	C. M. Edmonson	218 45	4	W. Greenwood	\$219 51
2	W. A. Kilpatrick	261 25	5	Not issued	
3	R. Crosby	\$64 50	6	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	4,556 25
4	D. A. Singleton	117 53	7	J. Grubee	\$1,061 48
5	J. H. Caldwell	126 38	8	D. W. Appler	625 00
6	G. Y. Woodward	3,627 34	9	Not issued	
7	William Bilbo	\$29 85	2350	R. Stewart	145 52
8	T. D. Noonan	302 04	1	Not issued	
9	J. H. Caldwell	\$4 51	2	W. McCullough	239 99
2270	M. Colwell	442 98	3	W. Holmes	139 45
1	E. P. Tinker	119 52	4	H. P. Hammett	2,775 00
2	James Lyons	158 87	5	Allen McFarlan	300 00
3	W. W. White	\$294 66	6	A. J. Talmadge	\$224 40
4	Franklin Caldwell	86 10	7	George F. Nesbitt	3,361 00
5	A. R. Garren	\$128 11	8	George Campbell	262 01
6	J. Ford	416 21	9	J. A. Hawthorne	\$56 35
7	J. L. Evans	74 25	2360	S. Hendrickson	89 67
8	T. P. Covington	91 97	1	B. Clark	109 94
9	J. C. Smith	41 75	2	W. H. Campbell	63 74
2280	D. C. Rolling	323 08	3	P. A. Drury	858 06
1	D. McLeod	\$77 50	4	James T. Evans	107 70
2	F. C. Mellon	120 00	5	T. G. Johnson	\$79 95
3	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	250 00	6	G. W. Short	39 54
4	E. M. Williams	167 25	7	M. T. Green	158 56
5	Fielding George	112 16	8	David Epple	228 95
6	D. Willey Littlejohn	48 12	9	Gallaher & Hall	\$452 42
7	Jones & Price	72 00	2370	Willis Bagwell	162 50
8	J. N. Osborn	88 00	1	J. G. Dale	57,279 79
9	V. Dell	104 00	2	Kuhnhardt & Co	15,131 35
2290	Jessup & Moore	4,725 00	3	Oelrich & Co	39,603 17
1	Same	992 50	4	The World Co	42 60
2	Kerby & Cooper	42 00	5	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	628 92
3	William Sudbrock	185 87	6	A. J. Smith	\$395 00
4	S. Cochran	381 75	7	Hughes & Garnassett	697 57
5	R. M. Nelson	3,199 63	8	W. L. McLeod	66 67
6	Posey & Sims	\$223 50	9	F. Keyser	212 48
7	E. M. Clark	285 92	2380	M. A. Southworth	72 00
8	T. R. Montgomery	122 98	1	Y. O. S. Webster	\$202 02
9	R. C. Doss	105 60	2	J. H. Steel	290 07
2300	A. T. Davis	123 75	3	J. Whytock	260 00
1	H. Jacobs	412 25	4	W. P. Allen	55 32
2	H. J. Noe	140 00	5	L. Beardsley	182 18
3	L. Thompson	109 72	6	George Whittington	\$166 25
4	A. A. O'Bear	137 50	7	G. D. Dornin	34 23
5	Sarriel Bailey	\$363 08	8	Caroline Underwood	29 40
6	C. Williams	15 00	9	W. G. Pinkney	30 21
7	Fahnestock & Tate	376 65	2390	George Schnyder	420 00
8	J. P. Henderson	17,883 17	1	W. R. Dickey & Co	854 24
9	Beal, Green & Co	50 13	2	A. Case	318 76
2310	C. Chaffee	838 39	3	R. Humphreys	\$271 24
1	H. W. Hotchin	\$1,942 71	4	S. T. Brewster	545 90
2	T. J. Mills	95 00	5	H. Gasquet	638 00
3	S. O. Buckley	342 02	6	John Ashley	103 42
4	W. W. Stansberry	560 70	7	I. Taylor	444 68
5	Elizabeth A. Crumpton	31 88	8	D. N. Carrington	135 18
6	B. G. Lovejoy	419 34	9	T. Snow & Co	376 97
7	J. W. Stratton	99 50	2400	James Agostine	\$24 36
8	J. G. Sapp	90 00	1	Livingston, Fox & Co	212 43
9	J. H. McCampbell	4,947 23	2	Allen McLane	6,181 72
2320	M. W. Williams	2,923 00	3	Postmaster Gen'l of Canada	17,918 04
1	H. Morgan	6,413 23	4	I. Merchant	120 94
2	D. D. Williamson	4,029 83	5	Malinda Watson	\$87 50
3	E. C. Litchfield	203 08	6	John Haily	778 30
4	W. G. Pittsford	94 15	7	A. M. Gruger	123 09
5	J. T. Hogsett	46 75	8	E. D. Thompson	588 86
6	O. C. Nichols	37 80	9	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	152 00
7	G. E. Wellington	1,125 00	2410	W. H. Gatzmer	1,289 27
8	Samuel Knox	6,557 39	1	R. H. Clark	4249 3
9	G. W. Johnson	\$149 56	2	J. G. Hall	56 14
2330	R. Rogers	179 31	2413	Spofford, Tileston & Co	116 13

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FIRST QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
2414	J. I. Atkinson	\$594 51	2497	J. Hartman	\$151 38
5	F. Alexander	81 90	8	José M. Vela	628 29
6	M. Allen	\$1, 436 06	9	J. Johnsey	433 31
7	S. B. Miles	77 89	2500	James Cruse	116 04
8	Same	64 48	1	J. W. Strickland	131 49
9	J. J. Keegan & Co	16 00	2	Reynolds & Rankin	\$48 00
2420	William Irvin	1, 598 47	3	Wisdon Millsap	\$26 87
1	J. W. Hensley	830 87	4	J. S. Smith	13 38
2	B. K. Sharretts	227 45	5	James Owen	68 75
3	D. Murphy	280 78	6	Daniel E. McCurry	59 14
4	C. P. Johnson	180 18	7	Dempsey & O'Toole	1, 950 00
5	W. C. Hammett	\$269 26	8	M. J. Murray	\$64 25
6	William M. Daily	236 28	9	William Heister	344 84
7	Duncan G. McRay	745 84	2510	C. B. Fisk	338 43
8	James Kelly	50, 000 00	1	Morse, Woodworth & Wil-	
9	W. M. Robertson	287 57		son, \$68 00.	
2430	George Tubb	\$71 00	2	John Whytock	\$5 00
1	Eli Roberts	103 08	3	J. H. Noteware	876 69
2	Bryan Tyson	1, 527 03	4	J. W. Clappitt	\$235 28
3	Andreas Garcia	\$600 00	5	J. F. Tukey	50 00
4	Francis Vallareal	692 93	6	G. A. Neafus	300 00
5	G. H. Phelps	62 25	7	J. H. Dixon	1, 183 07
6	M. Riley	398 71	8	H. M. Vaile	1, 469 87
7	J. E. Phelps	444 43	9	Christop'r W. Dudley	111 14
8	F. E. Spinner	516 64	2520	Durham C. Rollins	163 69
9	Wm. Fitzworth	\$1, 219 83	1	Pugh & Poole	228 24
2440	H. W. Hotchkiss	200 00	2	Benjamin C. Truman	330 96
1	J. D. Kendall	846 83	3	J. C. Blocker	840 57
2	Samuel Smith	125 08	4	Riggs & Co	17, 571 35
3	Henry Major	125 08	5	B. S. Guion	\$675 00
4	G. H. Gowen	\$180 18	6	J. I. Atkinson	28, 750 00
5	J. Gaylor	491 48	7	Same	624 00
6	W. A. Davis	\$127 43	8	W. W. Hewins	85 16
7	R. V. Keller	114 49	9	S. W. Hewins	101 35
8	R. V. Price	\$12 00	2530	H. G. Root	68 13
9	M. C. Bolling	100 00	1	D. M. Boyd	166 07
2450	James H. Gibbs	485 00			
1	D. O. Norton	\$400 00			2, 009, 747 03
2	James F. McKee	650 66			
3	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	581 25			
4	S. B. Brown & Son	1, 050 00			
5	G. Simon	\$229 07			
6	M. Ward	37, 500 00			
7	W. B. Smith	\$75 00			
8	C. Tussig	4, 418 82			
9	C. H. Harford	\$315 93			
2460	J. M. Walling	125 00			
1	W. E. Lovett	8, 298 42			
2	F. K. Wright	1, 582 93			
3	Henderson Collins, jr	401 59			
4	B. C. Truman	\$705 30			
5	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	1, 187 50			
6	Same	\$5, 175 00			
7	P. Copple	43 75			
8	C. L. Wilson	450 00			
9	W. Cunningham	431 50			
2470	Palmer & Green	427 00			
1	A. J. Wood	680 56			
2	J. P. Major	234 29			
3	T. B. Jeter	565 90			
4	William Miller	101 19			
5	James G. Wallace	32 72			
6	I. W. Davis	656 11			
7	W. P. Orme	2, 924 32			
8	C. C. Rich	\$3, 000 00			
9	L. R. Chaffin	56 53			
2480	A. B. Wilbanks	170 62			
1	T. A. Kendig	1, 400 00			
2	F. E. Spinner	16, 683 40			
3	Mrs. E. Aubery	\$372 79			
4	Q. A. Brooks	354 52			
5	H. G. Weibling	75 00			
6	A. P. Surrency	\$156 27			
7	A. Pickering	30 00			
8	F. Kennedy	108 92			
9	John Lewis	394 04			
2490	G. H. Judy	150 04			
1	William Squires	291 42			
2	J. W. Lancaster	401 98			
3	A. A. Cohen	523 09			
4	J. W. Lewis	188 99			
5	L. H. Helphinestine	247 00			
2496	A. M. Barnard	459 95			

To warrants paid, drawn in previous quarters:		
No.		
10027	P. Blackwood	\$80 21
10020	P. Roberts	581 10
10239	J. P. Cook	40 00
10322	James M. Harrison	180 00
10431	Louis R. Choffin	147 48
10479	W. J. Goodwin	260 00
10277	John Wagenfuhe	487 00
10501	William Irvin	364 15
9215	Warren Jackson	149 72
10435	Milton D. Brown	483 23
9836	W. H. Green	2, 500 00
10032	D. E. Robinson	158 46
48	Andrew J. Oliver	808 56
81	John Cosgrove	1, 417 66
106	L. D. H. Currie	753 70
134	Ramsey & Shisler	1, 605 65
159	W. A. Dunn	528 08
170	G. W. Haywood	83 45
210	J. G. Stevens	699 95
249	W. L. Mann	1, 259 69
271	J. Parker	34 26
280	I. M. Hildreth	87 50
304	Vicksburg Republic	32 00
320	John Rench	34 18
328	A. K. Cowgill	50 58
345	F. F. Marx	3, 946 44
355	W. R. Smith	74 75
365	Edwin Hunt	35 09
367	J. H. Gray	36 87
381	J. Gamer	8 25
385	L. W. Davis	6 97
406	W. C. Hammett	250 05
439	C. H. Gowen	86 33
474	F. M. Young	39 58
475	Samuel Stewart	60 92
495	Trexman Gordon	25 82
524	H. H. Sandbothe	5 44
528	E. Mindrup	31 25
532	J. Bradford	90 90
555	Thomas Auld	33 56

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FIRST QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

No.	Warrants paid, &c.—Cont'd.		No.	Warrants paid, &c.—Cont'd.	
578	Lydia Milton.....	\$41 87	1034	A. J. Wood.....	\$750 00
588	W. B. Hunt.....	26 07	5	W. R. Price.....	350 00
646	James J. Orr.....	375 00	6	R. Humphreys.....	281 25
652	Thomas Bilderbeck.....	15 00	7	Fowler & Montgomery.....	431 50
668	J. A. Reid.....	24 59	8	Palmer & Green.....	865 00
675	S. E. Case.....	12 36	9	S. T. Brewster.....	687 50
686	J. Ford.....	211 65	1040	Spaulding & Pike.....	150 00
695	W. L. McLeod.....	63 86	1	G. E. Wellington.....	1, 125 00
698	D. D. Stark.....	1, 420 59	2	Boyd & Newcomb.....	700 00
700	Z. Thompson.....	74 12	3	S. M. Gallup.....	198 75
712	G. H. Brown.....	1, 556 72	4	H. W. Griffin.....	247 50
725	J. W. Sell.....	50 00	5	C. W. Thrall.....	300 00
753	R. H. Gasaway.....	39 20	6	J. W. Davis.....	875 00
755	T. S. Vaile.....	125 44	7	S. Fish.....	1, 148 75
762	Posey & Sims.....	73 50	8	W. J. Dooly.....	930 00
774	S. Clayton.....	17 01	9	C. H. Sisson.....	1, 774 00
785	A. T. Dayton.....	47 60	1050	John Smith.....	625 00
786	E. Davis.....	222 25	1	T. Z. Burns.....	250 00
803	C. C. Palmer.....	34 31	1053	J. O. Forbes.....	200 00
810	T. R. Temple.....	2 37	4	W. C. Trescott.....	725 00
825	W. King, jr.....	127 27	5	C. B. Woolley.....	125 00
845	Doble & Ruffee.....	10, 500 00	6	J. Couch.....	732 00
852	James Maloney.....	197 50	7	Charles Shead.....	700 00
853	W. C. Kyle.....	93 65	8	P. Powell.....	600 00
859	G. M. Putty.....	95 77	9	L. H. Helphinstine.....	250 00
862	D. S. Phelan.....	26 02	1060	W. Miller.....	123 50
866	M. D. Brown.....	339 22	1	A. M. Barnard.....	620 00
871	E. E. Topping.....	24 00	2	J. A. Ellison.....	598 00
875	Edmund Goren.....	135 20	3	M. Riley.....	462 00
880	M. D. Rhodes.....	533 90	1065	C. G. Bryan.....	450 00
881	James H. Gibbs.....	432 56	6	L. W. Miller.....	537 50
884	James Harrington.....	8, 941 21	1069	W. E. Lovett.....	8, 375 00
889	G. H. Phillips.....	62 25	1072	J. M. Bessel.....	125 00
892	J. S. Sanders.....	47 50	3	Duncan Cameron.....	325 00
911	Temple & Kelly.....	287 50	1075	Brandry & Noblett.....	500 00
921	Hale, Crosby & Co., & Min- son.....	196 15	6	W. L. Barnard.....	125 00
927	E. P. Poteet.....	68 07	1078	C. Minturn.....	1, 000 01
928	C. A. Dale.....	67 70	1080	H. M. Newhall.....	2, 800 00
930	Lewis McLane.....	8, 999 49	1	B. M. Hartshorn.....	8, 250 00
933	W. B. H. Dodson.....	365 41	2	Henry Stooker.....	7 05
938	T. P. Covington.....	82 56	1084	R. F. Kennedy.....	5 76
939	J. C. Smith.....	42 77	1086	M. Calwell.....	443 75
946	J. W. Hunter.....	208 25	7	John Lewis.....	443 75
947	E. La Rue.....	3, 568 59	8	G. Simon.....	287 50
948	S. C. Davis.....	480 78	9	George H. Judy.....	290 80
950	H. Jacobs.....	412 25	1090	W. Squires.....	300 00
951	H. J. Noe.....	140 00	1093	B. C. Truman.....	700 72
952	N. W. Gentry.....	423 75	1094	W. Heisler.....	475 00
953	R. C. Bates.....	953 24	1096	J. W. Lewis.....	121 00
955	P. Copple.....	43 75	1101	A. Young.....	578 23
957	B. R. Almond.....	21 25	2	W. E. H. Wright.....	123 91
960	T. C. Hall.....	494 12	3	S. L. Burns.....	474 09
961	Benono Wheat.....	77 53	1113	George Tubb.....	21 12
963	J. O. Caskey.....	283 39	1114	J. C. Brady.....	118 33
965	C. Knauer.....	10 48	1118	M. T. Kykendall.....	80 75
967	Gallaher & Caldwell.....	99 50	1125	J. H. Steel.....	451 25
968	Gallaher & Hall.....	704 67	1128	Ballard & Spangler.....	117 56
969	Samuel B. Palmer.....	108 91	1129	J. Ford.....	136 27
975	Henry Eggers.....	42 95	1132	N. Johnson.....	709 50
976	George W. Gordon.....	156 00	3	W. H. Bishop.....	118 75
979	S. Bailey.....	381 80	4	James Low.....	797 50
980	Richard Freeman.....	910 00	5	R. Watkins.....	23 75
983	J. W. Lawman.....	26 00	6	J. C. Valkman.....	100 00
985	Mary E. Gantt.....	43 50	7	L. W. Williams.....	93 75
986	R. Stewart.....	23 75	8	R. Williams.....	1, 437 50
993	Allen McFarlan.....	300 00	1141	J. Lee.....	97 50
999	S. Ingram.....	124 50	1143	M. Bernice.....	125 00
1000	D. A. Fosket.....	80 86	4	J. F. Tukey.....	50 00
1009	W. C. Hammett.....	242 00	5	G. W. Warren.....	1, 187 50
1014	A. Munzenberger.....	358 65	6	V. P. Morrow.....	425 00
1015	J. H. Light.....	275 00	7	F. Kennedy.....	125 00
1017	T. B. Jeter.....	275 00	8	C. Grainger.....	2, 300 00
1018	H. P. Hammett.....	2, 650 00	9	W. W. Marsh.....	1 66
1020	George Rose.....	100 00	1150	W. H. Morgan.....	472 03
1024	D. M. Field.....	1, 576 00	1153	W. P. Manner.....	51 49
1026	Hughes & Garmossett.....	750 00	1154	W. G. McGlathey.....	633 33
7	E. B. Hopkinson.....	200 00	1156	T. J. Mills.....	95 00
8	Phillip & Gregory.....	400 00	7	W. Irvin.....	739 16
9	G. I. Taggart.....	687 50	8	A. O'Broyn.....	52 50
1030	Henry Johnson.....	367 50	9	S. O. Buckley.....	84 10
1	George D. Dornin.....	150 00	1161	Thomas Kelly.....	2 26
2	W. Montgomery.....	249 75	1164	A. Young.....	1, 594 06
1033	E. D. Thompson.....	700 00	5	J. S. Coy.....	88 18
			1169	W. H. Sheaver.....	130 10

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FIRST QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

FIRST QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

Outstanding warrants drawn on different depositaries in sundry quarters.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Treasurer U. S.	1st quarter, 1856 ..	3155	\$2 00	\$1, 075 77
	2d quarter, 1867 ..	8483	71 64	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	635	9 43	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2017	30 74	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2018	11 72	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2022	51 59	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2078	72 86	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2080	100 78	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2096	39 20	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2177	230 50	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2185	3 27	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2186	12 14	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2189	24 75	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2190	28 59	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2197	23 48	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2305	363 08	
Assistant treasurer U. S., New York, N. Y. .	1st quarter, 1857 ..	1275	75 00	41, 746 60
	2d quarter, 1857 ..	2670	119 01	
	2d quarter, 1858 ..	2166	119 61	
	2d quarter, 1859 ..	9974	81 41	
	3d quarter, 1859 ..	1070	12 97	
	3d quarter, 1859 ..	1677	148 62	
	4th quarter, 1859 ..	2371	328 17	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	1783	16 68	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	1816	44 95	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4139	75 25	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4141	100 00	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4365	199 63	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4672	78 00	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4673	99 24	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4674	112 39	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4683	60 00	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4704	255 07	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4871	123 61	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4875	163 15	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4929	267 85	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4930	141 53	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4980	43 51	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4984	47 04	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	5137	60 16	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5465	110 87	
	2d quarter, 1862 ..	980	355 58	
	3d quarter, 1862 ..	1387	97 44	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	3925	313 92	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9195	2, 693 41	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9527	6 30	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	211	225 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1503	64 66	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1540	50 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1731	62 50	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2400	24 36	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2466	5, 175 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2526	28, 750 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2527	624 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2528	85 16	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2529	101 35	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2530	68 13	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2531	166 07	
Assistant treasurer United States, Philadelphia, Pa.	4th quarter, 1854 ..	4907	22 52	
	3d quarter, 1855 ..	9668	166 98	
	3d quarter, 1855 ..	9673	10 25	
	4th quarter, 1855 ..	1336	13 94	
	4th quarter, 1856 ..	9337	51 87	
	1st quarter, 1857 ..	9353	86 52	
	2d quarter, 1857 ..	2988	4 50	
	2d quarter, 1858 ..	1081	68 96	
	1st quarter, 1859 ..	9465	66 66	
	1st quarter, 1860 ..	4025	59 75	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	2479	63 72	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4361	87 19	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4836	69 11	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4951	12 25	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4961	12 59	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	5035	101 92	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5287	22 27	

FIRST QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant treasurer United States, Philadelphia, Pa	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5302	\$71 66	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5384	125 00	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	6953	155 19	
	3d quarter, 1861 ..	6989	72 31	
	3d quarter, 1861 ..	7462	85 62	
	4th quarter, 1865 ..	1233	4 06	
	4th quarter, 1865 ..	1537	2, 867 94	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4572	114 56	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10003	25 00	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10304	273 25	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1489	12 74	
	.....	1521	52 91	
	.....	1530	19 09	
	.....	1757	60 59	
	.....	1909	197 50	
	.....	1935	8 61	
Assistant treasurer United States, Boston, Mass.	2d quarter, 1865 ..	5873	68 00	\$5, 067 03
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2425	269 26	
Assistant treasurer United States, St. Louis, Mo.	2d quarter, 1855 ..	8756	18 24	337 26
	1st quarter, 1858 ..	8479	81 00	
	4th quarter, 1858 ..	6510	10 88	
	3d quarter, 1859 ..	1305	92 20	
	1st quarter, 1860 ..	4271	137 50	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	1467	10 00	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5891	14 50	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	6340½	78 68	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	6350	34 75	
	2d quarter, 1862 ..	539	27 41	
	2d quarter, 1863 ..	3556	22 58	
	4th quarter, 1863 ..	4471	2 29	
	4th quarter, 1863 ..	4871	15 38	
	1st quarter, 1864 ..	5780	15 76	
	2d quarter, 1864 ..	6493	17 27	
	4th quarter, 1864 ..	7869	15 00	
	1st quarter, 1865 ..	8918	131 58	
	2d quarter, 1865 ..	9958	8 77	
	3d quarter, 1865 ..	246	8 68	
	1st quarter, 1866 ..	2547	9 94	
	2d quarter, 1866 ..	2780	68 03	
	4th quarter, 1866 ..	5387	39 74	
	4th quarter, 1866 ..	5695	26 69	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	6379	23 90	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	6789	20 36	
	2d quarter, 1867 ..	7855	55 70	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9271	36 22	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10352	27 31	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	325	57 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	466	55 13	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	531	450 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	616	173 75	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	653	12 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	656	17 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1083	50 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1151	155 47	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1617	20 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1620	80 04	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1625	20 53	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1655	20 04	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1671	14 62	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1678	287 89	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1681	5 60	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1697	58 08	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1809	17 50	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1811	15 04	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1820	29 12	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1826	18 75	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1871	12 50	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1872	50 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1874	17 50	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1883	30 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1885	8 09	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1891	52 47	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1894	4 53	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1904	22 17	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1951	26 45	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1971	71 00	

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

FIRST QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant treasurer United States, St. Louis, Mo	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1978	\$15 45	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2006	136 87	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2007	170 72	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2057	104 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2060	100 74	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2101	9 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2121	12 30	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2127	10 48	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2128	32 25	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2159	33 46	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2201	33 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2228	67 71	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2231	21 25	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2336	40 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2365	79 95	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2369	452 42	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2416	77 89	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2418	64 48	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2446	127 43	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2448	12 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2457	75 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2467	43 75	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2472	234 29	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2487	30 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2497	151 38	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2504	13 38	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2505	68 75	
Assistant treasurer United States, San Francisco, Cal				\$5, 122 18
	2d quarter, 1860 ..	6744	23 70	
	2d quarter, 1862 ..	787	1, 222 50	
	2d quarter, 1862 ..	1701	298 85	
	1st quarter, 1863 ..	5543	7 00	
	1st quarter, 1866 ..	1903	42 00	
	2d quarter, 1866 ..	2648	2, 060 87	
	2d quarter, 1866 ..	2665	75 00	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	7160	14 00	
	2d quarter, 1867 ..	7685	420 00	
	2d quarter, 1867 ..	8953	187 25	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	231	341 41	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	414	3, 993 88	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1068	873 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1070	187 25	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1071	215 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1091	425 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1092	100 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1097	116 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1098	891 25	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1131	237 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1139	1, 625 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1140	1, 450 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1142	316 25	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1177	450 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1311	600 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1642	248 59	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1643	567 30	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1710	352 28	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1849	187 50	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1852	75 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1855	187 25	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1856	46 60	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1857	125 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1902	290 44	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1973	375 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1974	160 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1977	512 50	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1987	670 74	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1988	105 75	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1989	661 88	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1990	23 75	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1991	85 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1992	85 82	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1994	1, 236 99	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2055	1, 625 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2064	9 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2119	800 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2125	375 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2135	1, 521 40	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2146	200 00	

FIRST QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant treasurer United States, San Francisco, Cal	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2237	\$957 98	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2238	612 29	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2239	450 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2270	442 98	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2376	395 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2377	697 57	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2387	34 23	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2390	420 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2393	271 24	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2394	545 90	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2395	638 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2396	103 42	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2406	778 30	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2408	588 86	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2419	16 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2436	398 71	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2455	229 07	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2459	315 93	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2460	125 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2461	8, 298 42	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2464	705 30	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2468	450 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2469	431 50	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2470	427 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2471	680 56	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2474	101 19	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2476	656 11	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2478	3, 000 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2479	56 53	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2483	372 79	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2484	354 52	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2488	108 92	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2489	394 04	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2490	150 04	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2491	291 42	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2492	401 98	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2493	523 09	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2494	188 99	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2495	247 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2496	459 95	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2503	26 87	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2508	64 25	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2509	344 84	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2511	68 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2514	235 28	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2515	50 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2522	330 96	
				\$54, 141 03
Assistant treasurer United States, Charleston, S. C	3d quarter, 1854 ..	3765	12 21	
	4th quarter, 1854 ..	5508	83 00	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	987	2 21	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4567	2, 473 11	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10347	446 20	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	99	127 61	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1198	120 79	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1551	42 50	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1574	49 87	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1585	27 51	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1594	94 24	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1596	30 34	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1911	20 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2104	23 20	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2205	226 96	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2212	43 51	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2218	113 55	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2252	54 48	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2257	498 40	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2273	294 66	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2275	128 11	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2276	416 21	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2281	77 50	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2315	31 88	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	4330	179 31	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2344	219 51	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2356	224 40	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2359	56 35	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2370	162 50	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2378	66 67	

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

FIRST QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant treasurer United States, Charleston, S. C	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2389	\$30 21	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2407	123 09	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2473	565 90	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2475	32 72	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2486	156 27	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2506	59 14	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2517	1, 183 07	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2519	111 14	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2520	163 69	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2525	675 00	
Assistant treasurer United States, New Orleans, La.	2d quarter, 1866 ..	2807	98 75	\$9, 457 02
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	3805	30 39	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4073	66 55	
	4th quarter, 1866 ..	4799	72 13	
	2d quarter, 1867 ..	9030	13 16	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9922	35 00	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10208	469 84	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10451	260 23	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	27	183 77	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	809	480 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	848	131 35	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	850	219 11	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1258	56 25	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1365	550 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1373	73 50	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1471	263 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1566	47 75	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1957	47 60	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2003	887 42	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2117	500 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2137	80 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2139	147 59	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2142	355 76	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2221	62 33	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2259	169 48	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2260	938 94	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2261	218 45	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2263	64 50	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2264	117 53	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2265	126 38	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2267	29 85	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2269	4 51	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2296	223 50	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2297	285 92	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2298	122 98	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2299	105 60	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2300	123 75	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2301	412 25	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2302	140 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2303	109 72	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2311	1, 942 71	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2312	95 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2313	342 02	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2314	560 70	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2329	149 56	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2339	418 44	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2347	1, 061 48	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2381	202 02	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2386	166 25	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2388	29 40	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2405	87 50	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2416	1, 436 06	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2420	1, 598 47	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2421	830 87	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2430	71 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2431	103 08	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2433	600 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2434	692 93	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2435	62 25	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2439	1, 219 83	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2440	200 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2441	846 83	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2444	180 18	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2451	400 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2452	650 66	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2480	170 62	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2498	628 20	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2499	433 31	

FIRST QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant treasurer United States, New Orleans, La	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2500	\$116 04	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2501	131 49	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2512	5 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2516	300 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2518	1,469 87	
				\$25,526 61
First National Bank, Washington, D. C.	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2521	228 24	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2523	840 57	
				1,068 81
First National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa.	3d quarter, 1866 ..	3884	.....	140 83
Depository United States, Louisville, Ky ..	4th quarter, 1857 ..	6332	9 71	
	4th quarter, 1857 ..	6333	189 70	
				199 41
Assistant treasurer United States, New Orleans, La.—Old account. Same as in second quarter, 1864				106,790 30
Depository United States, Little Rock, Ark.—Old account. Same as in second quarter, 1864				39,656 33
Depository United States, Galveston, Tex.	4th quarter, 1860 ..	1410	.....	219 81
First National Bank, Burlington, Vt.	2d quarter, 1867 ..	8735	.....	25 27
Depository United States, Buffalo, N. Y.	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10261	.....	3,426 65
Total outstanding				294,000 91

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

FIRST QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

Reported to the credit of the Treasurer United States in the several depositories for the service of the Post Office Department, March 31, 1868.

	Balance.	Overdrawn.
Treasurer United States, Washington, D. C.....	\$21, 678 47	
Assistant treasurer United States, New York, N. Y.....	195, 940 01	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	28, 167 19	
Boston, Mass.....	62, 934 89	
St. Louis, Mo.....	30, 678 53	
San Francisco, Cal.....	122, 657 71	
Charleston, S. C.....	37, 086 91	
New Orleans, La.....	76, 660 49	
Depository United States, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	641 82	
Chicago, Ill.....	3, 935 95	
St. Paul, Minn.....	1, 012 66	
Baltimore, Md.....	34 57	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	590 13	
Olympia, W. T.....	18 00	
First National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.....	569 68	
Memphis, Tenn.....	1 44	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	177 69	
Burlington, Vt.....	63 52	
Galveston, Texas.....	44 00	
Washington, D. C.....	223 45	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	58 84	
Concord, N. H.....	20 00	
National Bank of Texas, Galveston, Texas.....	19 99	
Raleigh National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.....	2, 133 19	
Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va.....	716 71	
San Antonio National Bank, San Antonio, Texas.....	104 00	
Second National Bank, Leavenworth, Kan.....	491 50	
Merchants' National Bank, Little Rock, Ark.....	335 50	
Savannah, Ga.....	784 79	
Point Pleasant, W. Va.....	285 05	
First National Bank, Leavenworth, Kan.....		\$57 71
	598, 069 68	57 71
Less overdrawn.....	57 71	
Available balance.....	598, 011 97	
Unavailable:		
Depository United States, Savannah, Ga.....	205 76	
Depository United States, Little Rock, Ark.....	1, 896 53	
Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D. C.....	4, 336 00	
Depository United States, Galveston, Tex.....		136 45
Assistant treasurer United States, New Orleans, La.—Old account.....		75, 625 86
	604, 450 26	75, 762 31
Less overdrawn.....	75, 762 31	
Treasurer's balance.....	528, 687 95	

RECAPITULATION.

To balance on hand as per last report.....	\$1, 333, 003 86	
To receipts, (see page 97 of this report).....	1, 708, 285 29	
By warrants paid during first quarter, 1868.....		\$2, 218, 600 29
By outstanding warrants.....	\$294, 000 91	
By balance subject to draft.....	528, 687 95	
		822, 688 86
	3, 041, 289 15	3, 041, 289 15
Warrants for receipts from postmasters and others, first quarter, 1868.....	3, 459, 914 84	
And counter-warrants for the disbursement of the same by order of Post Office Department.....		3, 459, 914 84

OFFICE TREASURER UNITED STATES, Washington, D. C.

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

FIRST QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

Treasurer's account, first quarter, 1868.

Amount of warrants paid.....	\$2,009,747 03	
Add outstanding warrants.....	109,113 10	
	<u>2,118,860 13</u>	

Auditor's account.

Amount of warrants credited the Treasurer.....	2,120,861 11	
Add warrant No. 212, dated February 24, 1868, drawn for \$43 51, registered \$43 50.....	01	
Add warrant No. 2170, dated February 25, 1868, drawn for \$3,498 14, registered \$3,498 13.....	01	
	<u>2,120,861 13</u>	
Deduct warrant No. 2000, drawn for \$1,216 25, registered \$3,216 25.....		
Deduct warrant No. 2341, drawn for \$155 36, registered \$156 36.....	2,001 00	
	<u>2,118,860 13</u>	

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

I certify that the foregoing account of the Treasurer of the United States for his receipts and expenditures for the service of the Post Office Department for the quarter ended March 31, 1868, has been examined in this office and found correct.

J. J. MARTIN, Auditor.

The Post Office Department in account with the Treasurer of the United States for receipts and expenditures for the second quarter, 1868.

No.	To warrants paid, viz:		No.	To warrants paid, viz:	
2532	W. A. Nester	\$122 75	2614	Christopher Chaffee	\$3,971 16
3	M. Bernier	112 15	5	Samuel Smith	133 71
4	Simon Mace	50 25	6	J. P. M. Epping	125 73
5	George Campbell	71 04	7	Marshall Smith	224 31
6	J. H. White	409 97	8	George A. Reynolds	375 00
7	Barlow & Sanderson	295 39	9	C. G. Bryant	\$418 93
8	Same	33,548 50	2620	J. E. Cathbert	3,375 00
9	Same	20,600 25	1	J. P. Corprew	3,056 25
2540	H. W. Campbell	68 13	2	A. E. & C. E. Tilton	4,841 38
1	B. Clark	142 53	3	O. H. Crandall	711 06
2	Wells, Fargo & Co.	91,250 00	4	W. A. Walker	4,275 00
3	Same	3,317 75	5	J. T. Chidester	14,892 22
4	J. J. Tracy	96,250 00	6	N. N. Willis	36 90
5	Wells, Fargo & Co.	78,221 70	7	J. R. Keene	227 58
6	Parker & Tuller	14,920 00	8	J. M. Thompson	124 11
7	Same	30,693 75	9	W. S. Alexander	170 15
8	Barlow & Sanderson	30,000 00	2630	W. W. Bond	937 50
9	William S. Huntington	17,416 82	1	J. T. Buck	25
2550	Riggs & Co.	65,210 14	2	F. W. Shaurte	387 16
1	W. A. Skinner	498 00	3	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	5,125 00
2	J. W. Hunter	329 03	4	J. T. Rouse	848 46
3	B. D. Dwinnell	264 01	5	A. S. Seeley	\$1,029 78
4	Lewis Johnson & Co.	110 34	6	M. W. Yarrington	918 75
5	Bennett Pike	105 00	7	D. Wellington	7,815 00
6	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	272 80	8	H. Major	25 88
7	John Kempf	640 41	9	J. More	11 73
8	Elias Morton	588 73	2640	F. F. Marx	475 00
9	Francis Keyser	295 68	1	H. M. Ellsworth	\$700 00
2560	L. Beardsley	189 70	2	F. P. Sawyer	1,640 11
1	M. N. Falls	4,483 98	3	W. S. Huntington	531 25
2	Same	1,081 39	4	Geo. E. Wellington	\$1,125 00
3	J. L. Atkinson	800 00	5	Luke Haynie	\$22 98
4	G. F. Nesbitt	5,494 48	6	C. F. Faddey	174 52
5	James Kelly	50,000 00	7	Lewis Webster	60 00
6	G. F. Nesbitt	85,794 94	8	W. S. Huntington	1,462 50
7	Wells, Fargo & Co.	28,869 54	9	Jessup & Moore	4,725 00
8	George K. Otis	6,250 00	2650	W. W. McAffe	\$41 90
9	Same	18,750 00	1	J. A. Reticker	118 65
2570	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	4,575 00	2	S. F. Barnes	574 39
1	George F. Nesbitt & Co.	79 30	3	George Robertson	6,221 10
2	J. J. Kelly	230 00	4	F. P. Sawyer	940 92
3	James Kelly	460 00	5	Frederick Otto	1,348 00
4	J. W. Light	542 86	6	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	2,293 75
5	James H. Fuller	61 28	7	George W. Warren	1,138 60
6	F. E. Spinner	1,836 24	8	George S. Brow	4,500 00
7	Same	121 14	9	Riggs & Co.	2,333 33
8	Same	30 00	2660	Henry Greathouse and	
9	Same	30 00		Samuel Kelly	\$8,000 00
2580	Same	21 87	1	George F. Nesbit & Co.	35 30
1	W. J. Palmer	7,110 98	2	Fairbank & Co.	150 00
2	H. H. McCulloch	5,873 49	3	A. T. Lusk	249 50
3	A. Munzenburger	377 10	4	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	11,992 50
4	S. C. L. Williams	115 38	5	Same	1,906 87
5	Henry McMahon	346 14	6	Onslow Stearns	2,084 05
6	Claghorn & Cunningham	1,500 00	7	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	2,137 50
7	Thaddeus D. Love	347 73	8	W. H. Barbour	1,250 00
8	H. W. Corbitt	43,627 90	9	John Boyle	1,060 00
9	D. A. Fosket	714 50	2670	W. F. R. Cropper	112 89
2590	Charles P. Johnson	192 61	1	J. W. Clampitt	251 51
1	S. H. Knapp	50 00	2	C. Williman	1,943 00
2	Elias Kirk	92 50	3	Clinton B. Fisk	986 58
3	John Ford	46 25	4	C. Chaffe	974 45
4	Robert Leech	2,579 60	5	H. M. Vaile, (Cancelled)	
5	William M. Daily	240 81	6	F. P. Sawyer	3,270 80
6	J. Gayler	267 46	7	E. A. Barber	3,571 87
7	D. K. Sharretts	219 97	8	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	3,537 50
8	T. S. Moore	521 43	9	Same	482 87
9	Thomas P. Jackson	446 08	2680	John Cosgrove	\$1,450 00
2600	J. M. Roberts	452 19	1	H. M. Vaile	10,000 00
1	George Mattingly	4,903 00	2	Same	5,812 76
2	St. Louis Dispatch	42 00	3	James Kelly	50,000 00
3	Q. A. Brooks	\$331 71	4	Allen McLane	83,333 33
4	W. C. Hammett	251 51	5	E. T. Clemmons	776 63
5	W. A. Davis	99 16	6	Mrs. Julia A. Shan-	
6	Allen McLane	37,500 00		kins	\$475 00
7	Charles H. Gowen	210 61	7	A. B. Hemenway	150 00
8	R. C. Bates	483 12	8	W. A. Denton	134 53
9	Riggs & Co.	6,250 00	9	Emanuel Small	43 75
2610	C. Grainger	2,274 29	2690	T. P. Kennard	174 39
1	Emerson Gaylord	7,450 00	1	J. E. Brown	37 26
2	E. W. Taylor	638 75	2	J. J. Febber	309 49
2613	J. E. Reeside	651 56	2693	L. H. Young	27 45

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SECOND QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
2694	S. E. Case	\$12 29	2777	F. W. Deane	\$105 00
5	W. W. Marsh	46 30	8	J. & E. Brooks	149 04
6	J. C. Kennett	36 75	9	Enoch Hartpence	30 40
7	T. D. Shepherd	36 83	2780	Michael Gerhart	\$3 94
8	J. A. Hawks	222 35	1	James Tayler	31 74
9	B. P. Alward	18 27	2	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	3,885 00
2700	O. Diving	87 07	3	H. G. Root	65 93
1	C. Smith	69 73	4	W. W. Hewins	82 42
2	C. C. Foote	50 00	5	D. M. Boyd	160 72
3	George E. Sawyer	45 28	6	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	3,156 25
4	E. Upton	36 25	7	J. M. Dick	6,170 62
5	J. C. McKibbin	3,000 00	8	J. P. Aerlsen	537 83
6	Same	3,000 00	9	D. Wills	167 51
7	M. S. Wagner	58 09	2790	J. D. Cameron	2,672 43
8	J. Jackson	\$16 56	1	M. P. Hutchinson	1,788 18
9	Henry Penrod	45 61	2	J. Huddell	377 93
2710	R. H. Gasaway	42 50	3	George Reinhart	14 60
1	G. B. Hall	6 21	4	James M. Lacey	82 76
2	Henry Strong	\$32 07	5	John Stallman and Ann M. Stallman	53 16
3	L. D. Hinkley	72 46	6	S. E. Hartranft	210 42
4	T. C. Hill	\$423 26	7	W. A. Nester	76 28
5	B. Wheat	85 21	8	A. E. Dougherty	125 00
6	George Amey	21 35	9	Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. J. Dana	2,166 25
7	Gallaher & Caldwell	62 48	2800	Same	123 00
8	S. B. Palmer	\$118 40	1	C. T. & F. W. Hatch	61 74
9	S. Clayton	9 51	2	Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. J. Dana	165 67
2720	Heasley & Bollinger	84 53	3	J. R. Kendrick	1,003 85
1	A. J. Oliver	43 50	4	Henry Keyes	1,258 10
2	M. S. Snyder	114 69	5	J. B. Page	3,569 21
3	A. J. Selleg	113 03	6	M. D. Benson	843 61
4	L. C. Lamberson	99 95	7	R. Edmond	1,365 90
5	V. W. Parker	480 93	8	S. W. Hewins	98 08
6	R. Stewart	1,249 31	9	B. Clarke	113 73
7	D. S. Richardson	256 86	2810	H. W. Campbell	65 93
8	T. T. Firth	10,205 97	1	L. B. Norris	2,782 85
9	A. Horner	8,038 02	2	P. J. Nichols	39 92
2730	J. D. Cameron	4,392 58	3	Francis M. Dare	15 13
1	T. L. Jewett	7,021 36	4	Enoch Moore	55 10
2	C. J. Stockbridge	438 12	5	Samuel W. Pusey	8 18
3	R. H. McCleave	164 01	6	J. M. Woodward	21 28
4	B. C. Pruman	353 77	7	Stephen Taylor	34 91
5	Frank Kenyon	\$10 00	8	Henry Taylor	16 55
6	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	3,267 50	9	Enoch Davis	220 21
7	Price, Hine & Tupper	12,992 26	2820	F. C. Foster	32 75
8	J. H. Lambert	30 72	1	J. W. Thompson	64 35
9	C. C. Chaffee	4,375 00	2	G. H. Phillips	62 25
2740	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	1,675 00	3	J. M. Thompson	\$200 00
1	J. F. Witt	1,670 44	4	Tyson & Steed	397 86
2	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	165 00	5	A. Fleetwood	98 52
3	W. P. Smith	258 92	6	James Crouse	114 33
4	John Peck	396 97	7	J. W. Strickland	\$136 75
5	R. R. Saulter	94 93	8	F. Fortingberry	550 70
6	F. A. Campbell	97 53	9	C. M. Edmonson	151 85
7	W. B. Berry & Co.	\$275 18	2830	W. A. Kilpatrick	261 25
8	Johnson & Sherrell	277 26	1	M. S. Alexander	166 84
9	G. W. Gresham	\$119 29	2	Prince Searey	49 00
2750	John Gordon	100 00	3	G. W. Holliday	\$64 55
1	Eliza E. Freeman	196 36	4	J. S. Buchanan	355 46
2	Martin G. Brady	100 95	5	J. T. Buck	75 00
3	A. J. Talmadge	125 00	6	Manuel Liberty	385 00
4	George W. Stevens	66 32	7	Welch & Robb	35 00
5	A. W. Kersey	75 00	8	J. M. Murphy	9 00
6	W. A. Frazee	\$15 00	9	F. Reyser	218 40
7	J. G. Alexander	104 14	2840	L. H. Hershfield	1,750 00
8	A. P. Surrency	\$64 79	1	Same	3,173 07
9	F. H. Brooks	66 47	2	C. Chaffe	\$1,389 50
2760	T. S. Hickman	125 00	3	N. C. Bryson	3,013 12
1	Bryan Tyson	44 14	4	Bryan Tyson	275 00
2	Tyson & Langford	187 90	5	E. N. Dickerson	1,029 96
3	H. Rogers	20 95	6	John Brewer	20 19
4	George Darling	19 78	7	C. C. Palmer	\$65 91
5	Emery Lilley	222 06	8	J. W. Bennett	12 95
6	W. G. Pinkey	150 00	9	C. C. Saunderson	37 70
7	Ella Fling	85 49	2850	L. S. Reynolds	21 25
8	Henry Riley	23 63	1	J. M. Cunningham	11 91
9	A. E. Pitt	8 23	2	John Corwin	40 32
2770	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	6,236 25	3	J. W. Swezey	62 68
1	Same	1,187 50	4	J. H. & J. M. Overton	16 71
2	Same	90 00	5	B. S. Newton	33 37
3	D. H. Paige	3,463 75	6	W. S. Hudson	14 64
4	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	250 00	7	T. B. Olmsted	\$31 96
5	W. Cole, jr	\$13 62	2858	G. H. Lott	92 32
2776	W. P. Allen	42 57			

DR.

SECOND QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

No.	To warrants paid, viz:		No.	To warrants paid, viz:	
2859	J. J. Stevens.....	\$174 58	2942	Riggs & Co.....	\$2,000 00
2860	T. T. Church.....	192 66	3	L. M. Price.....	3,125 00
1	William Foster.....	302 61	4	J. G. Stevens.....	483 36
2	D. M. Field.....	458 61	5	J. Van Woert.....	44 25
3	H. Groesbeck.....	47 65	6	H. J. Southmayer.....	2,071 37
4	H. G. Weibling.....	37 50	7	J. H. Jabriskie.....	116 74
5	T. P. Jackson.....	42 13	8	T. Herring.....	258 81
6	F. E. Smith.....\$65 65		9	R. John Everett.....	81 25
7	E. C. Manning.....	23 95	2950	S. B. Miles.....\$51 12	
8	J. O. Kaskey.....\$273 77		1	Henry Daniels.....	365 86
9	J. S. Lands.....	226 61	2	A. E. & C. E. Tilton.....	5,142 50
2870	W. J. Ellis.....	44 16	3	H. M. Vaile.....	176 56
1	H. A. Champney.....	21 70	4	Same.....	1,927 47
2	J. M. Beatney.....	174 88	5	W. B. King & Co.....	259 56
3	L. Beardsley.....	190 48	6	R. T. Long.....	68 54
4	J. H. Fuller.....\$43 08		7	Same.....	187 61
5	George Tubb.....	71 00	8	S. B. Severs.....	1,074 47
6	Eli Roberts.....	103 08	9	W. Flanagan.....	20 81
7	Bryan Tyson.....\$1,482 56		2960	J. J. Errickson.....	158 50
8	David Lemoine.....	84 36	1	Freeman Gordon.....\$24 76	
9	Hon. John Hill.....\$30 00		2	J. H. Lane.....	45 37
2880	R. W. Clark.....	30 00	3	J. Edens.....	47 00
1	W. S. Lincoln.....	70 00	4	John More.....	11 15
2	G. V. Lawrence.....	30 00	5	O. S. Featherling.....	21 09
3	Bryan Tyson.....	228 04	6	J. Williams.....	5 53
4	R. Crosby.....\$32 25		7	John Kern.....	31 26
5	Harlan, Hollingsworth & Co.....	1,212 50	8	William King.....	88 52
6	James McFadden, jr.....	49 50	9	Bryan Tyson.....	567 51
7	E. Houston.....	1,860 00	2970	P. S. Rutledge.....	600 00
8	H. P. Butler. (Canceled).....		1	B. F. Cole.....	54 47
9	James P. Evans.....	71 05	2	E. S. Low.....	107 89
2890	James C. Morris.....	164 57	3	J. Havens.....	25 85
1	J. C. Addison.....	232 89	4	J. R. Slack.....	143 35
2	Daniel E. McCurry.....	59 21	5	George Fred. McLellan.....	751 80
3	Lewis Farrow.....	101 23	6	Samuel Lawrence.....	137 59
4	W. J. Luce.....	13 71	7	J. L. Atkinson.....	17 88
5	B. F. Parker.....	284 06	8	George W. Cowperthwait.....	27 86
6	F. Conway.....	161 32	9	Samuel Bishop.....	131 72
7	Same.....	76 96	2980	J. G. Stiles.....	57 39
8	C. R. Holland.....	28 67	1	Benjamin K. Sharretts.....	241 75
9	E. C. Litchfield.....	214 10	2	D. Murphy.....	549 06
2900	Thomas Maxwell.....\$252 00		3	George T. Smith.....	61 50
1	W. P. Nixon.....	314 20	4	J. W. Perrine.....	206 66
2	R. A. Wilson.....	202 23	5	G. A. Neafus.....	300 00
3	W. H. B. Marcrom.....	92 42	6	Lewis Allen.....	250 00
4	N. W. Griswold.....	136 30	7	W. A. Skinner.....	386 57
5	James L. Lawson.....	149 10	8	A. Richardson.....	130 29
6	J. B. Agee.....	102 12	9	L. G. Frigerio.....	702 83
7	Kerr & Rice.....	150 73	2990	Charles Morgan.....	6,240 00
8	R. Rineaid.....	195 01	1	R. G. Brice.....	859 24
9	A. P. Green.....	266 97	2	G. W. Thompson.....\$425 00	
2910	Thomas Applebury.....	106 34	3	W. A. Caldwell.....	6,571 65
1	E. Disney.....	126 35	4	L. W. Cato.....	300 00
2	F. S. Singleterry.....	399 37	5	R. Cummings.....	234 00
3	Kemp Murphy.....	197 44	6	Duncan McLeod.....\$31 82	
4	Samuel Block.....	333 14	7	Armsted King.....	461 16
5	J. D. Marshall.....	729 94	8	Bryan Tyson.....	117 65
6	W. C. Kyle.....	197 50	9	D. G. Potts.....	2,335 97
7	R. Cummins.....	234 00	3000	E. G. Ghio.....	1,500 00
8	J. R. Keene.....	156 25	1	J. Willaner.....	93 75
9	M. Coughlin.....	72 67	2	D. Witter.....	1,663 86
2920	A. J. Robey.....	163 87	3	S. B. Miles.....\$73 05	
1	N. Biryay.....	22 54	4	S. P. Corbin.....	216 20
2	Not issued.....		5	Neill & Jennings.....	48 26
3	J. P. Hogsett.....	20 34	6	J. M. Hildreth.....	58 10
4	G. W. McCall.....	229 40	7	Daniel Goff.....	63 64
5	E. Dansby.....	158 71	8	Jeremiah Parrett.....	26 28
6	W. W. Woollsey.....	276 22	9	Risley & Smith.....	40 55
7	Jay Cooke & Co.....	355 00	3010	Jonathan Sovy.....\$10 74	
8	Richard Lee.....	59 58	1	James Baker.....	52 83
9	D. Dorrington.....	384 44	2	S. S. Norcross.....	70 62
2930	Dempsey & O'Toole.....	2,310 00	3	James Whirl.....	19 12
1	J. E. Woodward.....	697 13	4	B. F. Lee.....	1,009 76
2	E. K. Owsley.....	360 00	5	D. B. Moore.....	31 10
3	M. Smith.....	214 90	6	B. M. Ferguson.....	29 92
4	C. P. Johnson.....	186 40	7	A. J. Husted.....	12 71
5	W. C. Hammett.....	243 40	8	G. C. G. Smith.....	40 38
6	W. H. Daily.....	232 64	9	C. F. Groff.....	35 26
7	Hoadley, Eno & Co.....	195 00	3020	D. W. Clements.....	134 08
8	J. C. Burbank.....	1,900 00	1	P. Blackwood.....\$86 95	
9	W. H. Barley.....	405 24	2	G. R. Pedrick.....	21 04
2940	D. C. Dunn.....	166 77	3	H. Whiteman.....	257 05
2941	Same.....	504 91	3024	J. Jones Yorke.....	105 97

DR.

SECOND QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

No.	To warrants paid, viz:		No.	To warrants paid, viz:	
3025	Ireland & Wilson	\$90 68	3106	A. B. Hemenway	\$150 00
6	J. G. Sapp	90 00	7	A. A. Cohen	1,000 00
7	J. J. Erickson	143 75	8	Hughes & Garnosset	750 11
8	F. F. Man	\$1,175 00	9	Grant & Taggart	\$687 50
9	H. P. Rutter	616 90	3110	J. D. Dornin	150 00
3030	W. Osborne	3,714 29	1	Minot & Co.	12,000 00
1	Samuel Williams	1,810 83	2	Moses B. Maclay	2,500 00
2	Same	2,699 63	3	F. P. Sawyer	2,896 55
3	J. H. Funk	420 77	4	A. J. Wood	\$7 50
4	William Cook	77 43	5	R. Humphreys	281 25
5	Charles Dance	61 68	6	Boyd & Newcomer	700 00
6	A. Hickman	\$25 70	7	S. M. Gallup	198 75
7	F. B. Trombly	34 00	8	H. W. Griffin	247 50
8	U. E. Fisher	293 45	9	I. W. Davis	875 00
9	N. C. Dunn	37 58	3120	Samuel Fisher	1,148 75
3040	McCollum & Triplett	141 30	1	M. J. Dooley	930 00
1	J. Rensch	33 05	2	C. H. Sisson	1,774 00
2	J. W. Jewett	\$283 79	3	T. Z. Burns	250 00
3	Lankford & Hilton	19 86	4	J. O. Forbes	200 00
4	Abraham Jacobs	2,510 00	5	J. C. Trescott	725 00
5	Casper Lang	\$20 00	6	C. Shead	700 00
6	A. E. & C. E. Tilton	355 00	7	P. Powell	600 00
7	William Rachford	55 29	8	L. H. Helphinstine	250 00
8	M. Crooks	108 60	9	William Miller	123 50
9	R. H. T. Gatewood	108 90	3130	A. M. Bernard	\$620 00
3050	R. L. Craig	25 42	1	M. Riley	462 00
1	J. Sanner	73 60	2	C. G. Bryant	\$450 00
2	L. Copenhagen	57 94	3	Moses, Woodworth & Wilson	125 00
3	D. L. Caldwell	131 03	4	D. Porter	\$187 25
4	A. J. Palmette	84 72	5	W. J. Conner	187 50
5	Charles Taussig, sr.	4,435 05	6	John West	150 00
6	A. L. Reiff	7 50	7	J. H. Bessee	\$125 00
7	John Ford	46 25	8	W. L. Barnard	125 00
8	Robert Gordon	45 00	9	B. M. Hortshorne	\$8,250 00
9	C. Williams	15 00	3140	J. E. Martin	1,655 93
3060	J. S. Sanders	47 50	1	F. R. Hackney	132 25
1	William Tyle	35 00	2	J. W. Alsop	13,556 06
2	James Coats	10 00	3	Joseph Pettit	661 65
3	William Sorrey	645 13	4	F. Fortingberry	218 94
4	W. L. Gatewood	107 17	5	B. J. H. Gaines & Jos. H. Frivett	332 04
5	George Saylor	3,582 08	6	D. A. Singleton	121 00
6	Bryan Tyson	1,482 56	7	M. B. Maclay	1,000 00
7	S. Hickman	\$36 25	8	F. P. Sawyer	181 31
8	A. H. Britton	23 50	9	George K. Otis	8,033 88
9	F. W. Shaurte	157 08	3150	Bryan Tyson	1,027 10
3070	N. H. Griffith	23 24	1	Jessup & Moore	6,140 00
1	W. P. Manner	\$4 00	2	C. W. Dudley	150 00
2	J. Hartman	96 78	3	George K. Otis	1,960 00
3	J. K. Parker	104 20	4	Wells, Fargo & Co.	2,425 00
4	M. C. Bolling	34 07	5	C. J. Ryerson	75 00
5	J. Dudding	34 13	6	J. Copeland	\$17 50
6	M. D. Noble	\$18 75	7	McCormick & Scoville	75 00
7	T. K. Slaughter	86 75	8	Richard Hudson	45 00
8	H. H. Moulton	87 00	9	Lindsay & Sweeney	65 00
9	W. R. Smith	\$57 09	3160	G. W. Kenrick	24 30
3080	J. J. Marker	19 11	1	Q. A. Brooks	\$354 52
1	W. H. Morgan	142 39	2	W. R. Walker	8 75
2	J. B. Dawson	36 29	3	P. Curran	93 75
3	William Grantham	28 24	4	J. T. Foster	175 00
4	J. McMorran	60 12	5	H. M. Brady	1,739 44
5	J. Bernard Sheer	12 60	6	J. Maybary	20 00
6	M. R. Frost	137 06	7	Murphy & Clay	38 16
7	Samuel Frazer	22 15	8	J. A. Hunter	\$34 16
8	William T. Carson	23 28	9	Henry Wernecke	110 94
9	E. C. Mitchell	9 25	3170	J. W. Hill	41 46
3090	John W. Rogers	40 47	1	A. A. Fleming	44 57
1	National Bank Note Co.	500 00	2	James Lee	12 49
2	T. W. Terry	\$30 00	3	Joseph Burden	94 07
3	J. S. Conner	131 83	4	James F. Brown	30 83
4	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana	1,600 24	5	D. R. Cochren	21 16
5	Pleasant Partin	258 83	6	A. V. F. Haston	16 15
6	J. & G. Zimmerman	369 01	7	J. S. McDonald	54 35
7	J. C. Norton	4 56	8	Alfred Case	81 25
8	N. P. Brower	62 50	9	A. M. De Souchet	2,146 73
9	C. E. Topping	24 00	3180	Henry W. Smith	2,691 69
3100	H. S. Smith	16 44	1	D. M. Prichard	3,117 70
1	R. V. & A. Frank Abbott	\$52 50	2	M. N. Radovich	331 87
2	C. P. Huntington	3,525 00	3	R. S. Charles	7,725 00
3	Hugh McCulloch	3,525 00	4	A. Horner	2,145 60
4	M. Cutler	\$247 50	5	W. A. Davis	159 42
3105	James Allison	103 18	3186	George W. Gordon	\$138 69

DR.

SECOND QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

No.	To warrants paid, viz:		No.	To warrants paid, viz:	
3187	W. W. Dickinson	\$81 70	3270	J. J. Gordon	\$34 94
8	J. Ferguson	500 00	1	H. Sandbothe	20 00
9	John Kelly	31 19	2	Herman Adrian	49 09
3190	W. N. Gay	126 94	3	L. Zevely	64 28
1	G. W. Airy	69 88	4	J. B. Cooper	75 22
2	E. M. Nuchols	23 76	5	E. Mindrup	\$10 65
3	G. N. Rosser	31 89	6	J. J. Hill	51 31
4	Henry Hepner	16 96	7	James Conroy	69 81
5	A. Holler	7 77	8	R. M. Ragland	65 32
6	J. Orndorff	129 75	9	T. P. Brewer	13 54
7	Grove & Funkhouser	\$11 25	3280	W. Curtis	74 75
8	M. Ritenour	6 03	1	Eugene Geraid	19 43
9	W. H. Woodward	20 07	2	D. G. Shelton	\$56 25
3200	R. Jenkins	33 44	3	B. J. Hayes	147 00
1	A. F. Burke	19 02	4	J. W. Sell	\$50 00
2	S. Whitaker	70 52	5	T. H. Smith	90 55
3	Pugh & Poole	\$231 05	6	J. W. Morse	6,332 87
4	P. Janney	24 75	7	J. Cain	1,001 86
5	A. Bolyn	15 04	8	Dempsey & O'Toole	4,500 00
6	H. M. Faulkner	6 60	9	W. S. Cothram	250 00
7	C. G. Roberts	56 25	3290	W. P. Orme	819 66
8	W. A. Crouch	27 67	1	Major Campbell Wallace	4,312 50
9	A. J. Davis	8 46	2	W. W. Boyce	75 00
3210	George K. Otis	238 30	3	T. H. Perkins	137 42
1	Wells, Fargo & Co	1,734 06	4	Estes Howe	286 24
2	L. Bartlow	214 54	5	J. L. Matthews	\$375 00
3	W. Cleveland	62 31	6	M. J. Murray	64 25
4	T. K. Davis	106 69	7	M. Bernier	125 00
5	J. P. Brown	38 13	8	J. F. Dukey	50 00
6	George K. Otis	183 00	9	G. W. Warren	1,187 10
7	W. H. Eggborn	151 19	3300	F. Kennedy	171 50
8	S. J. Reynolds	73 85	1	C. Grainger	\$2,299 94
9	George Robertson	5,090 61	2	John Berger	200 00
3220	John Darne	169 00	3	Not issued	
1	U. N. Warren	174 05	4	H. Snyder	\$100 00
2	R. T. Lusk	110 93	5	L. R. Chaffin	237 00
3	H. F. Milton	42 74	6	N. Johnson	709 50
4	W. B. Wilson	900 00	7	James Low	797 50
5	Lewis McLane	2,959 63	8	R. Watkins	23 75
6	C. B. Fisher	\$125 00	9	H. Hughes	\$45 00
7	James H. Reed	512 50	3310	J. G. Falkmann	100 00
8	F. P. Sawyer	776 33	1	W. H. Bishop	118 75
9	John Lewis	\$443 75	2	L. W. Williams	\$93 75
3230	G. Simon	287 50	3	R. Williams	1,437 50
1	J. Watkins	250 00	4	J. M. Walling	75 00
2	J. W. Lancaster	\$425 00	5	Orr & Perry	379 12
3	W. Millsaps	87 50	6	Joseph Ellis	114 33
4	W. Heislet	475 00	7	Solomon Clark	10 00
5	J. W. Lewis	237 50	8	T. H. Astley	61 97
6	D. M. Field	622 00	9	Douglass Dale	75 00
7	Tomlinson & Co	300 00	3320	J. E. Thatcher	23 75
8	Donald McDonald	12,689 86	1	L. Standinger	66 74
9	J. E. Cuthbert	1,687 50	2	A. J. Parr	12 05
3240	Theodore Hawk	21 33	3	J. Brown	70 18
1	Charles Gowen	\$186 40	4	B. F. Weaver	206 30
2	A. Downing & Co	230 00	5	J. A. Baldwin	601 25
3	J. C. Hankins	353 28	6	Peter Kewger	\$28 79
4	Cornelius Vanderbilt	217 71	7	N. S. Green	2,555 95
5	B. D. Dwinnell	285 81	8	A. M. O'Bear	137 50
6	W. F. Dunn	\$150 00	9	Riggs & Co	5,535 75
7	Hy. Hampton	10 24	3330	James Morrell	4,525 17
8	M. Light	41 59	1	Aaron Zeckendorf. Cancel'd	
9	C. C. McMillan	\$22 72	2	M. G. Smith	121 22
3250	A. Pickering	30 00	3	Nelson Henderson	111 00
1	W. Springer	\$18 42	4	James A. Ellison	321 97
2	Edward Burgess	21 85	5	G. Y. Woodward	698 52
3	T. W. Brady	22 88	6	Henry A. Woolbridge	292 74
4	G. W. Short	8 54	7	J. L. Shelton	100 00
5	E. S. Means	57 36	8	Arrison Rhodes	144 21
6	William McCormack	124 09	9	Christopher Schultz	\$30 00
7	J. W. Leftwick	1,600 00	3340	B. B. Burns	155 74
8	M. Seamands	\$7 98	1	J. R. Scarborough	113 83
9	Lydia Milton	34 91	2	J. Jordon	\$253 53
3260	Elijah Young	\$31 72	3	J. B. Geer	244 51
1	R. C. Mabry	72 45	4	William Dickey	174 81
2	William Russell	\$3 53	5	C. A. Dale	67 42
3	W. B. Hunt	23 06	6	E. P. Poteet	40 31
4	W. H. Christopher	126 63	7	T. P. Covington	86 69
5	J. Patterson	35 02	8	S. Mooney	242 50
6	Eli Crisch	178 42	9	Swillgood & Hine	56 29
7	W. H. McClure	605 57	3350	Reynolds & Rankin	52 00
8	John B. Davis	3,000 00	1	Cairo Democrat	6 00
3269	J. Wyrick	102 56	3352	J. & E. Brooks	28 00

DR.

SECOND QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
3353	James H. Meeter	\$16,278 86	3435	Fielding George	\$99 41
4	Samuel Smith	129 40	6	J. C. Fowler	37 25
5	J. C. Smith	36 85	7	James A. Hawthorne	42 50
6	James Lyons	53 20	8	J. W. M. Rhodes	48 75
7	R. W. White	48 00	9	T. C. Coates	153 46
8	John P. King	12,644 78	3440	J. B. Davis	9,578 81
9	J. Whitson	\$55 89	1	Mrs. Susannah Rice	88 04
3360	A. R. Garren	124 31	2	James Kelly	50,000 00
1	Jonathan Ford	507 00	3	T. E. Seckinger	\$39 00
2	J. C. Haukins	102 72	4	J. Ashley	215 00
3	A. Mooney	273 25	5	Milton Cutler	\$1,477 09
4	Hy. Shell	635 93	6	A. B. Carroll	42 68
5	Thomas Haynes	\$286 92	7	Michael Forler	\$7 83
6	W. H. Gatemer	309 84	8	J. V. Stevenson	49 04
7	R. F. Smith	2,815 48	9	Mebrewer & Bassler	90 00
8	George B. Ely	3,472 87	3450	Nelson & Smith	90 81
9	W. F. Staunton	3,334 49	1	G. L. Block	33 72
3370	G. H. Russell	4,990 27	2	M. Keary	1,044 75
1	J. N. Drummond	10,527 27	3	M. Bernhard	16 30
2	W. Ranney	7,907 73	4	Parker McDonald	23 36
3	C. E. Barritt	3,470 23	5	A. D. Hay	105 00
4	Posey & Sims	148 50	6	George McFilson	62 75
5	J. L. Condict	129 50	7	F. M. Young	39 84
6	T. R. Montgomery	140 00	8	W. C. Cameron	17 50
7	R. C. Doss	\$101 45	9	William Walters	73 71
8	A. P. Davis	123 75	3460	G. P. Hill	47 25
9	H. Jacobs	412 25	1	Schrader & Smither	126 98
3380	W. Smith	292 96	2	Mattingly & Baird	62 18
1	H. J. Noe	\$250 00	3	Slade Smith	122 35
2	J. M. Hensley	414 21	4	William Block	128 00
3	S. O. Buckley	345 55	5	T. M. Robinson	\$241 25
4	Tyson & Dodd	376 10	6	A. A. Kinzey	21 49
5	W. W. Stansberry	565 69	7	J. L. Miller	132 49
6	J. M. Spiva	289 30	8	Silas Ingram	228 14
7	W. B. King	1,393 61	9	James G. Wallace	\$17 67
8	C. P. Staub	40 84	3470	D. A. Fosket	720 45
9	C. A. Tabor	13 43	1	S. Cochran	405 03
3390	S. W. Cowles	82 85	2	L. D. Hallonquist	125 00
1	William Bates, No. 2	83 95	3	J. B. Hicks	46 25
2	Henry Gill	26 01	4	John Stoops	151 56
3	G. S. Barger	25 00	5	Same	821 87
4	J. L. Dixon	34 36	6	W. E. Irvin	176 25
5	J. H. Boswell	206 34	7	H. P. Hammett	2,850 00
6	W. A. Hughes	96 70	8	C. H. Manson	1,801 49
7	G. P. Garner	65 60	9	S. W. Fisher	289 20
8	Thomas Boswell	174 80	3480	Allen McFarlan	300 00
9	H. M. Ridenhower	245 52	1	J. R. Emery	4,222 24
3400	J. F. Little	42 74	2	N. G. Howell	\$62 25
1	W. H. Corbitt	14 61	3	Daniel Quinn	87 50
2	S. W. Taylor	35 12	4	T. J. Mills	\$16 93
3	T. Y. Reynolds	\$26 25	5	R. C. Bates	607 94
4	W. S. Calvert	77 15	6	T. E. Powell	27 30
5	M. F. Gholson	37 50	7	R. S. Watson	3,565 09
6	Gratton & Clevelin	62 00	8	Allen Jackson	20 00
7	C. A. Thompson	26 07	9	Joseph Amberger	13 00
8	W. W. Largent	\$417 26	3490	T. G. Johnson	65 18
9	J. M. Richards	190 37	1	Isam Smith	\$28 32
3410	Barrett McGlasson	24 75	2	T. J. Edmonson	55 53
1	Riggs & Co.	1,480 50	3	J. F. Goodman	26 50
2	Micajah Estes	67 92	4	W. W. Hargrove	38 31
3	J. H. Beasley	160 82	5	Valentine Sutton	121 50
4	Bryan Tyson	881 11	6	G. Wilson	193 85
5	Taylor & Whitley	97 95	7	James Lindsay	358 72
6	D. M. Prichard	395 00	8	James A. Phegley	\$51 54
7	J. L. Eaves	74 25	9	P. Finley	87 20
8	P. A. Drury	1,369 48	3500	James Fisch	31 31
9	C. E. Gaylord	247 83	1	Elisha Eves	48 55
3420	G. W. R. Smith	\$597 11	2	Eli McCarty	\$41 41
1	J. C. Clark	193 66	3	T. B. Jeter	514 10
2	D. Epple	327 89	4	R. Leach	3,004 37
3	B. S. Josey	24 02	5	Naar, Day & Naar	31 00
4	A. L. Webber	\$48 31	6	G. Q. Cannon	\$36 00
5	J. Barnett	137 50	7	H. B. Claffin & Co.	5,000 00
6	Elizabeth F. Crumpton	32 00	8	George E. Riddle	312 59
7	W. J. Harth	100 00	9	George E. Hill	25 52
8	J. W. Lawman	26 00	3510	W. H. Barley	389 36
9	J. C. Thompson	125 93	1	W. R. Dickey	802 19
3430	William Welch	\$587 01	2	Koons, Woodburg & Walker	76 00
1	Mary E. Gault	43 50	3	F. Caldwell	79 76
2	W. Isham Maret	11 33	4	N. A. Stedman	379 35
3	E. H. Williams	167 25	5	U. Humphreys	\$12 73
3434	L. D. McMakin	37 14	3516	H. Campbell	169 81

DR.

SECOND QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

No.	To warrants paid, viz:		No.	To warrants paid, viz:	
3517	Morse, Woodworth & Co	\$418 75	3599		
8	J. J. Orr	\$250 00	3600	J. H. Dixon	\$1,152 32
9	G. N. Wood	371 45	1	Mary Warbass	\$1,325 85
3520	W. N. Thompson	484 75	2	Benjamin Tawcett	367 50
1	H. M. Vaile	\$75 00	3	Not issued	
2	J. F. Waring	18,194 60	4	Not issued	
3	R. Leachman	55 00	5	L. H. Deyer	\$1,136 89
4	B. C. Sanders	1,144 99	6	J. M. Hancock	99 58
5	A. B. Sands & Co	5,557 00	7	A. G. Barnes	39 87
6	W. Thompson	\$65 59	8	J. A. McFadden	11 97
7	Charles F. Reinstine	35 00	9	C. P. Huntington	870 00
8	A. E. Donaldson	31 00	3610	L. M. Price	2,125 00
9	Allen McLane	6,790 64	1	Simeon Mace	\$56 25
3530	E. B. Hopkinson	179 52	2	H. W. Hotchkin	200 00
1	Philip & Gregory	394 88	3	E. M. Clark	279 65
2	Mattenson & Garland	\$535 00	4	James Lee	265 80
3	John Smith	625 00	5	R. W. Harrison	147 00
4	J. Couch	1,323 33	6	A. B. Gaylor	139 72
5	J. A. Ellison	\$517 56	7	H. M. Scarborough	239 64
6	Horace Gasquet	650 00	8	Benjamin F. Bridgeman	231 16
7	L. W. Miller	675 00	9	F. E. Mellon	360 00
8	W. E. Lovett	8,305 81	3620	Q. A. Brooks	\$386 27
9	Duncan Cameron	325 00	1	William M. Daily	241 70
3540	Beandry & Noblett	500 00	2	H. McLellan	\$34 09
1	D. Lemoine	\$12 81	3	Moses Kelly	125 00
2	C. Minturn	1,000 01	4	Oelrichs & Co	19,787 60
3	W. L. Burt	17 85	5	Samuel Smith	133 70
4	Robert Stewart	149 70	6	M. Smith	222 05
5	T. H. Cole	87 25	7	W. A. Davis	115 16
6	C. Sauls	\$22 81	8	James Freeborn	39 90
7	H. Elsioph	56 25	9	W. C. Hammett	251 50
8	J. Cosgrove	\$1,412 86	3630	C. P. Johnson	192 60
9	J. Sharp	137 37	1	David Murphy	266 40
3550	William Squires	300 00	2	A. S. Dodd	3,044 01
1	G. Schmiter	417 60	3	L. M. Summitt	\$158 82
2	F. E. Spinner	591 61	4	B. K. Sharretts	239 91
3	J. F. Slaughter	2,562 50	5	N. W. Gentry	\$847 50
4	M. Ward	37,500 00	6	Tilman Dunn	57 50
5	Charles Morgan	16,327 32	7	F. W. Shaurte	170 74
6	J. S. Smith	47 95	8	Jeremiah Beaty	869 57
7	J. G. Dale	17,844 73	9	G. F. Reed	\$31 25
8	T. D. Love	\$161 57	3640	S. B. Brickey	13 13
9	James Files	68 75	1	T. Barnum	37 50
3560	E. T. Tinker	60 00	2	Y. O. S. Webster	155 61
1	D. M. Boyd	166 06	3	James Kelly	50,000 00
2	H. W. Campbell	68 14	4	G. G. Brown	122 23
3	B. Clarke	117 54	5	Kuhnhardt & Co	11,412 55
4	S. W. Hewins	101 34	4	C. H. Gowen	\$206 10
5	W. W. Hewins	85 16	7	R. F. Kennedy	31 58
6	H. G. Root	68 14	8	Robinson & Mighels	46 00
7	B. C. Truman	357 36	9	George Q. Cannon	23 00
8	E. Cunard	21,026 42	3650	J. Carpenter	104 89
9	Riggs & Co	34,911 58	1	M. Keary	54 00
3570	N. G. Gill	\$504 87	2	E. R. Beach	58 25
1	W. W. Bond	211 12	3	F. F. Thomas	\$259 14
2	S. C. Thielgard	\$344 38	4	W. S. Huntington	189 75
3	J. Johnsey	422 41	5	National Bank Note Co	860 00
4	F. Keyser	222 80	6	H. McLellan	\$192 60
5	J. W. Briggs	226 15	7	T. J. Mills	185 00
6	L. Beardsley	189 69	8	Norman Birmingham	292 31
7	J. Bohamon	\$360 00	9	Clapp Brothers & Co	612 31
8	Riggs & Co	1,540 97	3660	Riggs & Co	55,187 61
9	J. Woolridge	40 00	1	J. T. Hilton	\$17 28
3580	Spofford, Tileston & Co	151 69	2	James Gayler	519 55
1	Livingston, Fox & Co	251 60	3	Milton Cutler	\$300 00
2	T. Watson & Son	114 80	4	W. Shreve	214 39
3	Smith & Dunning	41 86	5	S. E. Davis	509 61
4	D. N. Carrington	98 72	6	A. M. Hobbs	681 41
5	J. G. Hall	8 74	7	Wells, Fargo & Co	243 40
6	D. C. Rollins	166 44	8	Rittenhouse, Fowler & Co	251 50
7	George Henry	116 38	9	B. C. Truman	\$363 78
8	Clayhorn & Cunningham	841 12	3670	Mrs. E. Auburny	758 01
9	Brevet Brig. Gen. J. J. Dana	551 25	1	W. J. Godfrey	593 75
3590	Robert Rogers	152 81	2	S. Reynolds	26 31
1	Livingstone, Fox & Co	455 64	3	J. M. McCutcheon	170 99
2	G. Herneken & Palmore	132 37	4	Samuel Stewart	55 25
3	F. Alexander & Sons	504 84	5	C. Chaffe	825 00
4	W. I. Malcom	444 43	6	J. Hackett	450 00
5	Postmaster Gene'l of Canada	1,997 51	7	Cancelled	
6	N. L. Latson	36 26	8	C. C. Huntley	\$5,260 87
7	C. H. Mallory	148 47	9	L. H. Hershfield	5,750 00
3598	Brevet Brig. Gen. J. J. Dana	2,000 00	3680	L. Hershfield	16,250 00

To warrants paid, viz:			Warrants paid, &c.—Cont.		
No.			No.		
3681	J. C. Galvan	308 67	1874	John Copeland	\$17 50
2	James Cave	33 21	1883	I. Smith	30 00
3	Philip Carter	221 85	1885	R. F. Kennedy	8 09
4	J. H. Calwell	197 89	1891	P. Curran	52 47
5	C. C. Rich	1,500 00	1894	James Lee	4 53
6	Coombs & Brannan	2,512 03	1902	Brandry & Noblett	290 44
7	Pratt, Arnold & Walbridge	\$1,400 00	1904	A. Jackson	22 17
8	Cruce & Davis	75 03	1909	W. C. Kyle	197 50
9	J. W. Stratton	99 50	1911	J. W. Wilson	20 00
3690	George Russell	204 39	1935	M. Gerhart	8 61
1	W. C. McMichael	147 46	1951	Freeman Gordon	26 45
2	W. Richart	555 00	1957	P. Walsh	47 60
3	Thomas Allen	1,097 83	1971	Leonard Webb	71 00
4	Daniel Wyman	49 00	1973	G. N. Wood	375 00
5	Riggs & Co.	20,470 23	1974	J. H. Sharp	160 00
6	T. A. Comley	271 40	1977	J. H. Reed	512 50
7	J. I. Atkinson	28,431 15	1978	W. J. Luce	15 45
8	Same	624 00	1987	N. Johnson	670 74
8½	P. B. Calcutt	831 04	1988	W. H. Bishop	105 75
9	E. Wendall	4,000 00	1989	James Low	661 88
9½	J. I. Atkinson	5,992 57	1990	R. Watkins	23 75
3700	Same	734 77	1991	H. Hughes	85 00
			1992	J. G. Folkman	85 82
		1,990,419 74	1894	R. Williams	1,236 99
			2003	T. J. Mills	887 42
			2006	F. E. Smith	136 87
			2007	E. C. Manning	170 72
			2017	E. H. Cole	30 74
			2018	L. T. Moreland	11 72
			2022	A. Landis	51 59
			2055	W. B. King	1,625 00
			2057	J. Lemay	104 00
			2060	J. J. Marker	100 74
			2064	George G. Cameron	9 00
			2078	J. P. Bell	72 86
			2080	L. A. Young	100 78
			2096	L. L. Webb	39 20
			2104	J. Carroll	23 20
			2117	S. E. Davis	500 00
			2119	William Bennick & Co	800 00
			2121	S. E. Chase & Co.	12 30
			2125	D. S. Baker	375 00
			2127	M. Bernhard	10 48
			2128	C. A. Tabor	32 25
			2135	C. H. Sisson	1,521 40
			2137	J. A. Broussard	80 00
			2139	A. Richardson	147 59
			2142	M. N. Radovich	355 76
			2146	Henry Snyder	200 00
			2159	James Jackson	33 46
			2177	B. F. Weaver	230 50
			2185	A. Holler	3 27
			2186	Grover & Tunkhouser	12 14
			2189	S. Janney	24 75
			2190	A. Bolyn	28 59
			2197	M. W. Strother	23 48
			2201	T. S. Vaile	33 00
			2205	S. Ingram	226 96
			2212	Mary E. Gantt	43 51
			2218	A. L. Weber	113 55
			2221	T. J. Mills	62 33
			2228	M. S. Wagner	67 71
			2231	B. P. Howard	21 25
			2237	Samuel Fisher	957 98
			2338	Boyd & Newcomer	612 29
			2239	W. Hamilton	450 00
			2252	J. C. Fowler	54 48
			2257	Robert McInturff	498 40
			22		

Dr.

SECOND QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

Warrants paid, &c.—Cont.			Warrants paid, &c.—Cont.		
No.			No.		
2299	R. C. Doss.....	\$105 60	2475	James G. Wallace.....	\$32 72
2300	A. T. Davis.....	123 75	2476	I. W. Davis.....	656 11
2301	H. Jacobs.....	412 25	2478	C. C. Rich.....	3,000 00
2302	N. J. Noe.....	140 00	2480	A. B. Wilbanks.....	170 62
2303	Z. Thompson.....	109 72	2483	Mrs. E. Auberry.....	372 79
2305	Sarrill Bailey.....	363 08	2484	Q. A. Brooks.....	351 52
2311	H. W. Hotchin.....	1,942 71	2486	A. S. Surrency.....	156 27
2312	T. J. Mills.....	95 00	2487	A. Pickering.....	30 00
2313	S. O. Buckley.....	342 02	2488	F. Kennedy.....	108 92
2314	W. W. Stansberry.....	560 70	2489	John Lewis.....	394 04
2315	Elizabeth E. Crumpton.....	31 88	2490	G. H. Judy.....	150 04
2330	R. Rogers.....	179 31	2491	William Squires.....	291 42
2336	W. W. Dickinson.....	40 00	2492	J. Lancaster.....	401 98
2339	M. A. Price.....	418 44	2493	A. A. Cohen.....	523 09
2347	J. Grubee.....	1,061 48	2496	A. M. Barnard.....	459 95
2365	T. G. Johnson.....	79 95	2497	J. Hartman.....	151 38
2369	Gallaher & Hall.....	452 42	2498	Jose M. Vela.....	628 20
2370	Willis Bagwell.....	162 50	2499	J. Johnsey.....	433 31
2376	A. J. Smith.....	395 00	2500	James Cruse.....	116 04
2377	Hughes & Garnesett.....	697 57	2501	J. W. Strickland.....	131 49
2378	W. L. McLeod.....	66 67	2503	Wisdon Millsaps.....	26 87
2381	Y. O. S. Webster.....	202 02	2504	J. S. Smith.....	13 38
2387	G. D. Donnin.....	34 23	2505	James Owens.....	68 75
2388	Caroline Underwood.....	29 40	2506	Daniel E. McCurry.....	59 14
2389	W. G. Pinkney.....	30 21	2509	William Heisler.....	344 84
2390	George Schnyder.....	420 00	2511	Morse, Woodworth & Wilson.....	68 00
2393	R. Humphreys.....	271 24	2512	John Whytock.....	5 00
2394	S. T. Brewster.....	545 90	2514	J. W. Clampitt.....	235 28
2395	H. Gasquet.....	638 00	2515	J. F. Tukey.....	50 00
2396	John Ashley.....	103 42	2516	G. A. Neafus.....	300 00
2405	Malinda Watson.....	87 50	2517	J. H. Dixon.....	1,183 07
2406	John Haily.....	778 30	2518	H. M. Vaile.....	111 14
2407	A. M. Gruger.....	123 09	2519	Christopher W. Dudley.....	1,469 87
2408	E. D. Thompson.....	588 86	2520	Durham C. Rollins.....	228 24
2410	W. H. Gatzman.....		2521	Pugh & Poole.....	163 69
2416	M. Allen.....	1,436 06	2522	Benjamin C. Truman.....	840 57
2417	S. B. Mills.....	77 59	2523	J. C. Blocker.....	330 96
2418	Same.....	64 48	2525	B. S. Guion.....	28,750 00
2419	J. J. Kesgan & Co.....	16 00	2526	J. T. Atkinson.....	675 00
2420	William Irvin.....	1,598 47	2527	Same.....	85 16
2421	J. W. Hensley.....	830 87	2528	W. W. Hewins.....	624 00
2425	W. C. Hammett.....	269 26	2529	S. W. Hewins.....	68 13
2430	George Tubb.....	71 00	2530	H. C. Root.....	101 35
2431	Eli Roberts.....	103 08	2531	D. M. Boyd.....	166 07
2433	Andrew Garcia.....	600 00			
2434	Francis Vallareal.....	692 93			115,351 18
2435	G. H. Phelps.....	62 25		Total warrants paid drawn in second quarter, 1868.....	1,990,419 74
2436	M. Riley.....	398 71			
2439	William Fitzworth.....	1,219 83		Total warrants paid.....	2,105,770 92
2440	H. M. Hotchkiss.....	200 00		By adjusted balance due P. O. Dep't June 30, 1868.....	1,215,960 54
2441	J. D. Kendall.....	846 83			3,321,731 46
2444	C. H. Gowen.....	180 18			
2446	W. A. Davis.....	127 43		By adjusted balance due P. O. Dep't March 31, 1868.....	822,688 86
2448	R. V. Price.....	12 00		By receipt warrants No. 1452 to 1467, inclusive, deposits made by postmasters and others with the various depositories, (See page No. 115 of this report.).....	2,499,942 60
2451	D. O. Norton.....	400 09			3,321,731 46
2452	James F. McKee.....	650 66			
2455	G. Simon.....	229 07			
2457	W. B. Smith.....	75 00			
2459	C. H. Harford.....	315 93			
2460	J. M. Walling.....	125 00			
2461	W. E. Lovett.....	8,298 42			
2464	B. C. Truman.....	705 30			
2466	Bvt. Brig. Gen'l J. J. Dana.....	5,175 00			
2468	C. L. Wilson.....	450 00			
2469	W. Cunningham.....	431 50			
2470	Palmer & Green.....	427 00			
2471	A. J. Wood.....	680 56			
2472	J. P. Major.....	234 29			
2473	T. B. Jeter.....	565 90			
2474	William Miller.....	101 12		Outstanding.....	162,083 11

SECOND QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

By receipt warrants for deposits made by postmasters and others with various depositaries:		
No.		
1452	Assistant treasurer United States, Boston, Mass.	\$206, 079 63
3	do do Charleston, S. C.	114, 434 89
4	do do New York, N. Y.	1, 352, 921 99
5	do do New Orleans, La.	119, 016 54
6	do do Philadelphia, Pa.	180, 302 63
7	do do St. Louis, Mo.	136, 443 78
8	do do San Francisco, Cal.	272, 264 54
9	Treasurer United States, Washington, D. C.	110, 219 15
1460	Depository United States, Cincinnati, Ohio	15 90
1	do do Pittsburg, Pa.	249 25
2	do do Buffalo, N. Y.	139 53
3	Merchants' National Bank, Little Rock, Ark.	694 93
4	First National Bank, Portland, Oregon	654 62
5	Merchants' National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.	194 43
6	First National Bank, Richmond, Va.	28 67
7	First National Bank, West Chester, Pa.	45 00
1467a	Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va.	50 00
1467b	Indianapolis National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.	75 00
1467c	Assistant treasurer United States, Denver, Colorado Ter.	5, 212 12
		2, 499, 042 60

SECOND QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

Outstanding warrants drawn on different depositaries in sundry quarters.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Treasurer United States	1st quarter, 1856 ..	3155	\$2 00	\$1, 074 36
	2d quarter, 1867 ..	8483	71 64	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2879	30 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3092	30 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3197	11 25	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3198	6 03	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3203	231 05	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3204	24 75	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3205	15 04	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3430	587 01	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3526	65 59	
Assistant treasurer U. S., New York, N. Y..	1st quarter, 1857 ..	1275	75 00	
	2d quarter, 1857 ..	2670	119 01	
	2d quarter, 1858 ..	2166	119 61	
	2d quarter, 1859 ..	9974	81 31	
	3d quarter, 1859 ..	1070	12 97	
	3d quarter, 1859 ..	1677	148 62	
	4th quarter, 1859 ..	2371	328 17	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	1783	16 68	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	1816	44 95	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4139	75 25	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4141	100 00	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4365	199 63	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4672	78 00	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4673	99 24	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4674	112 39	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4683	60 00	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4704	255 07	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4871	123 61	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4875	163 15	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4929	267 85	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4930	141 53	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4980	43 51	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4984	47 04	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	5137	60 16	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5465	110 87	
	2d quarter, 1862 ..	980	355 58	
	3d quarter, 1862 ..	1387	97 44	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	3925	313 92	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9195	2, 693 41	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9527	6 30	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	211	225 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2400	24 36	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2842	1, 389 50	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2847	65 91	

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

SECOND QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant treasurer U. S., New York, N. Y..	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2857	\$31 96	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3284	50 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3622	34 09	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3695	20, 470 23	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3697	28, 431 15	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3698	624 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3700	4, 000 00	
				\$61, 696 57
Assistant treasurer U. S., Philadelphia, Pa..	4th quarter, 1854 ..	4907	22 52	
	3d quarter, 1855 ..	9668	166 98	
	3d quarter, 1855 ..	9673	10 25	
	4th quarter, 1855 ..	1336	13 94	
	4th quarter, 1856 ..	9337	51 87	
	1st quarter, 1857 ..	9353	86 52	
	2d quarter, 1857 ..	2988	4 50	
	2d quarter, 1858 ..	1081	68 96	
	1st quarter, 1859 ..	9465	66 66	
	1st quarter, 1860 ..	4025	59 75	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	2479	63 72	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4361	87 19	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4836	69 11	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4951	12 25	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	4961	12 59	
	1st quarter, 1861 ..	5035	101 92	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5287	22 27	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5302	71 66	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5384	125 00	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	6953	155 19	
	3d quarter, 1861 ..	6989	72 31	
	3d quarter, 1861 ..	7462	85 62	
	4th quarter, 1865 ..	1233	4 06	
	4th quarter, 1865 ..	1537	2, 867 94	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4572	114 56	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10003	25 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2660	8, 000 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2780	3 94	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3003	73 05	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3010	10 74	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3021	86 95	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3689	99 50	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3696	271 40	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3701	5, 992 57	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3702	734 77	
Assistant treasurer U. S., Boston, Mass.....	2d quarter, 1865 ..	5873	68 00	19, 715 26
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	7775	13 62	
Assistant treasurer U. S., Charleston, S. C....	3d quarter, 1854 ..	3765	11 21	81 62
	4th quarter, 1854 ..	5508	83 00	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	987	2 21	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4567	2, 473 11	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10347	446 20	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2344	219 51	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2356	224 40	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2359	56 35	
	3d quarter, 1868 ..	2645	22 98	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2747	275 18	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2749	119 29	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2756	15 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2758	64 79	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2759	66 47	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2996	31 82	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3342	253 53	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3365	286 92	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3424	48 32	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3431	43 50	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3443	39 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3469	17 69	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3482	62 25	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3546	22 81	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3558	161 57	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3559	68 75	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3617	239 54	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3633	158 82	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3636	57 50	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3661	17 28	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3681	308 67	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3691	147 46	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3699	831 04	
				6, 877 24

SECOND QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant treasurer U. S., St. Louis, Mo.....	2d quarter, 1855 ..	8756	\$18 24	
	1st quarter, 1858 ..	8479	81 00	
	4th quarter, 1858 ..	6510	10 88	
	3d quarter, 1859 ..	1905	92 20	
	1st quarter, 1860 ..	4271	137 50	
	4th quarter, 1860 ..	1467	10 00	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	5891	14 50	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	6346 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 68	
	2d quarter, 1861 ..	6350	34 75	
	2d quarter, 1862 ..	539	27 41	
	2d quarter, 1863 ..	3556	22 58	
	4th quarter, 1863 ..	4471	2 29	
	4th quarter, 1863 ..	4871	15 38	
	1st quarter, 1864 ..	5780	15 76	
	2d quarter, 1864 ..	6493	17 27	
	4th quarter, 1864 ..	7869	15 00	
	1st quarter, 1865 ..	8918	131 58	
	2d quarter, 1865 ..	9958	8 77	
	3d quarter, 1865 ..	246	8 68	
	1st quarter, 1866 ..	2547	9 94	
	2d quarter, 1866 ..	2780	68 03	
	4th quarter, 1866 ..	5387	39 74	
	4th quarter, 1866 ..	5695	26 69	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	6399	23 90	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	6789	26 36	
	2d quarter, 1867 ..	7855	55 70	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9271	36 32	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	325	37 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	616	173 75	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1083	50 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1151	155 47	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1872	50 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2101	9 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2467	43 75	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2708	16 56	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2712	32 07	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2714	423 26	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2718	118 40	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2866	65 65	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2868	273 77	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2950	51 12	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2961	24 76	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3036	25 70	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3042	283 79	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3045	20 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3067	36 25	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3071	4 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3076	18 75	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3079	57 09	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3156	17 50	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3168	34 06	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3186	138 69	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3246	150 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3249	22 72	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3251	18 42	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3258	7 98	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3260	31 72	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3262	3 53	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3275	10 65	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3326	28 79	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3339	30 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3359	55 89	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3403	26 25	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3404	77 15	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3408	417 26	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3421	193 66	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3447	7 83	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3465	241 25	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3491	28 32	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3498	51 54	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3502	41 41	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3515	12 73	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3521	75 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3560	60 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3577	360 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3606	99 58	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3611	56 25	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3614	265 80	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3639	31 25	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3640	13 13	

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

SECOND QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant treasurer U. S., St. Louis, Mo.	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3647	\$31 58	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3650	104 89	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3653	259 14	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3672	26 31	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3673	170 99	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3674	55 25	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3682	33 21	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3688	75 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3693	1, 097 83	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3694	49 00	\$7, 525 35
Assistant treasurer U. S., San Francisco, Cal.	2d quarter, 1860 ..	6744	1, 222 50	
	2d quarter, 1862 ..	787	298 85	
	2d quarter, 1862 ..	1701	7 00	
	1st quarter, 1862 ..	5543	42 00	
	1st quarter, 1866 ..	1903	2, 060 87	
	2d quarter, 1866 ..	2648	75 00	
	2d quarter, 1866 ..	2665	14 00	
	1st quarter, 1867 ..	7160	420 00	
	2d quarter, 1867 ..	7685	187 25	
	2d quarter, 1867 ..	8953	873 50	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1068	187 25	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1070	237 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1131	1, 625 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1139	450 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	1177	567 30	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1643	187 25	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1855	442 98	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2270	56 53	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2479	188 99	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2494	247 00	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2495	64 25	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2508	331 71	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2603	418 93	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2619	1, 029 78	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2635	700 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2641	1, 125 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2644	1, 450 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2680	10 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2735	1, 175 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3028	52 50	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3101	247 50	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3104	687 50	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3109	750 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3114	620 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3130	450 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3132	187 25	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3134	187 50	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3135	125 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3137	8, 250 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3139	354 52	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3161	125 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3226	443 75	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3229	287 50	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3230	425 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3232	87 50	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3233	475 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3234	375 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3295	.....	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3296	64 25	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3297	125 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3298	50 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3301	2, 299 94	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3304	100 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3305	237 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3306	709 50	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3309	45 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3310	100 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3312	93 75	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3445	1, 477 09	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3506	36 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3518	250 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3519	371 45	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3532	535 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3535	517 56	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3548	1, 412 86	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3549	137 37	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3550	300 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3551	417 60	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3601	1, 325 85	

SECOND QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant treasurer U. S., San Francisco, Cal.	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3605	\$1, 136 89	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3620	386 27	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3645	46 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3649	23 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3656	192 60	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3663	300 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3669	353 78	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3670	758 01	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3678	5, 260 87	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3679	5, 750 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3680	16, 250 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3685	1, 500 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3686	2, 512 03	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3690	204 39	
				\$75, 128 22
Assistant treasurer U. S., New Orleans, La..	2d quarter, 1866 ..	2807	98 75	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	3805	30 39	
	3d quarter, 1866 ..	4073	66 55	
	4th quarter, 1866 ..	4799	72 13	
	2d quarter, 1867 ..	9030	13 16	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	9922	35 00	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10208	469 84	
	3d quarter, 1867 ..	10451	260 23	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	27	183 77	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	809	480 00	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	848	131 35	
	4th quarter, 1867 ..	850	219 11	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	1373	73 50	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2329	149 56	
	1st quarter, 1868 ..	2386	166 25	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2650	41 90	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2686	475 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2823	200 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2827	136 75	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2833	64 55	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2874	43 08	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2877	1, 482 56	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2884	32 25	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2900	252 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	2992	425 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3241	187 40	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3282	56 25	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3327	2, 555 95	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3377	101 45	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3378	123 75	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3379	412 25	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3381	250 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3382	414 21	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3383	345 55	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3420	597 11	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3484	16 93	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3541	12 81	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3570	504 87	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3572	344 38	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3573	422 41	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3612	200 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3613	279 65	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3615	147 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3616	139 72	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3635	847 50	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3637	170 74	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3642	155 61	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3646	206 10	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3657	185 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3658	292 31	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3664	214 39	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3665	509 61	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3675	825 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3676	450 00	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3683	221 85	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3684	197 89	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3692	555 00	
				17, 544 37
Assistant treasurer U. S., Denver City, Colorado Territory.....	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3641	37 50	
	2d quarter, 1868 ..	3671	593 75	631 25
First National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa	3d quarter, 1866 ..	3884	.....	140 83
Depositary U. S., Louisville, Ky. Same as first quarter 1868				199 41

SECOND QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

	Quarter.	No. of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant treasurer U. S., New Orleans, La. Old account same as second quarter, 1867.				\$106,790 30
Depository U. S., Little Rock, Ark. Same as second quarter 1864				39,656 33
Depository U. S., Galveston, Texas	4th quarter, 1860	1410		219 81
First National Bank, Burlington, Vt.	2d quarter, 1867	8737		25 27
Depository U. S., Buffalo, New York	3d quarter, 1867	10261		3,426 65
Total outstanding warrants				340,732 84

SECOND QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

Reported to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, with the several depositaries, for service of the Post Office Department, June 30, 1868.

	Balance.	Overdrawn.
Treasurer United States Washington, D. C.	\$39,595 60	
Assistant treasurer United States, New York, N. Y.	368,010 43	
Philadelphia, Pa.	49,308 76	
Boston, Mass.	158,424 97	
St. Louis, Mo.	106,255 25	
San Francisco, Cal.	88,222 73	
Charleston, S. C.	58,158 51	
New Orleans, La.	57,836 72	
Denver, Col. Ter'y	4,383 65	
Depository United States, Cincinnati, Ohio	658 72	
Chicago, Ill.	3,935 95	
Pittsburg, Pa.	249 25	
St. Paul, Minn.	1,012 66	
Baltimore, Md.	34 57	
Buffalo, N. Y.	729 66	
Olympia, Wash'n Ter'y	18 00	
First National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.	569 68	
Memphis, Tenn.	1 44	
Knoxville, Tenn.	177 69	
Burlington, Vt.	63 52	
Washington, D. C.	223 45	
Galveston, Texas	44 00	
Dubuque, Iowa	58 84	
Concord, N. H.	20 00	
Portland, Oregon	654 62	
Richmond, Va.	28 67	
West Chester, Penn.	45 00	
Second National Bank, Leavenworth, Kansas	491 50	
Raleigh National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.	2,133 19	
Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va.	769 71	
San Antonio National Bank, San Antonio, Texas	104 00	
Indianapolis National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.	75 00	
Merchants' National Bank, Little Rock, Ark.	1,030 43	
Savannah, Ga.	784 79	
Point Pleasant, West Va.	285 05	
Cleveland, Ohio	194 43	
National State Bank of Texas, Galveston, Texas	19 99	
First National Bank, Leavenworth, Kansas		\$57 71
	944,609 43	
Less overdrawn	57 71	
Available balance	944,551 72	
Unavailable:		
Depository United States, Savannah, Ga.	205 76	
Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D. C.	4,336 00	
Little Rock, Ark.	1,896 53	
Assistant treasurer United States, New Orleans, La. Old account		75,625 86
Depository United States, Galveston, Texas		136 45
	950,990 01	75,762 31
Less overdrawn	75,762 31	
	875,227 70	

SECOND QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

To balance on hand, as per last report	\$822, 688 86	
To receipts. See page 115 of this report	2, 499, 042 60	
By warrants paid during second quarter, 1868.....		\$2, 105, 770 92
By warrants outstanding	\$340, 732 84	
By balance subject to draft	875, 227 70	
		1, 215, 960 54
	3, 321, 731 46	3, 321, 731 46
Warrants for receipts from postmasters and others, second quarter, 1868..	3, 586, 164 85	
And counter-warrants for disbursements, by order of the Post Office Department		3, 586, 164 85

OFFICE TREASURER UNITED STATES.

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

SECOND QUARTER, 1868—Continued.

Treasurer's account, second quarter, 1868.

Amount of warrants paid.....	\$1, 990, 419 74
Add outstanding warrants	162, 083 11
	2, 152, 502 85
Deduct warrant No. 2877, entered as outstanding, canceled same quarter ..	1, 482 56
	\$2, 151, 020 29

Auditor's account.

Amount of warrants credited the Treasurer.....	\$2, 151, 319 16
Deduct warrant No. 3677, canceled same quarter	\$298 85
Deduct warrant No. 3348, issued for.....	\$242 50
Registered.....	242 52
	02
	298 87
	\$2, 151, 020 29

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

I certify that the foregoing account of the Treasurer of the United States for his receipts and expenditures for the service of the Post Office Department for the quarter ended June 30, 1868, has been examined in this office and found correct.

J. J. MARTIN, *Auditor.*

H. Ex. Doc. 275—9

CHILDREN AND HEIRS OF JOHN CHILTON.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

TRANSMITTING

A statement of the account for the relief of the children and heirs of John Chilton, deceased.

MAY 19, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WARRANT DIVISION,
May 17, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the account for the "relief of the children and heirs-at-law of John Chilton, deceased," under an act approved July 7, 1838, (6 Statutes, 731,) by which it appears that \$168 have been paid out of the treasury in excess of the amount authorized to be paid by said act. The inclosed letter from the Register of the Treasury explains how this excess came to be paid.

The length of time which has elapsed since the settlements in the case were made (nearly thirty-two years) renders a recovery from the person overpaid impracticable; and, to close the appropriation account on the books of the treasury, an appropriation by Congress will be necessary. This appropriation will not relieve Joseph Chilton from the charge for overpayment, but will merely close the appropriation account under the relief act.

I have, therefore, to request that the following item may be included in the sundry civil appropriation bill now before the Committee on Appropriations. The appropriation does not contemplate an expenditure of money, but merely the legal authority to properly balance the books of the department: "For the relief of the children and heirs-at-law of John Chilton, deceased, one hundred and sixty-eight dollars, this sum being the amount paid by the accounting officers of the treasury in excess of the amount legally authorized to be paid, and which amount has never been recovered or repaid into the treasury."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Relief of children and heirs-at-law of John Chilton, deceased, act July 7, 1838.

Dr.

Cr.

1838. Aug. 15	9412	To Joseph Chilton, administrator.	\$1,680	1838.	By appropriation war- rant 104.	\$1,680
Dec. 26	10322	To George Chilton and Lucy Ran- dall.	840		Balance	840
			2,520			2,520
1839. Jan. 1	.....	To balance	840	1839. April 3	By Joseph Chilton	672
			840		Balance	168
July 1	.....	To balance	168			840

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE,

May 16, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to state in relation to the overpayment under the act of July 7, 1838, for the relief of the children and heirs-at-law of John Chilton, deceased, that it appears from the papers on file in this office that the deceased left four heirs, two of whom resided in the State of Virginia, to wit, Joseph Chilton and Nancy Smith, late Nancy Chilton, and two in the State of Kentucky, to wit, George Chilton and Lucy Ransdell; that Joseph Chilton, one of the heirs in Virginia, at a court continued and held for Fauquier County, Virginia, on 25th February, 1834, was granted administration *de bonis non* on the estate of John Chilton, deceased, was qualified, and gave bond and security according to law. The heirs in Kentucky appointed William J. Graves their attorney to receive the amount due to them under the said act. Joseph Chilton was erroneously paid the whole amount authorized by the act instead of the portion due to the heirs residing in Virginia. He subsequently refunded \$672, part of the overpayment, leaving \$168 still due from him and with which he stands charged on the books of this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN ALLISON,
Register.

HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND SEAMEN AND VESSELS IN
THE NAVY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 12th February, in relation to the number of officers now on the active list in the navy, the number of vessels of each rate now in the navy, the whole number of non-commissioned officers and seamen now in the naval service.

MAY 19, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 16, 1870.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th day of February, 1870—

That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the House, first, the number of officers of each rank now on the active list of the navy; second, the number of vessels of each rate now in commission in the navy, and the number and rate of vessels laid up for repairs; third, the number and rank of officers of the navy, if any, whose services will not be needed in the event that the number of men now allowed by law and the number of ships now in the navy be not increased; fourth, the whole number of non-commissioned officers and seamen now in the naval service.

I have the honor to reply—

In answer to the first question: The number of commissioned officers of each rank now on the active list is as follows: Admiral, 1; vice-admiral, 1; rear-admirals, 10; commodores, 25; captains, 50; commanders, 90; lieutenant commanders, 180; lieutenants, 148; masters, 95; ensigns, 71; surgeons, 80; passed assistant surgeons, 28; assistant surgeons, 38; paymasters, 80; passed assistant paymasters, 40; assistant paymasters, 22; chief engineers, 62; first assistant engineers, 119; second assistant engineers, 63.

In answer to the second question: The number of vessels, of each class, that are in commission, is as follows: First-rates, 2; second-rates, 9; third-rates, 15; fourth-rates, 18; receiving ships, tugs, &c., and for quarters, 26.

The number of vessels, of each rate, not in commission, is as follows: First-rates, 2; second-rates, 27; third-rates, 18; fourth-rates, 67.

In answer to the fourth question: The whole number of non-commissioned (petty) officers and seamen, as compiled from latest returns, is eight thousand two hundred and seventy-four.

In answer to the third question: Under the circumstances referred to in the third inquiry of the resolution, it is estimated that the current duties of the naval service, afloat and on shore, including all the various duties imposed by law or required for the proper administration of the service, and making allowance for the sick-list and furlough, and the requirement of regular reliefs rendered necessary by the nature of naval service, can be carried on properly and effectively after the several grades of officers on the active list are reduced and fixed at the following numbers, viz: Lieutenant commanders, 80; lieutenants, 280; masters, 100; ensigns, 100; surgeons, 65; passed assistant surgeons, 40; assistant surgeons, 45; paymasters, 50; passed assistant paymasters, 25; assistant paymasters, 25; chief engineers, 68; first assistant engineers, 50; second assistant engineers, 75. This scale makes an increase in the number of lieutenants corresponding to the decrease in the number of lieutenant commanders, and a small increase in the number of chief and second assistant engineers; but it reduces the whole number of officers allowed by law two hundred and seventy, and makes a decrease in the item of pay of over \$450,000.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

○

CONTRACT WITH DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

IN ANSWER TO

*A resolution of the House calling for information relative to contract with
Dempsey & O'Toole for stationery.*

MAY 27, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., May 24, 1870.

SIR: In reply to the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 23d instant, I have the honor to state that the sums paid to Messrs. Dempsey & O'Toole "upon their contract for supplying the Department of the Interior and the several bureaus and offices thereof with stationery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869," amount in the aggregate to twenty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-three dollars and fifty-nine cents, (\$21,123 59.) In adjusting the account the requirements of the "joint resolution relative to certain purchases by the Interior Department," approved March 3, 1869, were strictly observed.

In compliance with the directions of a resolution entitled "A resolution relative to the recent contract for stationery for the Department of the Interior," (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 15, page 344,) I annulled and canceled said contract on the 11th day of March, 1869. By letter of that date I informed Messrs. Dempsey & O'Toole of my action in the premises, and since then no articles were received from them under that contract. A copy of my letter is herewith transmitted.

Proposals for furnishing the department and its bureaus with stationery for the year ending June 30, 1870, were in due time invited by advertisement in the usual form. The bids of Messrs. Dempsey & O'Toole for thirty-eight of the one hundred and eleven articles set forth in the schedule were the lowest, the price and quality of the samples offered being relatively considered, and they were, pursuant to law, accepted accordingly. Those gentlemen entered into contract and gave satisfactory security for the fulfillment thereof.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
March 11, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: By a joint resolution of Congress, which has become a law by a constitutional provision, I am instructed to annul and cancel the contract now existing with you for supplying the Department of the Interior and the several bureaus and offices thereof with stationery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, under the advertisement issued May 25, 1868.

In compliance with the instruction, I hereby inform you that the contract is annulled and canceled.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Messrs. DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE,
Stationers, &c., Washington, D. C.

JOHN R. BRADY.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

Papers in answer to a resolution of the House of 5th instant, relative to claim of John R. Brady.

MAY 27, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I transmit to the House of Representatives, in answer to their resolution of the 5th instant, a report from the Secretary of State and its accompanying papers.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 23, 1870.

The Secretary of State, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 5th instant, requesting him "to communicate to the House the papers in his department in reference to the claim of John R. Brady and others against the government of Venezuela," has the honor to report to the President that no record of any correspondence exists in the department in relation to the interest of John R. Brady and others in any claim against the government of Venezuela. It is understood, however, that Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis was the original owner of bonds issued by the government of Venezuela, upon which the claim of John R. Brady and others is based.

Touching the claim of Mr. Jarvis, the Secretary of State has the honor to submit an extract from a dispatch of the 1st of June, 1869, No. 80, from Mr. Erastus C. Pruyn, United States chargé d'affaires in Venezuela; also an extract from a note of the 31st of May, 1869, addressed by Mr. Pruyn to Mr. J. P. Rojas Paul, the Venezuelan minister for foreign affairs, which presents to the Venezuelan government, with others, the claim of Mr. Jarvis for accrued interest and the full principal of the bonds above referred to; also, an extract from a dispatch of the 7th ul-

timo, No. 79, and its accompaniment, from Mr. Partridge, United States minister in Venezuela, giving a history of the claim.

It does not appear that the Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs ever replied specifically to Mr. Pruyn's communication of the 31st of May, 1869, and the department possesses no information relating to the claim of Mr. Jarvis other than that contained in the extracts herewith transmitted.

Respectfully submitted.

HAMILTON FISH.

The PRESIDENT.

Mr. Pruyn to the Secretary of State.

No. 80.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Caracas, June 1, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for your perusal copies of four dispatches recently sent by me to the Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs. They are numbered inclosures 1, 2, 3, and 4.

* * * * *

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ERASTUS C. PRUYN.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Pruyn to the Venezuelan Minister for Foreign Affairs.

[Inclosure No. 1 in No. 80.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Caracas, May 31, 1869.

The undersigned, in charge *ad interim* of the legation of the United States, begs to press upon your excellency's attention the claims due citizens of the United States of America which were liquidated and adjusted previous to the convention between the United States of America and the republic of Venezuela, of April, 25, 1866. These are believed to be as follows:

* * * * *

\$12,150.—Interest due Captain Nathaniel Jarvis, in his bond issued by the government, (the whole principal, 81,000 *fuertes*, being due by reason of non-payment of semi-annual interest when due.)

* * * * *

The undersigned has no hesitation in asking that those claims, so long overdue, be now paid, with interest, according to agreement, not only on account of their comparatively small amounts, but also because he is well aware that the government of Venezuela are in possession of a fund established by law, and daily increasing, for the payment of international obligations.

The ancient date of these claims, and also of their adjustment, entitles them, in addition, to a very high degree of consideration. As the government of the United States has always shown the greatest forbearance in pressing the claims of her citizens against the government of Venezu-

ela, ever bearing in mind the frequently disturbed condition of the republic, it cannot be expected that any other nation should be shown any preference over the United States, and particularly as regards the payment of the claims due by Venezuela to its citizens.

The manifestation of any such preference would, in the humble opinion of the undersigned, tend greatly to disturb, if not seriously complicate, the friendly relations now so happily existing between the two countries.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity of renewing to Señor Rojas Paul the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

ERASTUS C. PRUYN.

Hon. J. P. ROJAS PAUL,
Minister of Foreign Relations, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Partridge to Secretary of State.

No. 79.]

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Caracas, April 7, 1870.

SIR: In my No. 10 (Annex No. 1) I gave a list, (A,) taken from the records of this legation, of those claims of United States citizens which had been admitted by this government, and in some instances partly paid, before the sitting of the mixed commission under the treaty of 25th April, 1866, and which claims, in consequence of such recognition, were not required to be so submitted. On full re-examination of the preceding record, and on tracing the history of those claims, I have thought it would be useful to the department to send an account of each claim on that list, so far as it can be had from the records here.

* * * * *

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. PARTRIDGE.

[Annex to dispatch No. 79.]

Account of claims anterior to the Mixed Commission.

* * * * *

NO. 6.—NATHANIEL JARVIS'S CLAIM.

This claim, although placed on the list by Mr. Culver, and demands made therefor by him, does not appear, from anything in this legation, to have been approved, or ordered to be presented, by the State Department at Washington.

It is for the amount of interest, *then due*, on fifty bonds for \$1,000 (United States gold) each, dated Caracas, 14th April, 1863, issued by the Venezuelan treasury, payable to the order of N. Jarvis, of New York, twenty of which bonds were payable in ten years, and thirty bonds in five years, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, meanwhile payable semi-annually. They were issued for advances made in New York in 1849 to General José A. Paez, of Venezuela, in the form of steamboats, arms, and ammunition, amounting to \$41,408, for which amount, with

interest up to 1863, said bonds were issued and declared to be payable to him "when the financial condition of the treasury permitted."

Mr. Culver, in his No. 75 to government of Venezuela, 14th November, 1864, in relation to this claim, states that "12,150 *pesos* are due as interest to Captain Nathaniel Jarvis on his bonds issued by this government, (the whole principal 81,000 *fuertes*,) being due by reason of non-payment of semi-annual interest when due."

There is no record here of any statement by Mr. Culver to the State Department of this claim. He presented it to the Venezuelan government in his notes No. 13, March 18, 1864, and No. 88, February 24, 1865, and in a list with others in his No. 75 above mentioned. At that date, November 14, 1864, only eighteen months' interest was due on 50,000, at seven per cent., making \$5,250 United States gold.

This claim is mentioned in the report of the minister of foreign relations to the Venezuelan Congress for 1869, as follows: "Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis was recognized by the Dictator's government, (General Paez,) through the treasury department, as a creditor in compensation for services rendered in aid of a revolution, giving him treasury notes (bonds) as vouchers of the claim acknowledged in his favor. Nothing has been done or decided in regard to this matter."

EXPLORATION OF COLORADO RIVER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

TRANSMITTING

An estimate of appropriations to prosecute to completion the geological and topographical exploration of the Colorado River and its tributaries.

MAY 27, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., May 21, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication, dated the 20th instant, from Captain J. W. Powell, requesting me to submit to Congress an estimate of appropriations to the amount of \$12,000, to enable him "to prosecute to completion the geological and topographical exploration of the Colorado River and its tributaries."

This enterprise is deemed by this department to be worthy of the assistance of the government, and meets the approval of the Executive. A long time must necessarily elapse before said river will have been reached by public surveys, and it is important that its geographical locality should be accurately determined. The amount asked for is considered reasonable for the purposes contemplated, and the same will be economically expended. The enterprise will have the aid of several scientific societies of the country, who will send naturalists, &c., at no expense to the government, to accompany the expedition.

I recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress, and would respectfully suggest that, should the money asked for be appropriated, the same may be placed at the control of this department, to be disbursed under its direction, as requested by Captain Powell.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to request that you will consider and, if you approve, submit to Congress an estimate of appropriation in the sum of \$12,000, to enable me to prosecute to completion the geographical and topographical exploration of the Colorado River and its tributaries, and to establish, by astronomical observations, four of the

more important points, viz: the junction of the Grand and Green Rivers, the mouth of the San Juan, the mouth of the Little Colorado, and the mouth of the Virgin River, from which other points can be determined.

I have estimated that the amount asked for will enable me to complete the exploration of that portion of the Colorado heretofore unknown. The money will be required for the following purposes only, viz:

1. To employ an astronomer and assistant astronomer and a topographer.

2. To purchase such necessary instruments as cannot now be supplied by the War Department.

3. To provide a pack-train of, say, thirty-five animals, and the requisite number of employes to manage it.

The provision for subsistence of the party has already been made through the War Department, under a joint resolution of Congress.

I do not ask any compensation for my services, nor for the services of any of the naturalists who will accompany me. They will be sent out under the auspices of several scientific societies of the country. All reports, maps, &c., will, when completed, be forwarded to you, to be filed in your department.

I suggest that the funds appropriated by Congress for this enterprise be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Very respectfully,

J. W. POWELL.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

EXPLORATION OF THE COLORADO RIVER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING

A report of the Chief of Engineers upon the proposed continuation of the exploration of the Colorado River.

MAY 27, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 24, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, with his approval, the accompanying report of the Chief of Engineers upon the proposed continuation of the exploration of the Colorado River, and to return to the Committee on Appropriations the memorial of J. W. Powell, praying that an appropriation be made for that object. It is recommended that the desired appropriation be granted.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., May 23, 1870.

SIR: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of the letter from the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, dated May 21, 1870, covering the petition of Colonel Powell, with your directions to report as to the propriety of an appropriation for the purpose therein mentioned.

The exploration of the Colorado, and of the unexamined portions of its chief tributaries, has been repeatedly reported upon favorably from this office.

Colonel Powell has explained to me what he proposes to accomplish with the sum he petitions for, and I have no doubt that the information he will collect upon the geology and topography of the region will fully justify the expenditure of the sum named in his petition, and I beg leave to recommend his request to favorable consideration.

The letter and inclosure from the Committee on Appropriations are herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War, War Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 9, 1870.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America :

Your petitioner would humbly but earnestly request that the sum of twelve thousand dollars may be appropriated for the purpose of continuing the geological exploration of the region drained by the Colorado River of the West.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. W. POWELL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

Washington, May 3, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: I beg leave to direct your attention to a petition to Congress, by Major Powell, for a small appropriation to assist him in completing the survey of the region of the Colorado of the West, and its branches. In the exploration of this river Major Powell has evinced remarkable perseverance, sagacity, and intrepidity. The region through which this river and its branches flow is one of the most remarkable on our continent. Through it the water has eroded deep and narrow channels, dividing the surface into isolated portions, and, in the course of the main stream itself, excavated a chasm which, in depth, extent, and the geological section it exhibits, is more remarkable, perhaps, than any other on the face of the earth. This region is, therefore, highly interesting in a scientific point of view; and, also, in that of the economical application of a portion of it to agricultural purposes. The moisture which is wafted by the west wind from the Pacific, instead of being distributed in rain over the surface of the country, is caught on the mountain ridges in the form of snow, and hence the existence of the adjacent arid regions. It is therefore of much importance to ascertain how far this moisture may be reclaimed for the purposes of agriculture, or, in other words, how far the mountain streams, from the melting snow, may be applied in the way of irrigating the contiguous country. I am, therefore, decidedly of the opinion that the small appropriation asked for by Major Powell could not be better applied.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HENRY,

Secretary Smithsonian Institution.

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD,

United States House of Representatives.

LITTLE & BROWN'S STATUTES AT LARGE.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

IN RELATION TO

Furnishing circuit judges of the United States courts with sets of Little & Brown's edition of the Statutes at Large, &c.

MAY 27, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., May 19, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the laws make no provisions for furnishing circuit judges of the courts of the United States with sets of Little & Brown's edition of the Statutes at Large, nor with copies of the Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court. The judges of that court, and the judges of the district courts of the United States, have been furnished, in conformity with law, with copies of the Statutes at Large, and, as far as practicable, with volumes of the Supreme Court Reports.

The several circuit judges can be furnished by this department, from surplus volumes in its custody, with sets of the Statutes at Large, from volume 10 to volume 15, both inclusive; and with five volumes of Wallace's Reports, 4th to 8th, inclusive. The department has no volumes of the preceding Reports of the Supreme Court for distribution; nor are there in its custody any surplus copies of the first nine volumes of the Statutes at Large; and to enable it to comply in some measure with requests submitted by judges of the circuit courts of the United States, and by such other officers of the government as are, by law, entitled to the Statutes, I respectfully recommend the insertion in an appropriation bill of a clause to the following effect, viz:

For the purchase, by the Secretary of the Interior, of fifteen sets of the United States Statutes at Large, from volume 1 to volume 9, both inclusive, four hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents: *And be it enacted*, That the judges of the circuit courts of the United States shall, severally, be entitled to receive a copy of each volume of the Statutes at Large, and also a copy of each volume of the Reports of the Supreme Court, succeeding the third volume of Wallace's Reports.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

FINES AND FORFEITURES TO REVENUE OFFICERS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of March 11, relative to abolishing all allowances of penalties, fines, forfeitures, or recoveries to officers of the revenue or informers in the collection of internal revenue taxes.

MAY 12, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1870.

SIR: The following resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives on March 11:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, each, be requested to communicate to the House his views and opinion in regard to the advantage or disadvantage to the government of abolishing in the collection of duties and the collection of the internal revenue taxes all allowances of moieties or shares of penalties, fines, forfeitures, or recoveries to officers of the revenue or informers, and also any statement of facts or practices under existing laws which will enforce or illustrate such views or opinion.

As I understand this resolution, my views are desired only in regard to that portion of it which relates to customs duties.

In my annual report of December last I expressed the opinion that the system which allows to revenue officers and others shares of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, was accompanied with evils greater than the benefit derived from it. I then stated that it often occurs that revenue officers are led to assert claims in behalf of the government, which have no just foundation in law or fact, and that when real claims exist, it is often the object of the informers and officers who share in the penalties to misrepresent the case to the department, so as to secure the greatest advantage to themselves. My opinion as to the existence of these evils, as well in the customs service as in that of the internal revenue, is unchanged.

The shares allowed by law to collectors, surveyors, and naval officers of customs, are such as, in the city of New York, to swell the incomes of those officers far beyond the value of any service which they render to the government. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, those officers received, in the aggregate, the sum of \$81,291 90, in addition to the salaries allowed by law. In the same city during a previous year, a deputy surveyor received nearly \$9,000 as an informer. In other cities,

persons have received, as officers or informers, very large sums of money, although not of sufficient amount to attract notice, when compared with the sums received by officers and informers in New York. These, however, are only the lesser evils of the present system. The interest of informers and of officials receiving shares is largely in the continuance of practices from which they derive pecuniary advantages; while the interest of the government is in breaking up the system, and punishing the parties who have been concerned in frauds upon the revenue. It is a noticeable fact that nearly all the proceedings in the courts are against the property, and very few against persons, while the interest of the government is much larger in convicting criminals than it is in securing any portion of the property smuggled. The officers of the customs under the law are entitled to a share of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and this whether they have officially or personally contributed to the result or not.

A case is now pending in the department in which a former collector, surveyor, and naval officer have received one-fourth of a penalty of \$75,000, exacted by the government in a case instituted by the department itself, by a letter addressed to a special agent of the department, and which appears to have been prosecuted to a final conclusion without the intervention or aid of the customs officers named. Under the existing laws, the informers in this case are entitled to another fourth of the \$75,000. Three persons preferred claims for the informer's share. Upon the rejection by the department of the claims of two of these persons, the officers of the customs at New York, who had already received \$18,750, gave notice that upon the failure of the informers to establish their claim another quarter would be claimed by the collector, surveyor, and naval officer, under the act of 1799. Although the practice of allowing shares to informers, as rewards for their information, is not open to all the objections incident to the allowance of official shares, it is nevertheless in a large degree demoralizing to the service and injurious to the public.

In a majority of cases, the informer is an officer of the revenue, and in most of the instances in which the fact is otherwise the revenue officers are notoriously rewarded for their services by the informer. It is to be feared also that they often make this reward a condition, without which their active assistance will not be rendered. Were officers to be excluded and citizens generally admitted to participate in these rewards, the officers would still continue to share in a manner less legitimate and, for that reason, far more objectionable.

Should Congress repeal the laws allowing officers a share in all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, it will be proper to raise their salaries materially, especially in the city of New York. It may be wise to place in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury a sum of money to be distributed to persons who may furnish valuable information to the government. It would be better, however, to rely exclusively upon the integrity and zeal of the public officers, properly compensated upon fixed salaries, than to continue the present system. In the very nature of the case, the department is compelled to rely for information in regard to the facts of a case, and the expediency of making a compromise, upon the representations made by district attorneys and officers of the customs; and those representations can never be regarded as entirely trustworthy while the persons making them have an interest in the adjustment of suits, or in the continuance of proceedings which are personal and altogether distinct from the interest of the government. The statements

made by interested officials, are sometimes corrupt, sometimes partial, and always open to the suspicion that they are untrustworthy.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a bill fixing the salaries of the officers of the customs throughout the United States, based upon the recommendation contained in this communication. The bill also contains a section repealing all laws allowing shares in fines, penalties, and forfeitures to officers of the customs and to informers.

I submit a table showing the compensation received by collectors, naval officers, and surveyors, for the year ending June 30, 1868, including salaries and shares of penalties, fines, and forfeitures; and also the amount of compensation proposed. It will be seen from this table that the cost of the service is not materially affected by the proposed change, but showing, however, a slight reduction in expense.

I think it my duty to state that I am fully satisfied that the laws allowing shares to officers and informers in internal revenue cases should be repealed, and that district attorneys should be deprived of all pecuniary interest in the cases of the government originating in or on behalf of the Treasury Department.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

A BILL to amend existing laws relating to the compensation of officers of the customs, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the fees, emoluments, commissions, compensation, additional compensation, and compensation in other capacities, now allowed by law to the several officers of the customs herein named, there shall be allowed and paid the salary and compensation herein specifically mentioned, and none other, viz:

To the collector of customs for the district of New York, at the rate of fifteen thousand dollars per annum.

To the collector of customs for the district of San Francisco, California, at the rate of twelve thousand dollars per annum.

To the collectors of customs for the districts of Boston and Charlestown, Massachusetts, and New Orleans, Louisiana, at the rate of eight thousand dollars per annum each.

To the collectors of customs for the districts of Portland and Falmouth, Maine; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore, Maryland, at the rate of six thousand dollars per annum each.

And to the collectors of customs for the districts of Charleston, South Carolina; Savannah, Georgia; Mobile, Alabama; Texas, (Galveston,) and Brazos de Santiago, at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum each.

To all other collectors of customs, and to surveyors of customs acting as collectors of customs, a salary at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum each, with an amount equal to the amount of official fees collected by such collector or surveyor acting as collector and by him paid into the treasury of the United States, and a commission, at the rate of three per centum, on all moneys collected and accounted for by him arising from duties on imports and tonnage, and from marine hospital tax: *Provided*, That such salary and amount of fees and commissions shall not in the aggregate, in any case, exceed the rate of five thousand dollars per annum.

To the naval officers and surveyors of the districts of New York and San Francisco, at the rate of eight thousand dollars per annum each.

To the naval officers and surveyors of the districts of Boston and Charlestown, and New Orleans, at the rate of six thousand dollars each.

To the naval officers and surveyors of the districts of Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum, each.

To the surveyor of the district of Portland and Falmouth, Maine, at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum.

To the surveyors of the ports of Savannah, Georgia, Lavaca, and Velasco, Texas, at

the rate of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum each; and to each of the other surveyors of customs, at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum.

To the assistant collector at the port of New York, at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum, as now provided by law. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized to pay to the deputy collector of customs in the districts of New York and San Francisco a compensation at the rate of four thousand dollars per annum.

To the deputy collectors of customs in the districts of Portland and Falmouth, Maine, Boston and Charlestown, Massachusetts, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, compensation at such rate as he may deem proper, not to exceed the rate of three thousand dollars to each per annum; and

To deputy collectors of customs in all other collection districts such compensation as he may deem proper, not to exceed the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum to each.

To the deputy naval officers and deputy surveyors of the districts of New York and San Francisco, compensation at the rate of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and to the deputy naval officers and deputy surveyors of the districts of Portland and Falmouth, Boston and Charlestown, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, such compensation as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem proper, not to exceed the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum each.

To the weighers and gaugers in the districts of New York and San Francisco, compensation at the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum each; and to the weighers and gaugers in the districts of Portland and Falmouth, Boston and Charlestown, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, compensation at the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum: *Provided*, That in all other districts the collectors of customs, or surveyors acting as collectors, shall detail inspectors who shall perform the weighing and gauging necessary, without other compensation than their regular salary as inspectors: *And provided further*, That the office of measurer be and the same is hereby abolished, and the duties heretofore performed by measurers shall be deemed a portion of the duties of, and be performed by weighers.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all collectors of the customs, and surveyors or other officers acting as collectors, shall, by virtue of their office, be disbursing officers of the treasury, and shall make all disbursements on account of expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, marine hospital establishments, revenue cutters, light-houses, light-vessels, buoys, beacons, debentures, refunds of excess of deposits for unascertained duties, for construction, repairs, furnishing, and miscellaneous expenses of public buildings, and for any and all other purposes, as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, either within or without the district for which they may be appointed, without other compensation than their regular annual salary or compensation as collector, surveyor, or other person acting as collector, as provided in this act. And all acts and parts of acts giving collectors of customs, or others acting as collectors, compensation for other or extra services, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all fees collected by officers of the customs shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury of the United States in the same manner as other revenue, to be applied to the appropriation for defraying the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs; and that the salaries and compensations provided for by this act shall be paid out of the appropriation for defraying the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the following acts and parts of acts, viz: the ninth, tenth, twelfth, thirteenth provisos of the fifteenth, and the eighteenth, sections of the act of May 7, 1822, the act of June 30, 1834, relative to district of Teche, Louisiana, the third section of the act of July 7, 1838, as revised and continued in force by the seventh section of the act of July 21, 1840, the fifth section of the act of March 3, 1841, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year 1841," and the second section of the act of July 14, 1862, together with all acts or parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be printed and furnished to the several collectors of the customs, and surveyors acting as such collectors, blank manifests, clearances, entries free and dutiable for consumption, warehouse, rewarehouse and transportation, exportation certificates, oaths, and all other blanks used by importers, shippers and others at the custom-house, (excepting conveyances for vessels,) for each of which the collector, or surveyor acting as such, shall charge the sum of five cents; the moneys derived from this source to be accounted for and paid into the treasury the same as other revenue, to be applied to the appropriation for defraying the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the accounting officers shall in no case pay to any officer or employé of the United States, or other person, any sum due to or claimed by such officer, employé or other person, for salary or any other consideration, under one account, head of appropriation or allowance, while other accounts are un-

settled, or balances due from him or them may be standing on the books of the treasury.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the office of naval officer for the districts of Charleston and Savannah, respectively, are hereby abolished; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, whenever he shall be of opinion that the public interests require it, to abolish the offices of naval officer and surveyor of the customs, or either of them, in any collection district; and the Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized to abolish any port of entry or collection district in which the duties collected in any one year do not amount to the sum of ten thousand dollars, and to annex such port of entry or collection district so abolished to such adjoining collection district as he may deem advisable.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in the settlement of accounts under this act the year shall be construed to be the fiscal year, to wit: from and including July first in one year to and including June thirtieth in the next year.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the names of the following collection districts be changed as herein specified, viz: Portland and Falmouth, Maine, to Portland; Boston and Charlestown, Massachusetts, to Boston; Salem and Beverly, Massachusetts, to Salem; Bristol and Warren, Rhode Island, to Bristol; Buffalo Creek, New York, to Buffalo; Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, to Norfolk; and Texas, Texas, to Galveston; and that Bridgeport be, and the same is hereby, constituted the port of entry of the collection district of Fairfield, Connecticut, in place of the town of Fairfield, which is discontinued as a port of entry in said district.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceeds of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred by the breach of any law of the United States relating to commerce, navigation, or the collection of the revenue from customs shall, after deducting all the proper costs and expenses, be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation for defraying the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs; and in like manner the proceeds of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred by the breach of any law of the United States relating to the internal revenue, or the collection thereof, shall, after the like deduction, be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation for defraying the expenses of collecting the internal revenue: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall in any manner affect any powers conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury by existing laws to mitigate or remit any penalty, forfeiture, or fine.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and all provisions of law granting to any officer or officers, person or persons, as informers or otherwise, shares of fines, penalties, or forfeitures, where such fines, penalties, or forfeitures accrue from the violation of acts relating to commerce, navigation, or the collection of the revenue from customs, or to the internal revenue or the collection thereof, be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall affect existing rights, or prevent a distribution in like manner as if this act had not been passed, in all cases where prosecution has been actually commenced, or information given before the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That the rights of any person or persons under existing laws to prosecute any action *qui tam*, or otherwise, but at his or their sole risk, cost, and expense, and to receive a distributive share of the proceeds of any judgment recovered therein, shall not be in any manner affected thereby.

Statement showing the compensation received by collectors of the customs, naval officers, and surveyors, during the year ending June 30, 1868, including fines, and the compensation proposed by bill.

District.	Collectors.		Naval officers.		Surveyors.	
	Compensation, including fines, &c., under existing laws.	Salary as fixed by proposed bill.	Compensation, including fines, &c., under existing laws.	Salary as fixed by proposed bill.	Compensation, including fines, &c., under existing laws.	Salary as fixed by proposed bill.
New York	\$28,699 42	\$15,000 00	Vacant.	Vacant.	\$26,814 40	\$8,000 00
San Francisco	11,871 00	12,000 00	\$19,471 00	\$8,000 00	9,971 00	8,000 00
Boston	8,027 79	8,000 00	6,637 83	6,000 00	6,142 75	6,000 00
New Orleans	6,685 00	8,000 00	5,295 00	6,000 00	4,800 00	6,000 00
Portland	9,351 35	6,000 00	None.	None.	3,264 02	5,000 00
Philadelphia	7,056 50	6,000 00	5,666 50	5,000 00	5,171 50	5,000 00
Baltimore	8,642 33	6,000 00	7,252 25	5,000 00	6,748 33	5,000 00
Charleston	5,718 85	5,000 00	1,060 83	.....	1,895 81	.....
Savannah	4,000 00	5,000 00	Vacant.	Vacant.	Vacant.	Vacant.
Texas	2,930 62	5,000 00	None.	None.	None.	None.
Brazos de Santiago	2,644 84	5,000 00	None.	None.	None.	None.
Mobile	3,496 71	5,000 00	None.	None.	None.	None.
Total	99,124 41	86,000 00	36,383 41	30,000 00	64,807 81	43,000 00
Other collectors	218,634 57	251,030 78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naval officers	36,383 41	30,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surveyors	64,807 81	43,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aggregate	418,950 20	410,030 78	.....	.....	.....	.....

YEAR 1867-'68.

Statement showing the compensation of collectors of the customs, and surveyors acting as collectors, based on a salary of \$500 per annum, with the official fees, and a commission of three per cent. on customs money collected, the maximum not to exceed at the rate of \$5,000 in any one year.

District.	Customs money collected at the several ports.	Salary by proposed bill.	Fees collected under existing laws.	Commission at 3 per cent. on customs money collected.	Total.	Total amount to be paid to each collector under the proposed bill.	Compensation received year ending June 30, 1868, not including fines.
Aroostook							
Passamaquoddy	\$96,924 64	\$500 00	\$4,670 78	\$2,907 74	\$8,078 52	\$5,000 00	\$3,000 00
Machias	5,923 59	500 00	1,452 27	177 71	2,129 98	2,129 98	1,898 65
Frenchman's Bay	5,021 32	500 00	764 95	150 64	1,415 59	1,415 59	1,388 95
Bangor	34,862 71	500 00	1,893 64	1,893 64	3,439 52	3,439 52	2,508 47
Castine	11,082 72	500 00	1,409 10	1,409 10	2,241 58	2,241 58	2,158 60
Belfast	21,378 75	500 00	1,787 49	641 36	2,928 85	2,928 85	1,632 39
Waldoboro	14,483 00	500 00	2,253 47	434 49	3,187 96	3,187 96	2,879 33
Wiscasset	1,770 65	500 00	512 55	53 12	1,065 67	1,065 67	752 45
Bath	22,502 15	500 00	1,669 44	675 06	2,844 50	2,844 50	2,251 46
Saco	756 92	500 00	80 60	22 71	603 31	603 31	294 15
Kennebunk	1,110 03	500 00	240 10	33 30	773 40	773 40	302 84
York	139 87	500 00	12 45	4 20	516 65	516 65	257 26
Portsmouth	14,099 64	500 00	956 65	422 99	1,879 64	1,879 64	1,176 14
Vermont	548,598 31	500 00	13,370 80	16,457 95	30,328 75	5,000 00	2,574 94
Newburyport	48,608 15	500 00	579 77	1,458 24	2,538 01	2,538 01	1,687 04
Gloucester	18,513 34	500 00	3,735 25	555 40	4,790 65	4,790 65	2,996 65
Marblehead	1,758 69	500 00	274 00	52 76	826 76	826 76	241 77
Salem	124,025 83	500 00	1,691 52	3,720 77	5,912 29	5,000 00	2,015 23
Plymouth	35,935 21	500 00	214 80	1,078 06	1,792 86	1,792 86	1,453 89
Barnstable	12,092 25	500 00	1,285 68	362 77	2,148 45	2,148 45	2,058 62
Fall River	6,732 49	500 00	455 45	201 97	1,157 42	1,157 42	773 15
New Bedford	25,788 09	500 00	1,982 26	773 64	3,255 90	3,255 90	2,574 34
Edgartown	1,425 09	500 00	595 55	42 75	1,138 30	1,138 30	1,103 68
Nantucket	360 88	500 00	60 00	10 83	570 83	570 83	618 10

Statement showing the compensation of collectors of the customs, &c.—Continued.

District.	Customs money collected at the several ports.	Salary by proposed bill.	Fees collected under existing laws.	Commission at 3 per cent. on customs money collected.	Total.	Total amount to be paid to each collector under the proposed bill.	Compensation received year ending June 30, 1868, not including fines.
Providence.....	\$163,488 32	\$500 00	\$1,940 23	\$4,904 65	\$7,344 88	\$5,000 00	\$3,258 00
Bristol.....	22,075 18	500 00	451 60	662 25	1,613 85	1,613 85	749 22
Newport.....	23,585 55	500 00	560 10	717 57	1,777 67	1,777 67	1,320 90
Stonington.....	2,964 38	500 00	292 35	88 93	881 28	881 28	944 15
New London.....	27,246 09	500 00	1,014 16	817 38	2,331 54	2,331 54	2,098 59
Middletown.....	8,647 26	500 00	746 56	259 42	1,505 98	1,505 98	907 03
New Haven.....	272,031 16	500 00	1,786 04	8,160 93	10,446 97	5,000 00	3,400 00
Fairfield.....	46,611 07	500 00	1,633 30	1,398 33	3,531 63	3,531 63	3,000 00
Sag Harbor.....	2,585 02	500 00	65 25	77 55	642 80	642 80	668 34
Albany.....	99,021 66	500 00	830 85	2,970 65	4,301 50	4,301 50	3,000 00
Champlain.....	355,030 64	500 00	8,357 75	10,650 92	19,508 67	5,000 00	2,723 36
Oswegatchie.....	249,834 70	500 00	4,928 75	7,495 04	12,923 79	5,000 00	2,759 79
Cape Vincent.....	73,044 94	500 00	3,235 30	2,191 35	5,926 65	5,000 00	2,580 75
Oswego.....	949,363 55	500 00	13,863 05	28,480 91	42,843 96	5,000 00	2,548 73
Genesee.....	97,490 46	500 00	2,319 50	2,824 71	5,644 21	5,000 00	2,523 99
Niagara.....	253,421 21	500 00	9,346 50	7,602 63	17,449 14	5,000 00	2,513 00
Buffalo.....	481,220 63	500 00	15,792 11	14,436 62	30,728 73	5,000 00	2,852 00
Dunkirk.....	5,032 78	500 00	192 05	150 98	843 03	843 03	1,309 39
Newark.....	2,712 24	500 00	294 49	81 37	875 86	875 86	617 32
Perth Amboy.....	11,649 98	500 00	2,408 14	349 50	3,257 64	3,257 64	2,400 83
Little Egg Harbor.....	2,153 47	500 00	175 00	64 60	739 60	739 60	731 26
Great Egg Harbor.....	3,261 67	500 00	321 81	97 85	919 66	919 66	961 55
Burlington.....	3,344 69	500 00	198 00	100 34	798 34	798 34	515 55
Bridgeton.....	4,500 41	500 00	297 25	135 01	932 26	932 26	679 43
Erie.....	11,440 44	500 00	1,902 25	343 21	2,745 46	2,745 46	2,720 39
Pittsburg.....	81,711 72	500 00	3,234 80	2,451 35	6,186 15	5,000 00	3,081 50
Delaware.....	49,010 76	500 00	356 75	1,470 32	2,327 07	2,327 07	2,690 04
Annapolis.....	950 88	500 00	94 95	28 53	623 48	623 48	247 72
Easton.....	5,656 45	500 00	1,135 60	169 69	1,805 29	1,805 29	1,200 00
Georgetown.....	21,213 75	500 00	1,169 10	636 41	2,305 51	2,305 51	2,242 68
Alexandria.....	5,752 80	500 00	752 45	172 58	1,425 03	1,425 03	735 77
Tappahannock.....	148 00	500 00	132 15	4 44	636 59	636 59	404 28
Richmond.....	31,252 66	500 00	1,125 36	937 58	2,562 94	2,562 94	1,123 00
Yorktown.....	703 25	500 00	231 90	21 10	753 00	753 00	423 98
Petersburg.....	10,061 34	500 00	336 30	301 84	1,138 14	1,138 14	536 94
Norfolk.....	27,458 17	500 00	3,291 57	823 75	4,615 32	4,615 32	3,400 00
Cherrystone.....	1,637 96	500 00	21 65	49 14	570 79	570 79	873 32
Wheeling.....	4,106 32	500 00	800 95	123 19	1,424 14	1,424 14	1,307 81
Parkersburg.....							
Albemarle.....	1,507 46	500 00	385 16	45 22	930 38	930 38	1,442 38
Pamlico.....	3,060 99	500 00	628 45	91 83	1,220 28	1,220 28	2,144 28
Beaufort.....	1,255 70	500 00	193 85	37 67	731 52	731 52	1,494 63
Wilmington.....	41,327 15	500 00	778 68	1,239 81	2,517 49	2,517 49	2,381 69
Georgetown.....	5,862 65	500 00	219 45	175 87	895 32	895 32	514 49
Beaufort.....	22 45	500 00	14 65	67	515 32	515 32	1,291 17
Brunswick.....	43,015 25	500 00					
St. Mary's.....	437 90	500 00	245 01	13 14	758 15	758 15	
Fernandina.....	1,318 06	500 00	386 75	39 54	1,372 59	1,372 59	
St. John's.....	1,594 65	500 00	833 05	47 84	1,380 89	1,380 89	1,094 26
St. Augustine.....	86 87	500 00	76 80	2 61	579 41	579 41	554 16
Key West.....	7,981 25	500 00	1,034 34	239 44	1,773 79	1,773 79	2,122 91
St. Mark's.....	1,146 80	500 00	240 71	34 40	775 11	775 11	789 17
Appalachicola.....	3,539 67	500 00	179 25	106 19	785 44	785 44	1,292 02
Pensacola.....	28,446 19	500 00	1,473 75	853 39	2,827 14	2,827 14	3,077 53
Pearl River.....	537 46	500 00	326 85	16 12	842 97	842 97	769 48
Vicksburg.....	10,987 05	500 00	43 40	329 61	873 01	873 01	872 56
Natchez.....	76 41	500 00	2 80	2 29	505 09	505 09	506 35
Teche.....							
Saluria.....	19,967 75	500 00	1,416 04	599 03	2,515 07	2,515 07	2,500 00
Corpus Christi.....	12,299 89	500 00	491 30	369 00	1,360 30	1,360 30	1,984 67
Paso del Norte.....	17,353 28	500 00	23 80	520 60	1,044 40	1,044 40	2,000 00
Memphis.....	18,269 69	500 00	484 70	548 09	1,532 79	1,532 79	3,000 00
Nashville.....	90,168 64	500 00	193 55	2,705 06	3,398 01	3,398 01	3,000 00
Paducah.....	754 65	500 00					
Louisville.....	209,787 38	500 00	1,196 20	6,293 62	7,989 82	5,000 00	1,202 83
Cincinnati.....	935,466 39	500 00	3,783 79	28,063 99	32,347 78	5,000 00	3,090 40
Cuyahoga.....	72,012 25	500 00	7,359 15	2,160 37	10,019 52	5,000 00	2,898 36
Sandusky.....	15,164 77	500 00	2,401 25	454 94	3,356 19	3,356 19	2,602 79
Miami.....	21,517 39	500 00	4,143 85	645 52	5,289 37	5,000 00	2,514 33
Detroit.....	163,724 16	500 00	18,155 18	4,911 72	23,566 90	5,000 00	2,900 00
Huron.....	80,366 14	500 00	14,826 80	2,410 68	27,737 48	5,000 00	2,615 00
Superior.....	4,393 48	500 00	2,369 35	131 80	3,001 15	3,001 15	2,625 70
Michigan.....	3,662 99	500 00	8,639 92	109 89	9,249 81	5,000 00	2,581 67
Evansville.....	10,831 25	500 00	186 30	324 94	1,011 24	1,011 24	824 11
Chicago.....	695,056 59	500 00	25,296 12	20,851 70	46,647 82	5,000 00	2,788 08
Galena.....	6,057 26	500 00	766 42	181 72	1,448 14	1,448 14	1,073 83

Statement showing the compensation of collectors of the customs, &c.—Continued.

District.	Customs mon- ey collected at the several ports.	Salary by pro- posed bill.	Fees collected under exist- ing laws.	Commission at 3 per cent. on customs mon- ey collected.	Total.	Total amount to be paid to each collector under the pro- posed bill.	Compensation received year ending June 30, 1868, not in- cluding fines.
Peoria.....	\$15,799 54	\$500 00					
Quincy.....	1,002 46	500 00	\$518 10	\$30 07	\$1,048 17	\$1,048 17	
Alton.....	434 94	500 00	42 00	13 05	555 05	555 05	\$364 05
Cairo.....	1,578 94	500 00	204 75	53 37	758 12	758 12	1,037 04
Milwaukee	56,793 12	500 00	7,555 50	1,703 79	9,759 29	5,000 00	2,900 00
Minnesota	17,034 33	500 00	628 50	511 02	1,639 52	1,639 52	2,447 80
Dubuque.....	14,512 82	500 00	240 60	435 39	1,175 99	1,175 99	788 36
Burlington	238 38	500 00	22 25	7 15	529 40	529 40	379 40
Keokuk.....	48,880 46	500 00	50 25	1,466 41	2,016 66	2,016 66	1,852 02
St. Louis.....	1,458,024 15	500 00	4,289 35	43,740 72	48,520 07	5,000 00	3,000 00
Alaska.....	16,680 85	500 00					
Puget Sound	19,503 94	500 00	1,036 00	585 12	2,121 12	2,121 12	3,400 00
Oregon	39,511 31	500 00	597 30	1,185 34	2,282 64	2,282 64	3,400 00
Quincy, Ill.....					1,048 17	229,502 22	184,496 32
St. Mary's, Ga					758 15		
Fernandina, Fla					1,372 59		
						3,178 91	
Fines.....						226,323 31	
						24,707 47	
						251,030 78	

RECAPITULATION.

Compensation of collectors, including fines	\$317,758 98	
Compensation of naval officers, including fines.....	36,383 41	
Compensation of surveyors, including fines.....	64,807 81	
		\$418,950 20
Compensation of collectors by proposed bill.....	337,030 78	
Compensation of naval officers by proposed bill.....	30,000 00	
Compensation of surveyors by proposed bill.....	43,000 00	
		410,030 78
		8,919 42

NOTE.—There are some fourteen surveyors at small ports whose aggregate compensation amounts to about \$5,000. Should they be continued under the new bill their compensation would be about \$8,000. It is probable, however, most of them will be discontinued.

EDUCATION OF INDIANS OF CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

TRANSMITTING

A letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in relation to an appropriation required to carry on the work of instructing and aiding the Indians of the central superintendency, in the arts of civilization and self-support.

MAY 20, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., May 21, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication, dated the 18th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with an estimate, therewith submitted, of funds required to carry on the work of instructing and aiding the Indians of the central superintendency "in the arts of civilization and self-support, in addition to the amount provided by treaty stipulations."

This estimate is based on the experience of the Associated Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs, members of which committee made personal visits to the several tribes in the central superintendency, during the past year, as stated in a letter of Messrs. Tatham and Rhoads, dated the 29th ultimo, a copy of which is inclosed.

I commend the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., May 18, 1870.

SIR: Referring to office report of the 2d instant, inclosing copies of a communication from Benjamin Tatham and James E. Rhoads, members of the Associated Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs, and of an

estimate submitted therewith of funds required to carry on the work of instructing and aiding the Indians of the central superintendency, in the arts of civilization and self-support during the next fiscal year; and also to your reply thereto, dated the 6th instant, I would say that I am informed by members of said Associated Committee, that the Senate and House Committees on Indian Affairs and Appropriations desire said communication and estimate to be submitted to them.

In view of this fact, I herewith inclose the copies of said papers, which were returned with your communication of the 6th instant, and respectfully recommend that they be laid before Congress for its consideration and action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, 4th Month, 29, 1870.

To E. S. PARKER, *Commissioner of Indian Affairs:*

The undersigned, on behalf of the Associated Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs, herewith submit an estimate of the amount of money required during the year 1870-'71, to carry on the work of instructing and aid the Indians of the central superintendency in the arts of civilization and self-support, in addition to the amount provided by treaty stipulations. This estimate is based on our experience of the past year and upon information obtained by a committee of two of our own number who have just returned from a personal visit to the several tribes, during which they attended the general council called by Superintendent Hoag, and a special council of others not represented therein.

Although we are of opinion that the amount of this estimate could be doubled with advantage to the government, we believe that the sum of sixty thousand dollars will enable the superintendent to make great progress in the work committed to him, and be the means of attracting the warlike Indians to the reservations by presenting to them greater inducements to rely upon the products of the soil than those of the chase.

On behalf of the committee,

BENJ'N TATHAM.
JAMES E. RHOADS.

Estimate of appropriations for central superintendency not embraced in treaty stipulations.

For Kiowa and Comanche agency for 1870-'71:

Houses for chiefs.....	\$3, 000
Houses for farmers near the various farms.....	2, 250
Pay for extra farmers and for farming operations.....	7, 000
Additional for boarding-school building.....	2, 500
Support of boarding and day schools.....	2, 500
Threshing machine and other farming implements, and wagons for Indians	3, 000
Stable and granary.....	500
Grist-mill to be attached to saw-mill.....	2, 500
Incidental expenses, including presents to chiefs, protection for annuity goods, &c.....	3, 000

For Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency :

Support of boarding and day schools.....	\$2, 500
Houses for chiefs.....	1, 500
Farming operations and implements.....	3, 000
Small houses for farmers at the farms.....	2, 500
Stable and granary.....	1, 000
Miscellaneous purposes, as presents to chiefs, &c.....	5, 000
For absentee Shawnees who have no means whatever, and whose lands re- verted to the United States, and also are now to be settled on their new homes, 700 in number, school-house, house for teacher and farmer, agri- cultural implements and seeds, &c.....	5, 000
For Ottawas who have no present means to support schools.....	1, 000
For transportation of competent employés including teachers, farmers, &c.	3, 000
For general beneficent and necessary contingent expenses in conducting the affairs of the entire superintendency embracing twenty-two thousand Indians.....	9, 250

JAMES E. RHOADS,
BENJ'N TATHAM,

On behalf of the Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs.

The Commission has been directed to inquire into the manner in which the lands of the United States are being disposed of, and to report thereon to the House of Representatives. The Commission has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated the 1st day of January, 1880, and to express its appreciation of the thoroughness and accuracy of the information furnished.

JAMES H. HARRIS,
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

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JAMES H. HARRIS,
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of Representatives of May 18, in relation to the improvement of the Upper Mississippi River.

JUNE 1, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 27, 1870.*

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in obedience to the resolution of May 18, 1870, copies of the reports of Brevet Major Stickney, Corps of Engineers, and Franklin Cook, civil engineer, in relation to the improvement of the Upper Mississippi River.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., May 27, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of May 18, 1870, calling for the report of surveys of the Upper Mississippi River, I have the honor to transmit a communication from General Warren, major Corps of Engineers, of July 16, 1869, forwarding report of Major Stickney in relation to the employment of the dredge and snag boats in removing certain obstructions in the Mississippi River between Meeker's Island and the cities of Minneapolis and St. Anthony; and also a second report from General Warren, dated April 30, 1870, transmitting a report made to him by Franklin Cook, civil engineer, of an examination and reconnoissance of the Mississippi River and its tributaries above the Falls of St. Anthony, with a view not only to the improvement of the navigation of that portion of the river, but also to the feasibility of constructing reservoirs for the purpose of supplying an increased flow and depth of water below the falls during low stages of the river.

The examination made by Mr. Cook indicates the feasibility of constructing reservoirs at moderate cost, of sufficient magnitude for the application of such a system of improvement to the portion of the river referred to; but to establish its practicability careful surveys must be made in order to obtain full and exact data touching the supply and

storage of water, and its delivery at the localities where improvement in navigation is required. Estimates for such surveys, which would at the same time furnish the data for other methods of improvement, have been submitted yearly, and are now renewed by General Warren in this report.

The resolution of the House of Representatives is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War, War Department.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS OFFICE,
St. Paul, April 30, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the accompanying report, made to me by Frank Cook, civil engineer, of an examination of the Mississippi River above the falls of St. Anthony.

The authority for making this examination is to be found in section 5 (I think that is the section) of the appropriation act for "the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under authority of law, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause a continuance of examinations or surveys, or both, at the following points, namely: Of the Mississippi River above the Falls of St. Anthony, &c.

In my report to you dated January 21, 1867, and in your report, transmitting it to the Secretary of War, dated January 29, 1867, and by the Secretary transmitted to the House of Representatives January 29, 1867, in answer to a resolution, there is an estimate submitted of \$7,500 "for the survey of the Mississippi above the Falls of St. Anthony." (See printed H. Ex. Doc. No. 58, thirty-ninth Congress, second session, p. 4 and p. 45.) On pages 31 and 32 of this same document will be found some remarks on the uppermost portion of the Mississippi. The volume of the Mississippi at low water in 1866, given on page 31, is incorrect. It should read: "The low-water discharge of the Mississippi at St. Paul the past year, according to our measurements, was about 8,000 cubic feet per second, of which about 1,300 cubic feet came from the Minnesota River and 6,700 cubic feet from the Falls of St. Anthony."

In my report of operations during the season of 1867, dated April 8, 1868, (printed H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, fortieth Congress, second session, p. 3,) it is stated that "the long period of high water in the summer of 1867, on the Upper Mississippi caused me to give over the examination of the Mississippi above the Falls of St. Anthony, as proposed in my report, and nothing more was done than to collect information as far as practicable, so that it might be attended to in the best manner at some future time. Besides the unfavorable season, there was not as much money appropriated as estimated for, as the amount needed for this object. So my surveys were confined to the Mississippi below the falls, and to the Wisconsin River and Minnesota River. On page 10 of this report the estimate for the examination above the falls was renewed and increased to \$10,000, but no funds were allotted for this survey in 1868.

In my report dated August 31, 1868, printed with the documents accompanying the President's annual message for that year, the estimate for \$10,000 for this survey was renewed. No special appropriation, however, was made with which to prosecute the examination in 1869. The estimate for \$10,000 was again repeated in my report accompanying the annual report of the Chief of Engineers for 1869, (page 188.)

When my first examination of the Mississippi River was made in 1866, the Minneapolis Water-power Company was engaged in putting in an apron to protect the rocks at the foot of the Falls of St. Anthony from being washed out and thus prevent the recession of the falls. They accomplished that season what they deemed requisite, at an expense of about \$25,000.

This apron, however, was nearly destroyed by the flood in the following spring, and the succeeding flood in August removed a large piece of the hard capping-rock on which the existence of the falls depends. An unsuccessful effort was made the following winter to obtain a grant of lands from Congress to aid in preserving the falls, and I furnished a description of the falls to you, which is printed with your annual report for 1869, (page 210.) I also made a special communication on the subject of protecting the falls on January 12th last, which now forms the printed H. Ex. Doc. No. 118, forty-first Congress, second session. No work was done in 1868 toward protecting the falls. An effort was made to rebuild the apron on a more extended scale in 1869, but it was interrupted by an unseasonable flood.

During the summer an attempt to increase the availability of the water power, by driving a tunnel from the foot of the falls at Hennepin Island, up to and under Nicollet Island, on which latter place the new water-power was to be used, resulted in the water breaking into the tunnel, washing out a large amount of the soft sand rock, and undermining the hard capping limestone rock to an alarming extent. The imminent danger which this threatened to the whole water-power called for the most earnest efforts, and at a very considerable expense the rush of the water into the tunnel was temporarily arrested. It had now become obvious that a heavy expense must be incurred at once to secure permanent protection to the water-power, and as the work would require all the time of low water it was possible to obtain in order to finish it in one season, the water-power companies proposed to send Mr. Cook, at their own expense, to make such examinations as were then practicable, so as to ascertain the feasibility of constructing dams to keep back the flood waters and prolong the period of time when they could work at the falls. As the examinations for the object were essentially of the same kind as those authorized to be made by me, I gave Mr. Cook such limited assistance as was in my power, and the result is the report which it is the object of this communication to forward to you.

Imperfect as this information furnished by Mr. Cook's examination necessarily is in regard to reservoirs at the sources of the Mississippi, it is the most definite and reliable that has yet been obtained. As far as it goes, it is practical and to the point. I do not think it worth while here to notice some of the extravagant and impossible propositions that have been suggested on the subject of reservoirs, but the interest which this question has excited generally, and its practical importance, has called them forth, and will justify a more extended and thorough examination and survey than we have yet been able to make.

Mr. Cook's report treats, first, of the size of three natural reservoirs, and the extent to which their available capacity may be augmented.

	Cost.	Capacity in cubic feet.
At Pokegoma	\$52, 540	39, 057, 638, 400
At Pine River.....	31, 808	4, 913, 010, 430
At Mille Lacs	30, 000	10, 036, 224, 000
Total cost.....	114, 000	54, 006, 872, 830

According to our measurements of the Mississippi in 1867, the volume of discharge at St. Paul at a two-foot navigable stage is 6,500 cubic feet per second; at a three-foot navigable stage, 8,100 cubic feet per second; at a four-foot navigable stage, 10,500 cubic feet per second; at a five-foot navigable stage, 14,000 cubic feet per second.

The highest floods, such as that in this last month, have a volume as high, perhaps, as 150,000 cubic feet per second, but the ordinary floods do not reach as high by five feet, and their volume is about 80,000 cubic feet per second. From this we see that these reservoirs would hold all the discharge of an ordinary flood for about eight days, and restrain the flood much longer. It would supply at St. Paul the difference between a two-foot and three-foot navigable stage for three hundred and ninety-five days; the difference between a two and four feet stage for one hundred and fifty-six days; the difference between a two and five feet stage, eighty-three days; the difference between a three and four feet stage, two hundred and sixty days; the difference between a three and five feet stage, one hundred and five days; and the difference between a four and five feet stage for one hundred and seventy-nine days. It would do as much above the Falls of St. Anthony.

The longest period of low water at St. Paul was in 1864, when it was for one hundred and fifty days below the three-foot navigable stage, and part of the time below two feet. It is believed, however, that these reservoirs would have maintained the river at a four-foot navigable stage even during this long period. Thus it will be seen that if these reservoirs can be created and controlled, a four-foot depth for navigation at St. Paul would be secured throughout the most unfavorable seasons.

The condition of the navigation of the Mississippi River above the Falls of St. Anthony, its advantages and prospects, are clearly stated by Mr. Cook in his report.

This report, with a map and profile of Pokegoma Falls, on a scale of one inch to fifty feet, and a map of the vicinity of Pokegoma and of the lakes near Pine River, on a scale of two inches to a mile, are respectfully submitted for the information of the department.

Yours, respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major Engineers, &c.

Brevet Major General A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA,
January 22, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor of submitting the following report of my surveys and examinations, made in pursuance of the directions in your letter of the 7th of October, 1869, which were that I should make a survey of the Pokegoma Rapids, to ascertain the feasibility of constructing a dam at that place to form a reservoir of the valley and lakes above;

also a general reconnoissance with regard to the practicability of making reservoirs of other lakes on the tributaries of the Mississippi River, and with regard to the navigability of the Mississippi River and tributaries above the Falls of St. Anthony.

I left Minneapolis October 19, and proceeded to Leach Lake by land, and took a boat at the trading-post on the south side of the lake, near Chippewa agency, and crossed over, nineteen miles, to the outlet of the lake; thence down Leach River fifty miles, to its confluence with the Mississippi River; thence down the Mississippi River forty miles, to Pokegoma Rapids. The Mississippi River, from Lake Winnibigoshish, and Leach River, from Leach Lake down to Pokegoma Rapids, pass through a valley of alluvial bottom-land, from one-half to three miles wide; the surface of the bottom is but little above the surface of the water at its low-water stage; the river is very crooked, being a constant succession of sweeping folds, passing back and forth across the valley, seldom touching the banks of the valley. At some places there are cut-offs of from one hundred to four hundred feet, sufficient for canoes to pass through, which save from one to five miles of distance round by the river, the current through the cut-offs being so slight as not to wear away the banks or enlarge the channels, which were usually from three to six feet deep and wide. The bottoms are usually covered with reeds and rushes. Some places they are high enough to produce grass; in others, the bottom was of a mud-like character and covered with wild rice. Outside of the bottom-land, and connected with it, alternating from one side to the other, there are tamarack and cedar swamps, so that it is very seldom that high land can be seen on both sides of the river at the same time. The banks of the high land are usually from eight to twenty feet above the level of the bottom-land, and covered with pine, sometimes mixed with hard-wood. The Leach River passes through Mud Lake, about fifteen miles above its junction with the Mississippi River. The lake is from three to four miles in extent. There is also a lake connected with the Mississippi River a short distance above the confluence of Leach River, and lying alongside of the river, separated from it by a narrow delta. This valley has every appearance of having formerly been one continuous lake from Pokegoma to Lakes Leach and Winnibigoshish.

The estimated distance from Leach Lake to its confluence with the Mississippi is fifty miles by the channel, and the distance from the confluence up the Mississippi to Winnibigoshish is about the same as to Leach Lake, fifty miles distant; by river from Pokegoma to the confluence of Leach River is forty miles, making a total distance by river from Pokegoma to Lakes Leach and Winnibigoshish, one hundred and forty miles. I estimate the direct distance by the valleys to be one hundred miles, and the average width of the valley, including lakes and swamps, two miles, making an area of valley two hundred square miles. The area of Leach Lake is two hundred and ten square miles; of Lake Winnibigoshish, one hundred and thirteen square miles; making a total area of five hundred and twenty-three square miles that may be covered by the proposed dam at Pokegoma.

The accompanying map and profile of the Mississippi River at Pokegoma Rapids represents the river from the head to the foot of the rapids, which are included in a distance of eight hundred feet. The river runs smooth, and is from eight to twenty feet deep until it arrives at the head of the island, represented on the map opposite station O. At that place the river bed is formed of boulders, which continue for nearly four hundred feet; then the river narrows down to one hundred and ten feet in

width, and passes over a solid, smooth ledge for a distance of eighty feet, in which the descent is seven feet; then the bed is composed again of boulders, some of a large size. The banks at the chute, and for three hundred feet below, are of rock. I have made my plans and estimates for a dam to be located at the head of the chute, the dam to be built with stone abutments and piers; the abutments to have tight wing walls extending into the embankment a sufficient distance to make them perfectly secure, the intervening space, one hundred and twenty feet, between the abutments to have eight piers of solid masonry, six feet thick, twenty feet long, and twenty-four feet high, with openings of eight feet each for gates; the gates constructed to open and close at pleasure.

It will require an embankment on the west side of one hundred and twenty feet, and on the east side of two hundred and twenty feet long on top. The dam to be high enough to raise the water sixteen feet above ordinary high water, at the head of the rapids. My estimate of the cost of the dam is as follows:

Stone masonry in piers, 853½ cubic yards, at \$12.....	\$10, 240
Stone masonry in abutments and wing walls, 2,500 cubic yards, at \$12	30, 000
Earth embankment, 5,000 cubic yards, at 40 cents	2, 000
Wire gates and gate fixtures, at \$400.....	3, 600
Gate-house	2, 000
Dam for turning away water; superintendents and contingencies	4, 700
Total for dam.....	<u>52, 540</u>

I estimate the area of country drained by the Mississippi River at Pokegoma, to be four thousand square miles. Taking the average annual rain-fall at twenty-four inches per annum, which is low for that latitude, and allowing two-thirds for evaporation and loss, and we have 74,342,400,000 cubic feet of water per annum to supply the reservoir formed by the proposed dam at Pokegoma, which I estimate will retain in—

	Cubic feet.
Leach Lake.....	11, 151, 360, 000
In Winnibigoshish Lake.....	5, 854, 464, 000
In the valley of the Mississippi and Leach Rivers	<u>22, 051, 814, 400</u>
Giving the total quantity stored in the reservoir at Pokegoma.....	<u>39, 057, 638, 400</u>

This estimate supposes the dam will raise the water two feet on Leach and Winnibigoshish Lakes, and an average of four feet in the valley of the Leach and Mississippi Rivers.

I made an examination of Pine River from its confluence with the Mississippi River to Cross Lake. A short distance below Cross Lake there is a rapid where the river passes over a bed of boulders for several hundred feet; at the head of this rapid the banks are high. The river is about one hundred and eighty feet wide, and the banks and bed of the river are composed of boulders and gravel, so that the materials to make a permanent dam are at hand.

I have estimated the cost of a dam at this place, with timber crib-

work filled with stone, and the foundations and embankments to have a concrete wall through the entire length of the dam; the dam to be constructed so as to raise the water ten feet on Cross, Rush, Trout, and Fish Lakes, and a chain of smaller lakes connected with them. My estimate of the cost of the dam, with gates and gate fixtures, all complete, is, \$31,808.

The water area on the lakes above, that would be covered ten feet deep by this dam, as given by the meanders of the lakes at the surveyor general's office, is 491,301,043 square feet, which will be considerably enlarged by raising the water ten feet. The above area, by ten feet deep, will give 4,913,010,430 cubic feet of water. The area furnishing the drainage to supply this proposed reservoir is equal to four hundred and eighty square miles.

Estimating the annual rain-fall at twenty-four inches, and allowing two-thirds for evaporation and loss, and we have 8,921,080,000 cubic feet of annual water supply, which is ample and reliable.

The lakes on Gull River, a tributary of Crow Wing River, have about the same area as those on Pine River, and drain three hundred square miles of territory which could probably be utilized. I did not have time to make examinations of their outlets, to see to what extent dams could be built to retain the water.

The water stored by the proposed dam at Pokegoma with that on Pine River, will furnish 43,970,648,830 cubic feet in store to draw from in time of low water, a quantity sufficient to furnish a supply of 6,000 cubic feet per second for 84.82 days, which I estimate would be equal to two additional feet in depth of water on the sand bars below the Falls of St. Anthony. The river being narrower above the falls, the additional depth of water there would be something more than two feet.

Lake Mille Lacs, at the head of Rum River, has an area of one hundred and eighty square miles. It has been used to some extent by the lumbermen operating on Rum River, to retain a supply of water to drive the logs out of the river. The outlet of the lake is in a marsh, making it both difficult and expensive to build a dam at that place. From that there is a chain of small lakes, with a short reach of stream between them, extending about nine miles along and near the southwesterly shore of Lake Mille Lacs. At the foot of this chain the lumbermen have built a temporary dam which serves to hold a supply of water sufficient for their purposes. With a good, substantial dam the main lake might be raised one-half of a foot above ordinary low water on the large lake. The small lake above the dam is within one mile of the large lake, and there is a tamarac swamp extending from one lake to the other, except a sand and gravel bar that has been thrown up along the margin of the large lake by the action of the water and ice. The fall of the water from the outlet of the large lake to the small lake next to the dam is one and one-half feet. By excavating a canal through this swamp to the large lake the water could be drawn down one and one-half feet below its low-water mark, and the canal would furnish an outlet through which the water could be drawn with much greater rapidity than it could through the long chain of rice lakes intervening between the natural outlet and the dam. With the dam to raise the water one-half foot on the lake, and a canal to draw down one and one-half feet, making a head of two feet to draw from on a water area of 5,018,112,000 square feet, there would be a supply of 10,036,224,000 cubic feet of water, sufficient to furnish 3,000 cubic feet per second for 38.72 days. To furnish this supply of water there is an area of drainage, including the lake, of 12,266,496,000 square feet, with an annual rain-fall of twenty-four inches, and, allowing

one-half for evaporation, this would yield 12,266,496,000 cubic feet of water to supply the reservoir. The dam could be built high enough to retain a much larger quantity of water which might be gathered in wet seasons.

The rain-fall of the past season, (37,515 inches,) allowing for fifty per cent. loss, would fill the reservoir 3.82 feet.

It will be seen by the foregoing that the lakes on the headwaters of the Mississippi and tributaries may be made of immense benefit to interests of navigation, by holding in store a supply sufficient to insure a good navigable stage of water on the Upper Mississippi River at all times. The country furnishing the water supply for these reservoirs is most favorable for that purpose. The basin forming the drainage area of the reservoirs is, throughout its entire extent, a deposit of gravel and sand of considerable depth, with strata of clay underlying. The rain-fall upon this gravelly and sandy soil is rapidly absorbed and held comparatively free from loss by evaporation while the water collects, and is conveyed in an equable and gradual manner to the reservoirs. The country is covered with forests, mostly pine, which shade the ground and thus prevent, to a great extent, evaporation, and maintain the atmosphere in an equable condition.

We are led to conclude that a district thus favorably situated will yield a high ratio of drainage. In my foregoing estimates I have used the smallest ratio of drainage, and have endeavored to give areas for reservoirs and drainage small enough so that when full surveys are made in the future the exhibit will be much more favorable than I have been able to give with my imperfect and somewhat hurried reconnoissance.

I find that the statistics giving the rain-fall in the basin of Lake Couchituate, and the amount of water realized from the drainage through a series of eight years gives over fifty per cent.

In 1838 and 1839 a series of experiments were made by W. J. McAlpine, late State engineer of New York, to ascertain the ratio between the falling water and that which could be collected for use in the reservoirs which it was proposed to construct for supplying the Chenango Canal.

From these tables it appears that about sixty-six per cent. in the one case and nearly fifty per cent. in the other could be collected.

Mr. Robert Stephenson ascertained, during 1847 and 1848, that the proportion in 10,400 acres was within eighteen or nineteen per cent. of the total rain-fall, while at Paisley Mr. Stirrat ascertained that sixty-seven per cent. was collected.

The following table gives the rain-fall at St. Paul for 1862 to 1869, inclusive:

	Inches.
Deposit of moisture in 1862.....	29.62
Deposit of moisture in 1863.....	15.76
Deposit of moisture in 1864.....	14.74
Deposit of moisture in 1865.....	38.14
Deposit of moisture in 1866.....	26.89
Deposit of moisture in 1867.....	34.10
Deposit of moisture in 1868.....	38.61
Deposit of moisture in 1869.....	37.51
Average rain-fall as above per annum	<u>29.421</u>

Summary of cost and amount of water which can be stored in the foregoing proposed reservoirs :

	Cost.	Storage in cubic feet.
Pokegoma	\$52, 540	39, 057, 638, 400
Pine River	31, 808	4, 913, 010, 430
Mille Lacs.....	30, 000	10, 036, 224, 000
Total	<u>\$114, 348</u>	<u>54, 006, 872, 830</u>

An amount sufficient to supply 6,000 cubic feet per second for 104.18 days. The low-water discharge of the Mississippi River at St. Paul in 1866 was, according to your measurement, 8,000 cubic feet per second, furnishing at that time three feet of water on the sand-bars below St. Paul. With 6,000 additional cubic feet per second I estimate the depth would be nearly five feet.

The Mississippi River from the Falls of St. Anthony to Sauk Rapids, has formerly been successfully navigated with steamboats for several years prior to 1863. Owing to the severe drought of 1863 and 1864, the boats were taken out of this part of the river. The machinery of one was taken to Red River and put in a new hull and run there; two were taken below the falls and put on the lower river trade. About that time the railroad was completed from St. Paul to St. Cloud, furnishing transportation and to some extent deterring capitalists from taking hold of the enterprise of putting boats upon the river again. Captain Rollins, one of the oldest steamboat men on this part of the river, informs me that he had no difficulty in running his boat to Sauk when there was a good stage of water, and that for \$25,000 he could make a good navigable channel during the entire season from the Falls of St. Anthony to Sauk Rapids.

There was a company formed last year to build a boat and barges and place them upon this reach of river. The Sauk Rapids Water-power Company is constructing a dam across the river at that place and they intend to take the water out on the west side of the river in a canal, and extend it past the rapids. When the dam and canal are completed it will require lockage of eighteen feet to connect the lower and upper reach, the dam making twelve feet of the elevation. From Sauk Rapids to Little Falls there is another navigable reach of water. To make it good at low water would require the removal of some large boulders from the channel. At Little Falls there was a dam built in 1857; a part of it has gone out. With the dam complete, and a lock with a lift of fourteen feet, it would connect the lower with the upper reach. From Little Falls to the mouth of Pine River there are occasional rapids that will require the removal of boulders to make a good, navigable channel at times of low water, but none of them so rapid but what boats could overcome the current without any serious difficulty if they had a clear channel.

The river through the largest part of this reach has a good depth of water and clear channel. French and Rabbit River Rapids, near the mouth of Rabbit River, are the most difficult places to overcome.

There is one place below Pine River where the river widens out so that it would require slight brush dams to collect the water to give a good channel depth in times of low water.

There are very few islands between Crow Wing and Pine River. From Pine River to Pokegoma, with the exception of Three-mile Rapids, three miles below Pokegoma, there is no obstruction to steamboat navigation during the entire season, the river being deep and narrow, with a mod-

erate current; nor any place, with the above exception, that could be called a rapid. There are several places where cut-offs could be made at very slight expense that would save miles of distance round by the present channel. Three-mile Rapids is short, probably not over 600 feet long. At this place the river passes over a bed of boulders which could be removed at a small expense (after the dam at Pokegoma was constructed and the water shut off) and the bottom lowered on the head of the rapids two or three feet so as to make it easily navigable. The water above the rapids is deep, so that lowering the head of the rapids would not be liable to make any perceptible difference in the navigability of the stream above.

With the dam built at Pokegoma, as contemplated in the preceding part of this report, it would require lockage of thirty feet to overcome the elevation of the rapid and dam.

By the foregoing it will be seen that with three locks the Mississippi River, above the Falls of St. Anthony, will have continuous navigation of six hundred and seventy-five miles. The government boat, stationed at the Chippewa agency on Leach Lake, has been engaged in the transportation of supplies on the Mississippi and tributaries above Pokegoma Rapids for three years past. The reach over which this boat plies is two hundred and sixty-two miles. There is a boat being built at Sauk Rapids to run next season from Little Falls to Pokegoma Rapids. A company has been organized to build a boat and barges to run from the Falls of St. Anthony to Sauk Rapids.

The business of the St. Paul and Pacific railroad at St. Cloud during the year 1868 was: Cash received for freight, \$68,400 32; for passengers, \$20,238 26—total, \$88,638 58. The railroad rates for carrying freight are \$10 per ton from Minneapolis to Sauk Rapids, and \$3 30 for passengers, which of itself is all the argument that is needed to show the necessity of a line of steamboats on the river. The cost of transportation is such as to prohibit producers from sending many kinds of their surplus products to market by rail. There is a large amount of produce hauled by teams from the productive towns along the west side of the river.

The manufacture of hard-wood lumber and bricks would be engaged in largely and would be a very profitable business if there was cheap water communication with the markets.

The cost of getting hard-wood lumber from Dayton, twenty miles above the Falls of St. Anthony, is \$1 per thousand feet; from Dayton to railroad on the opposite side of the river, \$4, to Minneapolis or St. Paul, and fifty cents to deliver from railroad to lumber yard or shop; total \$5 50; cost of transporting from mill at Dayton to Minneapolis, by water, seventy-five cents.

From what I could learn of voyages there is no doubt but what it is practicable to extend a canal through from Sandy Lake to the St. Louis River, thence from slack-water navigation down the St. Louis to the navigable waters below the rapids, thus connecting the navigable waters of the Upper Mississippi with Lake Superior. Sandy Lake is one hundred and forty five miles above Crow Wing on the Mississippi River. From Sandy Lake to the St. Louis River about twenty miles, thence thirty miles down the St. Louis to the navigable waters. It is estimated that the summit is about eighty feet above the Mississippi and seven hundred above Lake Superior. A feeder could be obtained from the Upper Mississippi or St. Louis Rivers.

There is no doubt but what a canal could be constructed to connect the large lakes at the source of the Mississippi River with the Red

River of the North. The Red Lake River, with Reed Lake for a reservoir, would furnish a feeder. J. C. Burbank, of St. Paul, formerly owned the steamer Anson Northrop on the Red River, and says "that from Red Lake River to Fort Garry there is at all times a depth of water sufficient to float the largest craft on the Upper Mississippi, and between Red Lake River and Georgetown only a small expenditure is required to render navigation good throughout the season."

I think these facts all go to show the necessity of having a thorough survey of the Upper Mississippi River and tributaries above the Falls of St. Anthony, that the improvements and cost of making them may be fully determined, and the improvements should be made as rapidly as possible in order that they may in some measure keep pace with the development of the country.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK COOK,
Civil Engineer.

Brevet Major General G. K. WARREN, U. S. A.,
*Major of Engineers, in charge of the Improvements and
Surveys of the Upper Mississippi River.*

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS OFFICE,
Saint Paul, Minnesota, July 16, 1869.

GENERAL: On my return here I found that Major Stickney had prepared a report, addressed to me, in relation to the employment of the dredge and snag boats in removing certain obstructions in the Mississippi River between Meeker's Island and the cities of Minneapolis and St. Anthony, which subject was referred by you to me in a memorial from the Union Board of Trade of those cities, addressed to the Secretary of War, and by him referred to you.

Major Stickney's report is so full and covers the case so well that I transmit it with my approval.

The main facts in Major Stickney's report are, that these obstructions could not economically be removed by our boats, as it is not the kind of work for which they were fitted up, and that it would be dangerous to them to use them there, and he submits a plan and an estimate of the cost of removing the rocks which form these obstructions.

* * * * *

My directions have been to keep the boats still as long as possible, so as to husband the small appropriation made by Congress as much as possible, and I have suspended all snagging operations except in the event of some serious snag getting into the channel. The object of this has been to save the means at my disposal till the low-water season comes and the sand-bars become troublesome. This is when the boats are of the greatest utility. There is no means to keep them at work all the time.

I have many applications from city authorities and individuals to employ these boats in their neighborhood, and I have been compelled to adopt the general rule that I will not employ the boats except at such points as the general navigation of the river demands. If there is one good channel I do not try to make another, nor have I made the effort to keep the channel near any landing. The theory of our dredging is to work with the river, and not against it, in getting a low-water channel. The channel is often driven away from a landing at one part of

a city front by the pernicious operations of the inhabitants in another part of it. Such changes it is in the power of the city authorities to control and prevent, by stopping the cause, but it is not practicable for our boats to do it.

In some parts of the river the islands divide the river into several channels, one of which will be the low-water channel of one year and another of a different year. Our rule is always to work at the best channel at the time, (when in case of such division of the water neither affords a sufficient depth,) and we do this without regard to the wishes of people living on either channel, our object being to keep open the general navigation as the first consideration. I do not mean to say that the navigation of all channels and the maintenance of all established landings are not of public benefit. I but make these remarks to show the principles on which we decide what to do where we cannot do everything.

They are not altogether pertinent to the matter under consideration in your reference, viz., the removing of rocky obstructions near Minneapolis and St. Anthony, but they are a part of the same general subject as far as regards the operating of the snag and dredge boats, which I apprehend will be brought to your attention from other places.

The papers submitted are herewith returned.

Yours, respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,

Major of Engineers, Brevet Major General.

Brevet Major General A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS OFFICE,

St. Paul, Minnesota, July 2, 1869.

GENERAL: During your absence there were received at this office two communications from the office of the Chief of Engineers, calling for a report on the following papers inclosed with them: viz., 1st. A memorial from the Union Board of Trade of Minneapolis and St. Anthony to the Secretary of War, requesting that the dredge-boats be directed to remove certain obstructions in the Mississippi River between those two cities. 2d. A letter from Hon. E. M. Wilson, on the same subject. 3d. A letter from Mr. E. Murphy, of Minneapolis, to the Secretary of War, on the same subject.

I immediately communicated with Mr. F. P. Sweet, secretary of the above Board of Trade, and a day was appointed when he would meet me at Minneapolis and show me the position, extent, &c., of the obstructions mentioned in the memorial.

On the 24th of June I proceeded to Minneapolis, accompanied by Major H. C. Long, United States civil engineer, and Captain N. F. Webb. We were met by a committee of the board of trade, and in a small boat made a reconnoissance of that portion of the river where the obstructions are lying, the removal of which was requested. They are in a short reach of rapids extending from just below the Minneapolis landing on the right bank, and Cheever's landing on the opposite bank, to the head of Meeker's Island, and occupy about 3,000 feet in the direction of the river.

Having a small boat, and the water being very rapid, we were unable to do more than roughly locate some of the most prominent of the rocks;

and as there was no map with the soundings of this portion of the river in the office, I determined to make a partial instrumental survey of the locality, in order to definitely locate the most prominent obstructions, and ascertain the velocity and depth of the water in the channel.

On the 26th I organized a party from the assistants and employes of the office, and proceeded up the river in boats to the point mentioned. On account of the distance and rapid water, we did not arrive till afternoon, and were unable to complete all that was intended, but on the 28th Captain Cotton, assisted by Mr. Weston, finished the work. I find from our survey the following facts:

The rocks which form the immediate bed of the river, and some of which obstruct the channel, are broken fragments of limestone, varying in size from pieces which contain fifteen to twenty cubic yards down to shingle, and are, without doubt, the debris of the stone which once formed the crest of the Falls of St. Anthony, a continuation of the limestone stratum which forms the crest of the present falls. This limestone, in its displacement, has split along the planes of stratification, and the larger fragments are flat tables, with sharp angles, which make, when lying in inclined positions in the river channel, most formidable obstacles to steamboats. Some of these fragments are firmly imbedded, and others appear to be lying loosely on the bottom. From the Minneapolis and Cheever's landings (which are between one and one and a half miles from the mills at the falls) to the head of the rapids, a distance of about one-half mile, there is plenty of water in the channel, the depth varying from six to ten feet, and the channel is almost as wide as the river.

In this reach the only obstructions are two large rocks, one of which comes within two and a half feet of the surface, and the other one and a half feet. The greatest velocity in this portion of the river is 5.55 feet per second, and the mean of three observations in the channel 4.73 feet per second. Commencing at the head of the rapids, and for a distance of about six hundred feet, the five-foot channel narrows down and varies between one hundred and one hundred and fifty feet in width, and makes two pretty sharp turns around reefs of rock, the center line of the channel making an angle of about 55° at each turn. Then for a distance of fifteen hundred feet the five-foot channel is two hundred feet or more in width, with from five to eight feet depth of water. In this reach the only obstructions are three prominent rocks, which are respectively one, two and a half, and three feet below the surface. They are exceedingly dangerous, one of them being in the middle of the channel, making it difficult for a boat to pass on either side. The greatest velocity in this portion of the river is five feet per second, and the mean of three observations in the channel is 4.57 feet per second. At the foot of this reach the five-foot channel is again suddenly narrowed, and varies from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet in width for a distance of nine hundred feet, when the rapids end, the channel widens out, and there are no other obstructions down to Meeker's Island.

The width of the river between the Minneapolis and Cheever's landings is five hundred feet, which width continues to near the head of the rapids, where it spreads out to six hundred feet, and retains that width to Meeker's Island. Here the river is divided, the principal portion, and, in fact, nearly all the water, passing to the right of the island, with a surface width of five hundred feet. It was here the greatest velocity was found, it being 6.67 feet per second, the mean of three observations in the channel being 6.21 feet per second. The figures in the preceding of course refer to the state of the water at the time our survey was

made. At that time the gauge reading was 3.6 feet at St. Paul. The Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers were then in their average relative condition, neither being affected by any special cause. The average low-water stage at St. Paul is about two feet, as marked by the gauge, the extreme low water being 0. In order to obtain a channel two hundred feet wide over the rapids we examined, with a depth of four feet in ordinary low water, I estimate that 3,675 cubic yards of rock will have to be removed; and that one third of this is in masses containing one cubic yard or more, the remaining two thirds in fragments containing less than one cubic yard.

With regard to the request that the dredge-boats be directed to remove the obstructions on the rapids, I would say that it would be almost impossible for such a large boat as the *Montana*, which is the only one fitted out with proper apparatus for lifting heavy weights, to operate in the swift water of the rapids; and, if it were possible, there would be very great risk of wrecking, or seriously injuring the boat, and thus deprive many miles of the river below of the benefit of her work, besides the loss of the property. Moreover, even if the steamer could be worked with safety, it would be anything but an economical manner of accomplishing the object.

If these obstructions are to be removed, I would recommend that it be done with flat-boats rigged with cranes similar to those used on the Minnesota River for the same purpose, and temporary trestle-dams to be used to secure slack-water at the place of working.

The cities of Minneapolis and St. Anthony are of course deeply interested in an improvement that will give them another outlet for the products of their manufactories, and open up to them the navigation of the great Mississippi. The interests involved are set forth in the report of their Board of Trade, which accompanies their memorial.

The plan recommended by Mr. F. Cook, who made a survey under your directions in 1866, (see printed H. Ex. Doc. No. 58, second session, thirty-ninth Congress, pp. 50, 51, 52, 53,) was for a dam and lock at Meeker's Island, at an estimated cost of \$230,665 48. This plan was designed to secure as good navigation here at the lowest stages of the river as between St. Paul and La Crosse, and it would carry the landing to a point about two-thirds of a mile nearer the falls than the landings named in the first part of this report. It would besides be as free from risk as any other part of the river navigation, and permit the large boats to come up with safety. The removal of rocks from the present channel, besides leaving a swift current to overcome, would always be attended with liability to damage to large boats, and so this plan ought not to supersede that of dam and lock. But as that project has now been before Congress for three sessions, without securing any action of practical value, it seems proper that, as a measure for immediate alleviation, the plan of removing the worst rocks on the bed, which can be done for about \$29,400, should be attempted. I have therefore submitted an estimate of the money needed to remove these rocks, so as to give a channel two hundred feet wide, with four feet depth at ordinary low water, as far up as the Minneapolis and Cheever's landings.

The total amount of rock to be removed between these landings and Meeker's Island, as before estimated, is 3,675 cubic yards, and allowing for this \$8 per cubic yard, requires \$29,400.

With regard to the river between Meeker's Island and the mouth of Minnesota River, an examination of the survey made under your directions in 1867 shows a channel with plenty of water nearly the entire distance, the only obstructions being one or two gravel bars, which can

be easily scraped, and one ledge of rocks just above the mouth of Minnehaha Creek. These obstructions should be removed to utilize any improvement above. To give the same depth of water over this ledge as was estimated for on the rapids above, about fifty cubic yards of rock would have to be removed, which, at a cost of \$8 per cubic yard, would require \$400.

Thus the total cost of making a channel from the mouth of the Minnesota River to the Minneapolis and Cheever's landings, with a width of two hundred feet on the rapids, (exclusive of the dredging of the bars, which could be done by the boats now in use,) would be—

For removing fifty cubic yards rock above mouth of the Min-	
nehaha	\$400
For removing 3,675 cubic yards rock on rapids	29, 400
Total.....	<u>29, 800</u>

I have estimated that the removal of the amount of rock named would produce five feet depth at the time our examinations were made, and that the river, while falling to the ordinary low-water stage at St. Paul, that is 1.6 foot below the stage at the time we examined it, would occasion a fall of eight-tenths to one foot on the rapids above Meeker's Island, thus giving at least four feet in the channel in ordinary low water, and at least three feet in extreme low water.

I do not state it as a fact, that the variation of the water level on the rapids is only about one-half of the variation at St. Paul, when the river is at low stage, as the data from which I have been obliged to work were insufficient for establishing such a fact; but it is a conclusion that I have arrived at from the comparison of gauge records kept on the Mississippi, at St. Paul, and above the mouth of the Minnesota, at a time when these two rivers were in a normal condition; that is, not affected by any extraordinary cause.

I return herewith the papers sent from the office of the Chief of Engineers, and inclose a map of our survey of the rapids.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMOS STICKNEY,

Captain Engineers, Brevet Major U. S. A.

Brevet Major General G. K. WARREN,

Corps of Engineers.

PENITENTIARIES IN THE TERRITORIES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

RELATIVE TO

Certain proceeds of internal revenue for the erection of penitentiaries in western Territories.

JUNE 1, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on the Territories and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., May 27, 1870.

SIR: Under the act of Congress entitled "An act setting aside certain proceeds from internal revenue for the erection of penitentiaries in the Territories of Nebraska, Washington, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, and Dakota," approved January 22, 1867, (U. S. Stats., vol. 14, page 377,) contracts were made for the erection of such penitentiaries in the Territories of Colorado, Montana, and Idaho. The penitentiary in Colorado has been completed by the contractors and accepted by this department. Those in Montana and Idaho should, pursuant to contract, be completed within the next six months.

Having serious doubts of my authority, either to turn said buildings over to the supervision and control of the territorial authorities, or to place them in charge of the marshal of the United States and authorize him to receive therein convicts sentenced by the territorial courts, I have the honor to suggest additional legislation, explicitly defining the authority of this department in the premises.

In executing the act my predecessor required that the title to the lands selected as sites for the penitentiaries should be vested in the United States, and the validity of such titles submitted for the determination of the Attorney General, and the department appears to have acted upon the assumption that the penitentiaries, being the property of the United States, would remain under the control and supervision of federal officers, but Congress has failed to make specific provision for that purpose, or for the admission of convicts sentenced for offenses against the territorial laws.

Should it not be deemed expedient for Congress to relinquish the control of those penitentiaries and to vest it in the territorial authorities, I respectfully suggest that the appointment of a warden be authorized, and that the Secretary of the Interior be empowered to prescribe suita-

ble rules and regulations for the government of the penitentiaries, and for the admission therein of convicts sentenced by the courts of the Territory to imprisonment at hard labor for an offense committed against the laws of the Territory. If, however, it be deemed better to transfer these institutions, or the control thereof, to the Territories in which they are severally located, legislation will be required; and in that event, I suggest some restriction should be imposed upon the amount that should be charged by the local authorities for the maintenance of prisoners sentenced in the respective Territories to imprisonment at hard labor for offenses against the laws of the United States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

○

THOMAS W. FRY, JR.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN RELATION TO

The claim of Thomas W. Fry, Jr., late captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers.

JUNE 1, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 31, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives, in compliance with the request of the Committee of Claims of the House of Representatives of the 20th ultimo, addressed to the Quartermaster General of the army, the accompanying report and papers received from that officer, which contain all the information known to this department relative to the case of Thomas W. Fry, jr., late captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers, whose claim for relief is now pending before Congress.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a letter from the Committee of Claims of the House of Representatives, and a memorandum of all information in this office in regard to the subject thereof, viz., the robbery of \$10,818 09 public money in charge of the late Captain T. W. Fry, assistant quartermaster United States volunteers at Alton, Illinois, on the night of May 11, 1865.

I request this report, if approved by the Secretary of War, may be transmitted to the honorable the committee.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General U. S. Army

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Report to Secretary of War on letter of Committee of Claims.

MAY 25, 1870.

The act of 9th of May, 1866, chapter 75, page 44, Statutes at Large, volume 14, provides a remedy in the Court of Claims for cases of loss of funds like that of the late Captain Fry.

This office, at the time of the loss, authorized Captain Fry to take all necessary means for the discovery of the robbers, and the recovery of the money. The treasure was left in charge of his chief clerk, George Larwill, while he, himself, was absent on duty, it is believed.

The detectives employed followed the pursuit till their suspicions fell on Larwill, the chief clerk, whom they reported as living a fast life; though he alleged he had, himself, lost several hundred dollars by the robbery. The officer who, on part of this office, had charge of such business, was of opinion that the pursuit was unaccountably discontinued, when the detectives reported their belief in the chief clerk's guilt.

In reporting on the case to the Secretary of War, the suspicion of the inspector of want of proper perseverance in the pursuit affected the language used by the Acting Quartermaster General, and has, probably, prevented more favorable action upon the petition. From what I have heard, personally and unofficially, of the late Captain Fry, I believe him to have been an honest man; and one not capable of arranging a robbery of his own safe. But he was allowed to select his own clerk, to make his own arrangements for safe-keeping of funds, subject to the general regulations, which are very strict in prescribing the mode of depositing and keeping public money. And if he employed and trusted with the keys of his safe, containing large sums, a dishonest, profligate man, such as the detectives report Larwill to have been, he was responsible for the consequence of his own acts.

The board charged to examine the matter came to no conclusion as to the responsibility for the loss. The official records cast, at least, strong suspicions upon the chief clerk. I am not able, upon a question so important to the relatives and sureties of the late Captain Fry, to decide whether he should be held responsible or not. Such a decision belongs to Congress, or to the Court of Claims, upon a judicial investigation. All the information in possession of this office is contained in the inclosed papers, which I recommend should be laid before the committee.

Respectfully submitted.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

Case of Captain T. W. Fry, Jr.

From papers on file in this office it is shown that on Wednesday evening, May 10, 1865, during Captain Fry's absence attending a board of examination at St. Louis, the key of his office at Alton, Illinois, was missed; that on Thursday night, as stated by the orderly, who appears to have been in charge of the office at night, he "tried to secure the door

of the office, in the absence of the key, by placing a chair and wooden bar against it;" that on getting up the next morning he found the chair removed and the door open; that during the night three clerks of Captain Fry's were robbed at their boarding-house, which, however, was found in the morning duly locked, indicating that the robbery had been effected by some one in the house.

George Larwill, one of said clerks, had charge of the safe, and stated that the key had been taken from his pocket. On breaking open the safe on Friday morning the sum of \$10,818 09 was found to be missing. Larwill went to St. Louis and informed Captain Fry, who returned to Alton with him and telegraphed to the Quartermaster General for instructions, asking permission to offer a reward to detectives. On May 13 the Acting Quartermaster General telegraphed to Captain Fry to "take all necessary measures to recover the money."

On May 19, 1865, Captain Fry wrote Mr. Harry Rivers, detective, inclosing report of board of inquiry, remarking that he (Rivers) would "notice, from the last question asked, as well as from the tenor of the whole, that the suspicions are directed toward my office," and directing him to "spare no pains or expense" to capture the thieves. On the same date he gave Rivers authority to prosecute the search for the robbers.

On June 18, 1865, William Tuttle, chief of police, Chicago, reported the proceedings of Rivers, who was acting under his orders. Rivers had followed up certain suspected persons until fully satisfied that they were not connected with the transaction.

On June 30, 1865, Harry Rivers replied (from Chicago) to a telegram of Captain Fry, (not on file,) in which he (Rivers) stated reasons for suspecting the clerk Larwill, who had left Captain Fry's employment.

Rivers stated that he would "willingly work six months for nothing to recover that money, if by so doing I could get it. * * * Our opinion throughout the office is that George (Larwill) has got the money, and that it can be got; but it may take time, patience, and expense."

On July 3, 1865, Captain Fry replied he could not agree in the conclusions of Messrs. Tuttle and Rivers, but desired that Larwill should be followed up.

On July 9 Rivers went to Wooster, Ohio, (Larwill's residence,) and on 11th, 12th, and 15th July wrote therefrom to Captain Fry what he had learned, viz: that Larwill had been seen with \$222 in his possession; was spending money rather freely; that leading citizens and a detective of Wooster expressed surprise at Larwill's having been employed by Captain Fry, as he and his family were notoriously disloyal, and his family dishonest, his father having been arrested for theft and his brother discharged by the railroad company for forgery.

Larwill stated there that he had been robbed of \$800 and his watch, and had licked the assistant quartermaster for saying he did not think the money had left the office.

Mr. Tuttle, July 14, 1865, wrote Captain Fry that he believed Rivers was on the right track; "it all rests with yourself whether the thing shall be followed further or not." On 22d July William Tuttle wrote that Rivers had returned; was still of the same opinion; "he thinks the only way to accomplish the job would be to follow him up for some time and keep him from getting a situation, and finally the money would appear; however, this all rests with yourself."

There is no further evidence on file, showing subsequent action, if any,

by Captain Fry with reference to the detection of the thief or the recovery of the funds.

It may be added that, from answers made by Larwill to the board of inquiry, there was a secret spring to secure the lock of the safe, which was not put over the lock on the night preceding the robbery.

The board of inquiry to investigate this loss could arrive at no satisfactory result; and in view of these facts and the non-compliance of Captain Fry with instructions to turn over the balance which by his account current appeared to be due the United States, the Quartermaster General recommended institution of suits against his bondsmen. The recommendation was approved by the Secretary of War, and the papers placed in the hands of the proper authorities to bring the suits. October 12, 1866, Hon. G. S. Orth and Senator Lane, of Indiana, ask for a stay of proceedings in this case until Congress shall have had an opportunity to relieve Captain Fry.

November 23, 1866, the Quartermaster General refuses to recommend any stay of proceedings.

The Secretary of War returned the papers to the Quartermaster General May 10, 1866, with instructions to take the necessary steps to recover the amount. The papers were by the Quartermaster General referred to the Attorney General, who transmitted them to the Solicitor of the Treasury, the matter being within his jurisdiction.

April 20, 1870, the Claims Committee, House of Representatives, refer to the Quartermaster General certain papers looking to the relief of Captain Fry, with request that the merits of the claim be examined, and the committee informed if he ought to be granted the relief sought for.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled :

Your memorialists respectfully represent to your honorable body that Thomas W. Fry, junior, lately held the office of assistant quartermaster of United States volunteers, and that while stationed at Alton, State of Illinois, in the discharge of the duties of said office, the safe in which the funds in his hands were kept was broken into and robbed of the sum of ten thousand dollars, without any default or negligence of said Fry, and that all the means in his power were employed to detect the robbers and recover the money, without success; that an investigation of the facts connected with said robbery was had by the United States officers then stationed in that vicinity, the proceedings of which will be produced, and which show that said robbery was not the result of any negligence or inattention of said Fry to the duties of his said office; that said Fry had been ordered by the proper authorities to use said safe for the safekeeping of said money, and that at the time of the robbery he was absent from his office, and at St. Louis upon official duty, by order of the War Department. They further state that said Thomas W. Fry, junior, has been connected with the army of the United States from the commencement to the termination of the war, and that in every position he has held he has discharged his duty to the satisfaction of the government.

Your memorialists therefore pray that an act may be passed by your

honorable body relieving the said Thomas W. Fry, junior, and his securities, from liability for said sum of money.

J. S. McClelland.	E. H. Hills.
John W. Ross.	R. H. Galloway.
L. A. Foote.	C. L. Thomas.
W. B. Carr.	George W. Snyder.
Jas. Heaton, junior.	H. S. Braden.
D. W. Paul.	John J. Snyder.
Jas. H. Watson.	George Vanarsdall.
John Bishop.	E. S. Simpson.
John W. Blair, junior.	Lane Willson.
Geo. W. Robinson.	H. Rice Canine.
Wilson H. Laymon.	W. W. Simpson.
Henry S. Jennison.	Wm. T. Brush.
E. R. Maxwell.	Ben. T. Ristine.
Milton I. Swan.	U. M. Scott.
P. C. Somerville.	W. S. Galey.
E. Totten.	James Knox.
J. H. Van Arsdale.	B. Wasson.
J. M. Conway.	John A. Shanklin.
F. Nichols.	C. M. Crawford.
B. M. Mills.	James Heaton.
Sam. Ensminger.	I. C. Elston.
R. E. Bryant.	Joseph F. Tuttle.
A. J. Royalty.	W. C. Vance.
W. A. James.	James R. Ross.
John Herr.	J. P. Watson.
Frank W. Best.	Jere. Keeney.
Chas. D. Huffman.	A. Rominger.
Jno. R. Gerhart.	J. B. Simpson.
M. Pyke.	R. A. Hightower.
M. H. Galey.	Jacob McIntire.
D. C. Hunter.	Henry Campbell.
J. H. Meter.	

ALTON, ILLINOIS, *April 2, 1866.*

COLONEL: Having been informed at the office of the Quartermaster General United States Army that the report of the board of inquiry, of which you were president, and which was called to examine into the robbery of my safe at this place on the 11th of May, 1865, was incomplete, in the fact that no conclusion was arrived at by said board, I have therefore the honor to request that you make an affidavit containing your opinion as to whether I was guilty or negligent in the care of the money confided to my charge; whether I ought to be held responsible for the money stolen, and who, if you can fix upon any person or persons, took the funds.

Any expense you may be at I will reimburse to you. Please answer me at this place, if you can make the affidavit to-day or to-morrow; and if after that time, at Crawfordsville, Indiana.

Please attach this letter to your affidavit, and very much oblige your obedient servant,

Very respectfully,

T. M. FRY, JR.,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

J. N. MORGAN, *late Lieutenant Colonel 144th Illinois Infantry.*

Personally appeared before me, John W. Ash, clerk of the Alton City court, James N. Morgan, late lieutenant colonel of the One hundred and forty-fourth infantry Illinois volunteers, who, being sworn, deposes and says, that on or about the 11th day of May, 1865, he was in command of the One hundred and forty-fourth infantry Illinois volunteers, stationed at Alton, Illinois; that on the 15th day of May, 1865, he was appointed by order of Colonel John Kuhn, commanding post, president of a court of inquiry, to examine into the circumstances connected with the robbery of the safe of Captain Thomas W. Fry, jr., assistant quartermaster, stationed at Alton, Illinois, in which safe was deposited government funds of or about the amount of ten thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars, (\$10,818;) that the court of inquiry was ordered at the request of Captain Thomas W. Fry, jr., assistant quartermaster; that by the records of the proceedings of the board of which he was president, it was sworn that Captain Thomas W. Fry, jr., assistant quartermaster, was called to St. Louis, Missouri, on official business; that he left his affairs in good and competent hands, and in good condition of safety; that the money was deposited in the safe, kept in the office for that purpose; that according to the regulations of the United States Army, Captain Thomas W. Fry, jr., assistant quartermaster, could not deposit the funds in any but a United States depository; that there was none in Alton, and he, Captain Fry, was therefore compelled to keep the funds in his office; that his cashier, George W. Larwill, was a person of undoubted integrity, having heretofore been intrusted with large sums of money. Lieutenant Colonel James N. Morgan further deposes and says, that according to the best of his knowledge and belief, Captain Thomas W. Fry, jr., assistant quartermaster, was strict and careful in the discharge of his official duties; that he acted in accordance with the usages of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, and the rules and regulations of the United States Army; and further, that, according to the evidence before the board of inquiry, he considers that all needful and proper precautions were taken in the care of the funds, and that Captain Thomas W. Fry, jr., assistant quartermaster, was blameless of carelessness or neglect in caring for the funds abstracted from the safe.

JAMES N. MORGAN,

Late Lieut. Col. 144th Infantry Illinois Volunteers.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th May, A. D. 1866.

[SEAL.]

JOHN W. ASH,

Clerk Alton City Court.

[5-cent rev. stamp.]

Henry E. Munger, being duly sworn, says that on or about the 11th day of May, A. D. 1865, he was employed in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States, at Alton, Illinois, as clerk, under Captain Thomas W. Fry, jr., acting quartermaster at Alton, Illinois; that on the night of the 11th of May, 1865, the rooms occupied by Captain Thomas W. Fry and clerks were entered by robbers, who took the money, watches, and valuables from the clothes, and with them the keys of the safe, in which was deposited funds of the United States government to the amount of ten thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars, (\$10,818,) which were also taken; that the rooms of Captain Fry and clerks is a half mile from the office where the money was deposited; that the cashier, George W. Larwill, was of known probity and integrity, who had controlled much larger amounts of money heretofore; that he slept with

the party making this affidavit; that there was no United States depository at Alton; and that in accordance with regulations of United States Army, the funds could not be deposited in any but a designated depository of the United States; that Captain Thomas W. Fry had been previously called to St. Louis on official business, and had left all the official business at Alton in good condition in charge of his chief clerk; that to the best belief and knowledge of the deponent, and according to usages of the Quartermaster's Department of the United States and the United States Regulations, Captain Thomas W. Fry is in no way culpable for the loss of the funds before mentioned, nor negligent in the manner of caring for them.

H. E. MUNGER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the undersigned, a notary public, within and for the County of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, on this the 7th day of May, 1866.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and notarial seal the day and year last above written.

[SEAL.]

JOSEPH L. PAPIN,
Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI, *County of St. Louis, ss:*

I, the undersigned recorder of deeds in and for said county of St. Louis, do hereby certify that Joseph L. Papin, whose name is subscribed to the foregoing affidavit, was, on the day of the date thereof, and still is, a notary public in and for said county of St. Louis, duly commissioned and qualified, according to the statutes of the State of Missouri, and as such duly authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds, &c.; that the signature thereto is genuine, as I verily believe, and that to all such his official acts full faith and credit are and ought to be given.

Witness my hand and official seal at office this 24th day of May, 1866.

[SEAL.]

JULIUS CONRAD,
Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis County, Missouri.

JOINT RESOLUTION for the relief of Thomas W. Fry, jr., late captain and acting quartermaster, Alton, Illinois.

Whereas on the eleventh of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, at the city of Alton, Illinois, the office and safe of Thomas W. Fry, jr., captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers, were burglariously entered and robbed of the sum of ten thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars and nine cents, the public money of the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, then and there properly in the custody of the said quartermaster, and for which he was and is lawfully responsible; and whereas it appears that said robbery was perpetrated without fault or neglect on the part of said officer: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury and the proper accounting officers of that department, in settling the accounts of the said Thomas W. Fry, jr., shall allow to him such sum as may be satisfactorily proven to have been stolen at the time and place of the robbery aforesaid.

Passed the House of Representatives February 15, 1867.

Attest:

EDWARD McPHERSON, *Clerk.*

JOINT RESOLUTION for the relief of Thomas W. Fry, Sampson Hueston, and Jeremiah Keeny, securities of Thomas W. Fry, deceased, late captain and acting quartermaster, Alton, Illinois.

Whereas on the eleventh of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, at the city of Alton, Illinois, the office and safe of Thomas W. Fry, junior, captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers, were burglariously entered and robbed of the sum of ten thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars and nine cents, the public money of the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, then and there properly in custody of the said quartermaster, and for which he was and is lawfully responsible; and whereas it appears that said robbery was perpetrated without fault or neglect on the part of said officer: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury and the proper accounting officers of that department, in settling the accounts of the said Thomas W. Fry, junior, deceased, shall allow to him such sum as may be satisfactorily proven to have been stolen at the time and place of the robbery aforesaid.

Summary of papers in the case of Captain T. W. Fry, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, Alton, Illinois, whose safe was robbed of \$10,818 09 of government funds on the night of May 11, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier General C. H. Hoyt, chief quartermaster Department of Ohio, certifies that Captain Fry was in St. Louis at the time of the robbery, having been summoned to appear before the board of examiners, of which General Hoyt was president.

May 12th. Captain Fry, having returned to Alton on hearing of the robbery, telegraphed to the Quartermaster General for instructions, and for permission to offer a reward to detectives. Did so under directions from Colonel Wm. Myers, chief quartermaster, St. Louis.

May 13th. Acting Quartermaster General, Chas. Thomas, directed Captain Fry, by telegram, to "*take all necessary measures to recover the money*" of which he reports having been robbed.

May 15th. Captain Fry requests Captain T. A. Copeland, assistant adjutant general, Alton, to appoint a board of inquiry, in order that he might "base a statement of the affair" to Colonel Myers, at St. Louis. A board was convened, and the proceedings reported to Colonel John H. Kuhn, commanding at Alton, on the 19th of May.

Ten witnesses were examined by the board; the testimony is meager and inconclusive. Wm. Fry, Harry Munger, and George Larwill, clerks, testified that, on the morning of May 12, they found that their watches, money, and other valuables had disappeared, and Larwill missed, also, the key of the safe from his pocket. The safe was opened by a locksmith, and it was found that the money deposited there had been abstracted.

Captain Fry testified that his cashier, Mr. Larwill, came to St. Louis, May 12, and informed him of the robbery. Returned with him to Alton, and found that \$10,818 09 had been stolen. The board of inquiry expressed no opinion relative to the affair.

May 30, 1865. Captain Welch, assistant quartermaster, St. Louis, informed Captain Fry that "the money cannot be dropped from your account current until you are relieved from the responsibility of the loss by a special act of Congress." Advised him to keep the Quartermaster General fully informed as to events.

From subsequent papers, it appears that Captain Fry applied to William Tuttle, superintendent of police at Chicago, who sent him a detective named Harry Rivers, who was employed at \$6 per diem and expenses, and reported to Captain Fry, June 18, that he had pursued a suspected party through Michigan into Canada and New York, but finally became satisfied that they were not the Alton robbers.

Rivers was then put upon the track of George Larwill, who had left Captain Fry's employ, and was traced to his home at Wooster, Ohio. The mayor and other citizens of Wooster expressed surprise that Larwill had ever been in government employ, his family being noted for dishonesty.

Rivers was satisfied he was on the right track, his (Larwill's) acts, his manners, and his conversation betraying evidence of guilt, and Superintendent Tuttle inquired of Captain Fry whether the case should be followed up, but there are no papers to show that anything further was said or done in this direction, and the pursuit was suddenly and unaccountably discontinued.

In the early part of his correspondence with Superintendent Tuttle, Captain Fry said he did not believe that Larwill had taken the money; did not agree with the detectives that Larwill's movements displayed evidence of guilt, and argued the question briefly. Sent a description of Larwill, however, and wished every possible development to be made.

The sheriff at Wooster spoke to Larwill once about the robbery, when the latter said he had lost \$800 and his watch at the same time, and declared he had whipped the assistant quartermaster for saying he did not think the money had left the office.

October 24, 1865. Captain Fry reports to the Quartermaster General that in obedience to telegram he had that day forwarded to Captain L. C. Forsyth, assistant quartermaster, Indianapolis, all funds in his possession, and that no property of the government remained in his hands. Captain Forsyth reported the money received by him amounted to \$109 48.

November 3, 1865. Captain Forsyth transmitted to the Quartermaster General Captain Fry's summary statement for September, 1865, in which everything is satisfactorily accounted for except the stolen funds. Expressed himself as convinced that Captain Fry had spared no exertion to detect the robbers.

November 8, 1865. Second Comptroller Broadhead informed General Geo. V. Rutherford, chief of inspection division, Quartermaster General's Office, that Thomas W. Fry, sr., S. M. Houston, and J. Keeney are Captain Fry's sureties, but cannot give their residences. The certifying clerk of the court resides at Crawfordsville, Indiana.

March 24, 1866. Ordered by the Quartermaster General to turn over to Brevet Brigadier General Hoyt, chief quartermaster department of the Ohio, the sum of \$10,818 09, which, April 9, 1866, he declined to do, for the reason that the money having been stolen from a safe furnished by Quartermaster Department, and the only depository in which he was permitted to keep it during his absence from his station under official orders and on official business, he cannot understand how, either legally or equitably, he can be held responsible for the money. Moreover, he is not worth over one-tenth part of the amount. Will apply to Congress for a bill, &c.

On April 24, 1866, the Quartermaster General wrote the Secretary of War, inclosing the papers, with a résumé of the case, recommending steps to be taken to recover the deficit from his sureties.

On May 10, 1866, the Adjutant General returned the papers in the

case, and stated that the Secretary of War approved the recommendations of the Quartermaster General, and directed him to take early measures to carry out the recommendations; whereupon, on the 12th May, 1866, the Quartermaster General referred all the papers in the case to the Attorney General.

On the 19th of May the Attorney General acknowledged the receipt of them, and stated that they had been "transmitted to the Solicitor of the Treasury, as the matter of the proposed suit was within the jurisdiction and cognizance of his office, and that he had been apprised of the request of the War Department in regard to the institution of a suit against these parties."

By Special Order 252, Adjutant General's Office, May 28, 1866, mustered out to date from May 31, 1866.

October 12, 1866. Hon. G. S. Orth, indorsed by Hon. H. S. Lane, asks that no steps be taken, until Congress shall have examined the merits of the case, for the collection of this deficit.

Official:

H. A. ROYCE,
Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October 27, 1866.*

CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA,
December 6, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed I send you a copy of the report of the board of investigation, concerning my robbery, and the affidavits of the president of the board and of one of my clerks. My brother, another one of the clerks, will forward another affidavit, if you deem it necessary.

If, with these documents, you can obtain for me at the hands of Congress a credit for the amount stolen, you will confer a favor not to be forgotten.

It would be useless for me to reiterate to you or to Colonel Lane my denial of any participation in that affair. My previous conduct and present circumstances are incontestible arguments, sure witnesses that I was not a dishonest officer.

Yours, respectfully,

T. W. FRY, JR.

Hon. GODLOVE S. ORTH, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 20, 1866.

CAPTAIN: Your communication of the 13th instant, requesting copies of papers submitted by you relative to the robbery of your safe at Alton, Illinois, is received.

Inclosed herewith is a copy of report of board of survey, which you filed in this office.

By order Brevet Brigadier General Geo. Rutherford, Chief Inspection Division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. A. ROYCE,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Captain T. W. FRY, Jr.,
Washington House, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Alton, Illinois, May 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to request you will appoint a board of inquiry for the purpose of examining into the circumstances connected with the late robbery at my office, in order that I can base a statement of the affair to Colonel Myers, chief quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri, and to the authorities at Washington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. FRY, JR.,
Assistant Quartermaster.

Captain F. A. COPELAND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Special Orders No. 100.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY STATION,
Alton, Illinois, May 15, 1865.

A court of inquiry, consisting of the following-named officers, is hereby appointed to meet at 9 o'clock this a. m., at these headquarters, for the purpose of examining into the circumstances connected with the late robbery at the office of Captain T. W. Fry, jr., assistant quartermaster, in order that he can base a statement of the affair to Colonel Myers, chief assistant quartermaster, at St. Louis, Missouri, and the authorities at Washington: Lieutenant Colonel James N. Morgan, One hundred and forty-fourth Illinois volunteer infantry; Captain F. A. Copeland, assistant adjutant general; Captain J. D. Moore, assistant inspector general; Captain Anthony Neustadt, provost marshal; Lieutenant William J. Allen, adjutant, One hundred and forty-fourth Illinois volunteer infantry.

By command of Colonel John H. Kuhn.

F. A. COPELAND,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

ALTON, ILLINOIS, *May 19, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the proceedings of a court of inquiry, convened at Alton, Illinois, pursuant to Special Orders No. 100, dated Headquarters Military Station, Alton, Illinois, May 15, 1865, and of which Lieutenant Colonel James N. Morgan, One hundred and forty-fourth Illinois volunteers, was president; a copy of which (order) is hereunto annexed:

MONDAY, *May 15, 1865.*

The members for the court met and organized at 9 o'clock a. m. Lieutenant Colonel James N. Morgan, One hundred and forty-fourth Illinois volunteers, by virtue of seniority, was made president; Lieutenant William J. Allen, adjutant One hundred and forty-fourth Illinois volunteers, recorder.

The court then being in session and ready for business, the following witnesses were called before it, and after having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

Captain T. W. FRY, assistant quartermaster, after being duly sworn, deposes and says: I was in St. Louis Friday morning last; I received a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Munger, one of my clerks, stating that the safe in my office had been robbed of all the money the night previous. During same day Mr. Larwill, my cashier, came to St. Louis and informed me of the same fact. We went together back to Alton, Illinois. On my arrival there I found the safe broken open, and after examining all the papers

therein, I discovered that \$10,818 09 had been taken therefrom. That is all I know, except what I have heard others state in regard to the circumstances.

By the COURT:

Question. Could a perfect stranger open the safe if in possession of the key?—Answer. I believe an expert man could.

Private JOHN B. RANSOM, Company D One hundred and forty-fourth Illinois volunteers, after being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am orderly at the quartermaster's office, in Alton, Illinois. I was out on Thursday evening last, and did not return until about 10½ o'clock p. m. of that day. Before I retired I tried to secure the door of the office, in absence of the key, by placing a chair and wooden bar against it. When I got up next morning I found the bar and chair removed and the door open. Soon after, Flemming, Captain Fry's servant, came in, and stated that the clerks at the boarding-house had been robbed of all the contents belonging to their pockets, including the key of the safe. I then went down stairs, and on my way met the three clerks coming to the office.

By the COURT:

Question. What time did you retire on Wednesday evening preceding the robbery?—Answer. Between 8 and 9 o'clock.

Q. What time did you retire on Thursday night following?—A. About 11 o'clock.

Q. How many were in the room when you retired Thursday night?—A. Two persons belonging there.

Q. Who told you how much money was stolen?—A. Mr. Munger.

Q. When was it first discovered that the money had been taken?—A. After the clerks had got into the office.

Q. Could any person open the door where you sleep without waking you?—A. They could not, I think.

Q. Was the key of the office missing previous to the robbery, and when?—A. I discovered that the key to the office door was gone on Wednesday evening, preceding the evening on which it was said the money had been stolen.

Q. Did you notify the clerks that the key of the door was missing?—A. I did.

Q. Did the clerk who examined the safe state that about \$12,500 had been taken therefrom, before or after he examined it?—A. After.

HENRY S. WILCOX, after being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am wagon-master, in the employ of Captain Fry, post quartermaster. I have slept in the office regular since the beginning of April. I saw Ransom fasten the office door with a chair and wooden bar, on Thursday night last, before retiring. I got up Friday morning following, and on going to the stable met Flemming, who told me of the robbery. That's all I know.

By the COURT:

Question. About what time were you first in the office on Thursday evening preceding the robbery?—Answer. About 7½ o'clock.

Q. What time did you retire that evening?—A. About 10½ o'clock.

The court then adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

The court, in pursuance to adjournment, met at 2 o'clock p. m., May 15, 1865, Lieutenant Colonel James N. Morgan, One hundred and forty-fourth Illinois, presiding.

FLEMMING MURPHY, having been duly sworn, deposes and says: I am Captain Fry's servant. I got up on Friday morning last about 5½ o'clock, and went to Mrs. Avis's house to clean the captain's and the clerks' clothes. I entered the house through the kitchen door. Coming up stairs, I found the door leading to the two sleeping-rooms occupied by the clerks and captain open. I went into the room where the two clerks sleep, and taking up Mr. William Fry's clothes, I discovered on the floor three or four five-cent pieces. Mr. Fry then got up, and after putting on his pants asked me if I had not thrown them across the railing of the porch, as all the contents belonging to the pockets were missing; I said no. Mr. Munger next got up, and on taking his pants and vest, discovered his watch and all his trinkets had been taken from his pockets. Mr. Larwill next got up, and remarked, "Somebody must have played a joke on us; all my things are gone, including the key of the safe." He then sent me down stairs to see if some one else in the house had been robbed. I went and learned that nothing down stairs had been disturbed. After I returned to the room the clerks sent me to the office, with instructions to tell the little colored boy to stay there. On my road I met the wagon-master (Mr. Wilcox) and told him of the robbery. Soon after all the clerks came up to the office and sent me for the locksmith, who came and broke the safe open.

By the COURT:

Question. What time did you retire on Thursday evening preceding the robbery?—Answer. About 10 o'clock.

Q. What time did you go to the office with the intention of retiring?—A. About 8 o'clock.

Q. Were both doors at Mrs. Avis's house, down stairs, found open or locked Friday morning after the robbery?—A. Mrs. Avis, who was first up that morning, said she found them locked.

Colonel JOHN H. KUHN, after being duly sworn, deposes and says: I went to Captain Fry's (assistant quartermaster) office to get payment on some commutation vouchers, and while there saw locksmith breaking safe open. After safe was opened, heard Mr. Larwill, one of the clerks, say "\$12,500 had been taken therefrom, and that the money vouchers were undisturbed."

The court then adjourned to meet again on Tuesday, May 16, 1865, at 9 o'clock a. m.

In pursuance to adjournment, the court met at 9 o'clock a. m., Lieutenant Colonel James N. Morgan presiding.

WILLIAM FRY, after being duly sworn, deposes and says: Thursday evening last about 11 o'clock, I retired at my boarding-house, (Mrs. Avis's,) and next morning when I got up I discovered that my pocket-book and other things had been taken from my pockets, and, upon further examination, that the key to the office safe had been stolen. I went down to the office in company with Messrs. Munger and Larwill, and sent for a locksmith and had the safe broken open; after which I discovered the money which Mr. Larwill had received at the United States depository on Wednesday last at St. Louis, Missouri, and had deposited in the safe, was missing.

By the COURT:

Question. Did you see the money put into the safe?—Answer. I saw it after it was in.

Q. Was there any money in the safe previous to this?—A. I do not know positively, but presume there was.

Q. Who first discovered the robbery at the house?—A. I did.

Q. Do you know if the doors of the boarding-house were found locked next morning after the robbery or not?—A. I believe they were.

Q. Is it your opinion that the man who stole your things at the boarding-house must have been concealed in the house previous to committing the robbery?—A. It is.

Q. What time did you see the money in the safe?—A. I think it was Thursday morning.

Q. Has Mr. Larwill full charge of the safe?—A. He has.

Q. Are there two keys to the safe?—A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know what time the office key was missing?—A. I heard them speak about it, but don't know what time it was.

HENRY MUNGER, after being duly sworn, deposes and says: On the morning of Friday, 12th instant, I got up, and Fry was feeling his pockets for five-cent pieces, and found all gone but four. He also discovered his watch was gone. I then discovered my watch was gone, and Larwill discovered his was gone. We concluded we had been robbed. We also found the safe key had been taken, and immediately sent the servant, Flemming, down to the office, and, shortly afterward, Fry, Larwill and I went down to the office, and sent for a locksmith to open the safe, and when opened, Larwill discovered the money gone.

By the COURT:

Question. How much money was said to have been gone?—Answer. Larwill said between twelve and thirteen thousand dollars; afterward proved to be \$10,818.

Q. Could any stranger open the safe if he had the key?—A. I think he could.

Q. Is there only one key to the safe?—A. Only one.

Q. Did you see this money put into the safe?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see it after it was in?—A. No; I have nothing to do with the safe.

Q. Had Larwill the key to the office on Wednesday evening preceding the robbery?—A. He had.

Q. Then it is your impression it was lost on Thursday.—A. It is.

GEORGE LARWILL, after being duly sworn, deposes and says: I left here for St. Louis Wednesday morning for funds. I drew from the United States depository \$10,000, and brought that amount back to Alton Wednesday evening, and deposited it in the safe,

in the post quartermaster's (Captain Fry) office for that purpose. On Thursday night following the key of the safe was taken from my pocket, and the money stolen from the safe.

By the COURT:

Question. You have charge of safe?—Answer. I have, and all money papers, cash, and cash account.

Q. What time was the key last in your possession, to your knowledge?—About half past ten Thursday night.

Q. How did you first discover the key was gone?—A. By Fry missing things from his pocket next morning.

Q. What did you do when you first missed the key?—A. Sent the servant (Flemming) to the office to see if the safe was open.

Q. Could a stranger open the safe if he had the key?—A. He could, as the secret spring is rather common.

Q. How much money was there in the safe on Thursday evening?—A. Nearly \$11,000.

Q. Did you hear, at any time, about the office key being lost?—A. I did.

Q. When?—A. On Thursday morning.

Q. What is your last recollection of the key?—A. I left it at the office with the servant (Flemming) Wednesday evening.

Q. Is there an iron bar with a secret spring to secure the lock of the safe, or not?—A. There is.

Q. Was that bar put over the lock the night preceding the robbery?—A. It was not.

Q. Was you in the habit of putting that bar over the lock?—A. I sometimes did, and sometimes did not.

Q. Why didn't you always put the bar on?—A. I did not think the bar necessary, as it got the safe out of fix once before, either during Captain Avis's or his predecessor's time.

Q. Are all the men who sleep in the office, in your opinion, trustworthy?—A. I would trust any of them as soon as myself.

Q. Where did you find the wire used for the purpose of opening the bar of the safe the morning of the robbery?—A. I am not sure whether it was on the top of the safe or on my desk.

Q. Were all the doors at your boarding-house found locked on Friday morning after the robbery?—A. They were. So Mr. Fry said.

Q. Upon an examination of the papers, what is the actual amount found missing?—A. Ten thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars and nine cents.

The cash papers of Captain Fry were then produced and examined by the court, and the amount (\$10,818 09) said to have been stolen, found correct.

The court then adjourned until the evidence of Mrs. Avis and Mrs. Hager could be obtained.

THURSDAY, May 18, 1865.

Mrs. SAMUEL AVIS, after being duly sworn, deposes and says: About half past 11 o'clock on Thursday night preceding the robbery I went up stairs for something, and to see if the house was locked up, and found it locked. I was first up next morning (Friday) except mother, and found the house locked as on previous evening, and every window down and fastened. That is all I know about the case.

By the COURT:

Question. Madam, were the gentlemen in the house and retired at the time?—Answer. They were, and I think retired and their room door was open.

Mrs. HAGER, after being duly sworn, deposes and says: I sat down stairs in the basement alone Thursday night preceding the robbery, I think between 8 and 9 o'clock. While there a lady and gentleman came from the boat to the house, and while they sat talking to me I heard some one go up stairs, and thought it was one of the boys or one of the clerks. I did not go up stairs until about between 10 and 11 o'clock. I went into my room, and shortly afterward heard the clerks come home. I listened if they shut the door or not, and heard one say, "Will, have you shut the door?" He replied, "I did." When I got up next morning I found the door to their room open. I heard them shut it the night before.

By the COURT:

Question. Are you sure *that* was not one of the clerks or boys you heard?—Answer. I am not.

The court then, not being able to obtain any further testimony in the case, adjourned *sine die*.

JAMES N. MORGAN,
Lieut. Colonel 144th Infantry Illinois Volunteers, President.
WM. J. ALLEN,
First Lieut. and Adjutant 144th Illinois Volunteers, Recorder.

A true copy :

H. A. ROYCE,
Captain, Assistant Quartermaster.

Colonel JOHN H. KUHN,
Commanding Post, Alton, Illinois.

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The first of the series of lectures on the history of the English language was given by Mr. J. H. Green on the 11th of January, 1882. The subject was "The English Language in the Middle Ages".

The second lecture was given by Mr. J. H. Green on the 18th of January, 1882. The subject was "The English Language in the Sixteenth Century".

The third lecture was given by Mr. J. H. Green on the 25th of January, 1882. The subject was "The English Language in the Seventeenth Century".

The fourth lecture was given by Mr. J. H. Green on the 1st of February, 1882. The subject was "The English Language in the Eighteenth Century".

The fifth lecture was given by Mr. J. H. Green on the 8th of February, 1882. The subject was "The English Language in the Nineteenth Century".

The sixth lecture was given by Mr. J. H. Green on the 15th of February, 1882. The subject was "The English Language in the Twentieth Century".

The seventh lecture was given by Mr. J. H. Green on the 22nd of February, 1882. The subject was "The English Language in the Twenty-first Century".

The eighth lecture was given by Mr. J. H. Green on the 29th of February, 1882. The subject was "The English Language in the Twenty-second Century".

The ninth lecture was given by Mr. J. H. Green on the 6th of March, 1882. The subject was "The English Language in the Twenty-third Century".

The tenth lecture was given by Mr. J. H. Green on the 13th of March, 1882. The subject was "The English Language in the Twenty-fourth Century".

GEORGIA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 4th ultimo, transmitting copies of General Terry's reports on Georgia.

JUNE 1, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 28, 1870.*

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in obedience to the resolution of May 4, 1870, all reports in detail made by Brevet Major General Alfred H. Terry, in any way relating to Georgia, not already communicated to either House of Congress.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
May 4, 1870.

On motion of Mr. LAWRENCE,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and is, directed to furnish to this House copies of all reports in detail made by Brevet Major General Alfred H. Terry, in any way relating to Georgia, not already communicated to either branch of Congress.

Attest:

EDWARD McPHERSON,
Clerk,

By CLINTON LLOYD,
Chief Clerk.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 28, 1870.

Official:

Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Atlanta, Georgia, June 4, 1869.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the General commanding the army, the inclosed copies of communications from his excellency R. B. Bullock, governor of the State of Georgia, to me, and the inclosed copy of a letter of instructions from these headquarters to Major James Van Voast, Eighteenth United States Infantry, commanding the post of Warrenton, Georgia.

Civil law, for some time past, has not existed in Warren County. Crimes of the greatest magnitude have been committed there, and no attempts have been made to bring the perpetrators of them to justice.

The sheriff of the county, Mr. Norris, has been for some months a refugee in this city, having been driven from his home by an attempt to assassinate him. He is disposed to discharge his duty faithfully, but has been prevented from so doing by the insurrectionary organizations, which are now the only government in that region. He left here this morning for Warrenton, with an escort furnished by me, and will, on his arrival, immediately call on Major Van Voast for sufficient force to execute warrants which have been and will be issued for the arrest of the persons charged with the murder of Senator Adkins, the murder of Dr. Darden, and with the attempt to assassinate himself.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 ALFRED H. TERRY,

Brevet Major General United States Army, Commanding.

Brevet Major General E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Atlanta, Georgia, June 3, 1869.

SIR: The brevet major general commanding the department directs me to inclose to you for your information the inclosed copies of papers received by him from his excellency R. B. Bullock, governor of Georgia, and to instruct you to place the troops under your command at the disposal of the sheriff of Warren County, as a *posse comitatus*. You will, at all times when called upon by him, furnish detachments of sufficient strength to enable him to make arrests, to securely guard those whom he may have arrested, and to preserve the public peace. Should he call upon you to do so, you will place a detachment to guard his house, and also one at the house of Mrs. Sallie Adkins, who is named in the inclosed papers, for the protection of herself, her family, and her property.

Each detachment furnished will be commanded by a commissioned officer, to whose orders the detachment will in all cases be subject, and through whom the sheriff's instructions should be conveyed.

The strength of the detachments furnished will, as far as possible, be in accordance with the calls of the sheriff. Should it become necessary to move men with rapidity, you are authorized to hire horses and wagons for that purpose.

The brevet major general commanding is extremely desirous that the persons guilty of the crimes recently committed in Warren County should be arrested and held for trial, and he relies upon a cordial and energetic support of the sheriff by yourself and the officers of your command.

The inclosed copies will be considered as confidential communications.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Major JAMES VAN VOAST,
*Eighteenth United States Infantry,
Commanding Post of Warrenton, Georgia.*

Official:

ED. W. SMITH,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel United States Army, A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY,
Camp at Warrenton, Georgia, April (June) 5, 1869.

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the special instructions of the general commanding the department, dated June 3, 1869, placing the troops at this station at the call of the sheriff of this county for the purposes therein stated.

The duties which they will be called upon to perform will, to a great extent, separate them into detachments. I am informed by Mr. Norris that he was under the impression that there were one hundred and fifty effective men under my command. He states that he considers that number absolutely necessary. There are not one hundred effective enlisted men in the command, deducting the sick, &c. I have therefore to request that at least two companies be ordered to re-enforce this command, in order that no collisions may be invited between the civil and military authorities. The general, in his letter of instructions, does not name the sheriff of Warren County. I am in doubt as to the person who is the sheriff of Warren County according to the laws of the State; all the duties of sheriff are now performed by a Mr. Raley, who it is claimed is the sheriff of the county.

I inclose herewith such copies of paragraphs of the law as bear upon the case, and also the orders appointing Mr. Raley. In a question which may involve such grave consequences I am desirous of being instructed by the general commanding with regard to the course to be pursued.

If it is determined that Mr. Norris is the sheriff, I would urge the necessity of more troops, in order to put beyond question collision between the civil and military authorities.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

JAS. VAN VOAST,
Major Eighteenth Infantry, Commanding.

Colonel J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the South.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Atlanta, Georgia, June 7, 1869.

A true copy:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Atlanta, Georgia, June 2, 1869.

GENERAL: I am directed by his excellency the governor to transmit to you inclosed copy of a communication received at this department from Mrs. Sallie Adkins, the wife of the State senator who was recently shot in Warren County, with a copy of the reply thereto, and to say that, so far as this department is informed, no action has been taken by the civil authorities toward the arrest of the parties engaged in the shooting. I am directed further to inclose you copy of a proclamation, issued on 15th March last by his excellency the governor, detailing the circumstances attending the murder of Dr. George W. Darden, of the same county, on the 12th of the same month, and in that connection to state that, in the superior court sitting for that county since that date, the judge charged the jury specially in regard to their duty in connection with this case. This department is informed, however, that no action whatever was taken in the matter by the jury; nor has any attempt been made to arrest the parties engaged in the transaction.

The high sheriff of that county, Mr. John C. Norris, on 14th December, 1868, was waylaid and shot; but in this case, as in the others, no attempt at arrest has been made; and Mr. Norris, since the occurrence of the Darden murder, has been a refugee in this city. He is prepared to resume the discharge of his duties, and to do whatever may be in his power to secure the arrest and punishment of the perpetrators of these and other crimes equally atrocious, which have occurred in that county, provided he can be actively sustained in the performance of his duties by the military power of the United States.

Some of the parties engaged in the murder of Dr. Darden are known to him, as are also those engaged in the attempted murder of himself.

It is believed, too, that Mrs. Adkins will be prepared to give information as to the party who shot her husband, if she can be fully satisfied that she will be protected from violence at the hands of persons in Warren County.

His excellency the governor respectfully requests that you will take these matters into consideration at your earliest convenience, and make such suggestions and issue such orders as may, in your judgment, tend to secure the lives and property of American citizens resident in that county, by the arrest and punishment of the perpetrators of these gross crimes.

From all the evidence which has reached this department, or which we have been able to obtain, his excellency the governor is forced to the conclusion that in each of the three cases cited, as well as many others, the political opinions of the parties killed or maltreated have been in a great degree, if not entirely, the motive which induced these acts of violence.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EUGENE DAVIS,
Secretary Executive Department.

General ALFRED H. TERRY,
Commanding Department of the South, Atlanta, Georgia.

A true copy:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WARREN COUNTY, GEORGIA,
May 20, 1869.

The petition of Sarah Adkins, widow of the late Joseph Adkins, State senator from nineteenth district of Georgia, respectfully sheweth, that on the 10th day of May, 1869, the said Joseph Adkins and your petitioner arrived at Dearing Station, on the Georgia railroad, on his way from Washington, D. C., to his home in Warren County; that the said Joseph Adkins had been delayed by numerous warnings against his return, that his life, on account of his political course, would be in danger if he returned; nevertheless the said Joseph Adkins, deceased, desirous of seeing his family after his long absence from them, and wishing to attend to his personal affairs, ventured to return contrary to these warnings; that upon his and your petitioner's arrival at Dearing Station we were met by a band of persons who sought a quarrel with the said Joseph Adkins, as your petitioner believes, for the purpose of killing him then and there, which the said Joseph Adkins endeavored to evade; that the said persons took possession of the vehicle which had been brought to Dearing for the purpose of conveying your petitioner and the said Joseph Adkins home, some ten or twelve miles distant. That upon finding they could not get their own vehicle, your petitioner persuaded the said Joseph Adkins to proceed on foot, which we did, accompanied by the colored driver. After we had thus gone about a mile we were overtaken by two of the crowd from Dearing, who told me I could then get my buggy. Your petitioner returned and got the buggy and followed after the said Joseph Adkins and driver, who had brought the buggy to Dearing depot; that your petitioner accidentally took a different road from the said Joseph Adkins and driver, and upon your petitioner's arrival home, found the family alarmed by the negro who accompanied the said Joseph Adkins, who had arrived by short cuts and paths, with the report that said Joseph Adkins had been killed. Your petitioner immediately proceeded to the place where the said Joseph Adkins was lying in the public road suffering from mortal wounds. That your petitioner, with the assistance of her daughter, attempted to convey him home, but he died before he could be got home. That the said Joseph Adkins had his senses until the last, and while fully aware that he would die made known the manner of his murder and the names of his murderers. That the said Joseph Adkins declared that while proceeding on his way as before stated, one man armed with a double-barreled gun arose from an ambush in a jam of a fence by the side of the road and fired at him without speaking; the said Joseph Adkins received the shot in his left[side] and abdomen, of which wounds he died as aforesaid. That the said Joseph Adkins in his dying declaration revealed the names of his murderers, which your petitioner does not think it prudent to reveal in this petition.

Now, your petitioner avers that the said Joseph Adkins was assassinated with no other provocation than because he was a republican, as can be proved by the many warnings he received, and your petitioner asks that such action as is in your excellency's power may be taken in the premises.

Yours, &c.,

SALLIE ADKINS.

His Excellency RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor of the State of Georgia.

Your petitioner is ready to make oath that the facts detailed in this

petition are true so far as they come within her personal knowledge, and as to the rest she believes them to be true.

Yours, &c.,

SALLIE ADKINS.

A true copy :

EUGENE DAVIS,
Secretary Executive Department, Georgia.

A true copy :

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Atlanta, Georgia, May 29, 1869.

MADAM: I am directed by his excellency the governor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 20th instant, and to say, in reply, that there is no power vested in the State executive by which the arrest and conviction of the party or parties engaged in the assassination of your esteemed husband, the late Senator Adkins, can be effected.

He desires me to say, however, that he will place your communication in the hands of the chief officer of the United States government in this State for such action as may to him seem meet and proper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EUGENE DAVIS,
Secretary Executive Department.

Mrs. SALLIE ADKINS,
Warrenton, Georgia.

A true copy :

EUGENE DAVIS,
Secretary Executive Department Georgia.

A true copy :

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT SOUTH, *August 14, 1869.*

Respectfully returned to the headquarters of the army (through headquarters Military Division of the South) with the report that there can be no doubt of the truth of the statements made by Mrs. Adkins. Earnest efforts have been made in Warren County to bring criminals to justice and vindicate the law, but in consequence of obstructions thrown in the way by the local civil authorities, those efforts have failed. In view of that failure Mrs. Adkins declines to institute proceedings against the murderers of her husband before the civil courts. I am satisfied that the assassination of Senator Adkins was prompted by political hostility solely. I respectfully invite special attention to the accompanying report of Major Van Voast, Eighteenth United States Infantry,

and to the inclosed communication from his excellency Governor Bullock, with the documents appended to it.

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION SOUTH,
Louisville, Kentucky, August 19, 1869.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major General Commanding.

[Official.]

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

State of Georgia, by Rufus B. Bullock, Governor of said State.

Whereas Dr. George W. Darden was arrested by the town marshal of the town of Warrentown, in the county of Warren, in this State, under and by virtue of a warrant issued by the coroner of said county; and whereas the said Dr. George W. Darden was placed in confinement in the county jail of said county by said marshal, and the keys of said jail placed in possession of John C. Norris, high sheriff and jailor of said county, on Friday the 12th day of March instant; and whereas the said John C. Norris, high sheriff and jailor as aforesaid, having reason to believe that an attempt would be made by an unauthorized and unlawful body of armed men, who were then and there at and surrounding said jail, to violently take from said jail the said Dr. George W. Darden, he, the said high sheriff and jailor as aforesaid, called upon many of the good citizens of said town and county to act as a posse for the protection of said jail; and whereas the said good citizens, through fear of the aforesaid unauthorized and unlawful body of armed men, declined to serve as called upon by the said high sheriff and jailor; and whereas certain members of the aforesaid unauthorized and unlawful body of armed men, surrounding said jail, came to the house of said high sheriff and jailor at or about eleven o'clock, on the night of the Friday aforesaid, and demanded the delivery of the keys of the said jail; and whereas the said high sheriff and jailor, having, upon the refusal to deliver said keys, had good reason to believe that his own life was endangered from the violence of said unauthorized and unlawful body of armed men, absented himself, taking with him the said keys; and whereas reliable information has been received at this department, to the effect that the said Dr. George W. Darden was, at or about the hour of midnight on the said Friday, the 12th day of March instant, taken from the said jail by a person or persons, as yet unknown to the civil officers, and then and there, in the presence of his family, ruthlessly and barbarously murdered, his body having been almost literally riddled with pistol balls; and whereas it is reported by the aforesaid high sheriff and jailor of the county aforesaid, that the offering of a suitable reward is essential as a means of insuring the arrest and conviction of the said person or persons, at present unknown, who, it is alleged, have

committed this great crime against the life of a citizen and against the laws of the said State, in defiance of her officers:

Now, therefore, I, Rufus B. Bullock, governor of this State, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy and of the militia thereof, do hereby issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of five thousand dollars for the apprehension of the party or parties committing said crime, together with evidence which will lead to his or their conviction.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at the capitol in the city of Atlanta, this fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-third.

[SEAL.]

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor.

By the Governor:

DAVID G. COTTING,
Secretary of State.

A true copy :

EUGENE DAVIS,
Secretary Executive Department Georgia.

A true copy:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, Georgia, June 3, 1869.

GENERAL: Referring to the communication of Eugene Davis, esq., secretary of the executive department, to you of yesterday, I now have the honor to state that it has been for a long time past, and now is, impossible to enforce the laws of this State, or to serve criminal process in the county of Warren. All efforts by the sheriff of the county to organize a posse of sufficient strength to enable him to make arrests for crime have failed, and unless assistance can be afforded him by the troops of the United States persons guilty of crimes of great magnitude will escape all punishment. I therefore request that you will instruct the officer commanding the troops at Warrenton to place his command at the disposal of the sheriff as a posse, and to afford him all the assistance which it may be in his power to render.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor.

Brevet Major General A. H. TERRY,
Commanding Department of the South, Atlanta, Georgia.

Official copy :

ED. W. SMITH,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Atlanta, Georgia, June 6, 1869.

MAJOR: I am instructed by the brevet major general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, and in reply to inform you that the two additional companies will be sent to

you with the least practicable delay. He directs me also to say to you that J. C. Norris is recognized as the sheriff of the county of Warren, State of Georgia, at these headquarters.

A duly authenticated certificate to the effect that he has been "duly elected, qualified, and commissioned" as such, signed by the governor of the State, is herewith inclosed.

You are therefore instructed to recognize him, and only him, in all respects as the sheriff.

The department commander enjoins upon you that you carry out with judgment, but with vigor and energy, the instructions heretofore given you in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Major JAMES VAN VOAST,
Eighteenth United States Infantry,
Commanding Post of Warrenton, Warrenton, Georgia.

Official:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, June 3, 1869.

This is to certify that J. C. Norris is the duly elected, qualified, and commissioned sheriff of the county of Warren, State of Georgia.

[SEAL.]

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor.

By the Governor:

EUGENE DAVIS,
Secretary Executive Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT SOUTH,
Atlanta, Georgia, June 7, 1869.

Official:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Atlanta, Georgia, June 7, 1869.

SIR: Referring to my communication of the 4th instant, I have the honor to forward herewith, for the information of the general commanding, copies of a letter, dated June 5, from Major James Van Voast, Eighteenth United States Infantry, commanding at Warrenton, Georgia, of a certificate signed by his excellency the governor of the State, setting forth that J. C. Norris is the duly qualified sheriff of the county of Warren, and of a letter of instructions from these headquarters addressed to Major Van Voast, under date of June 6.

Two companies of the Eighteenth United States Infantry left this city this morning to re-enforce the post of Warrenton.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brevet Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

*Report of J. C. Norris.*WARRENTON, GEORGIA, *November 28, 1868.*

SIR: In answer to your inquiries, allow me to state there was but one box opened at the county seat. I asked if there was but one poll to be opened. The answer was, "No." I then asked if the governor in his proclamation did authorize three boxes to be opened at this voting place, the court-house. The answer was, "We care nothing for the proclamation of the governor, so called."

When a white voter came up to vote, he was permitted to vote, and no questions asked. When a freedman came up to vote, he was asked, "Have you paid your taxes?" (This was not asked by the tax collector.) Some would answer, "Yes, I have paid my taxes." He was then asked if he would swear to it. "I will," some would say. "Where is your receipt?" would be asked. The voter would say, "I left it at home." Then it would be said by the managers, "You cannot vote at this box."

Men over sixty were refused to vote because they had failed to pay taxes for 1867; but if a man came up and offered a Seymour and Blair ticket, no questions were asked him; he voted.

In many instances, where a man came up and offered his vote, it was received and opened, and, when found to be a Grant and Colfax ticket, was handed back to the voter, with the remark, "You can't vote here." All of this came under my observation.

Just before the election, and since the election, a band of K. K. K.s have been doing a good deal of lawless deeds in this county. I am not able to say why the deeds were done, or who it was that did them. If the freedmen know, they are afraid to tell who it was that did them.

If there was an officer the freedmen had confidence in, a great many affidavits could be had, but the terrorism that prevails in the county keeps them from attempting to make affidavits to the treatment received before, at, and since the election. You will please not expose this communication. I have been notified that if I made any report of the election it would be dangerous. I do not want anything I may write or say get into the hands of the Ku-Klux, for I am satisfied that they would do me harm. It was a letter published by R. C. Anthony that caused him to have to leave here. If he had remained, the K. K.s would have murdered him.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. NORRIS,
Sheriff of Warren County, Georgia.

[Indorsement.]

This report of Sheriff Norris was transmitted to the Reconstruction Committee of Congress, and was published. It will be observed that the sheriff was notified that if he made any report "it would be dangerous." On the night of December 14 following he was waylaid and shot.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT WARRENTON, GEORGIA,
June 19, 1869.

COLONEL: In compliance with the request of the general commanding the Department of the South, I have the honor to give my opinion

more fully with regard to the condition of civil affairs in the county of Warren.

Before proceeding I deem it proper to call attention to portions of my various reports, and also to state the orders and action of the military up to the present time.

Mr. Norris, the duly elected sheriff of this county, but who had been absent for some time, came to this post June 4, 1869. I at the same time received instructions from the general commanding the department to give to the sheriff such detachments of men as he might require as a "*posse comitatus*," to assist him in making arrests and guarding prisoners. Having been previously informed by citizens that one Mr. Raley was the sheriff of the county, according to the laws of the State, and not being informed in my letter of instructions as to whom I should recognize, I ordered Colonel Hull to examine and report upon the case. After his report, and after I had given the subject a careful consideration, I wrote the following in a letter to department headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT WARRENTON, GEORGIA,
June 4, 1869.

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the special instructions of the general commanding, dated June 3, 1869, placing the troops under my command at the call of the sheriff of this county.

* * * * *

The letter of instructions from the general commanding does not name the sheriff of Warren County. I am in doubt as to the person who is the sheriff of Warren County, according to the laws of the State. All the duties of sheriff are now performed by a Mr. Raley, who, it is claimed, is the sheriff of the county.

I inclose herewith such copies of paragraphs of the law as bear upon this case, and also the orders appointing Mr. Raley.

In a question which may involve such grave consequences, I am desirous of being instructed by the general commanding with regard to the course to be pursued.

If it is determined that Mr. Norris is the sheriff, I would urge the necessity of more troops in order to put beyond question collision between the civil and military authorities.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. VAN VOAST,
Major Eighteenth Infantry, Commanding.

Brevet Colonel J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the South, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Norris was informed by me of the state of the case, and returned to Atlanta to have the question decided. Before leaving, however, we both, June 5, conversed with Judge Andrews, judge of the superior court, who was passing through Warrenton. Mr. Norris was informed by the judge that the question of the sheriff was then before the courts, and would be decided within a short time.

June 6, 1869, I made a report called for by General Ruger, of which the following is a portion:

* * * * *

In regard to the inclination of the civil authorities to enforce, and that of the citizens to abide by, the laws, it is necessary for me to refer to cases where it appears that the laws have been outrageously violated, and the proper authorities to take cognizance of the acts have been wholly silent or very lax in the enforcement of the law.

The cases to which I refer are: 1st, the shooting of Mr. Norris, at night, in the streets of Warrenton, in November last; 2d, the murder of Mr. Darden, in March, 1869, while a prisoner in the county jail at Warrenton, by a mob of disguised persons; 3d, the assassination of Senator Adkins. These cases I believe illustrate the point in question.

In the case of Mr. Norris, I am informed he has never made any complaint before any civil magistrate upon which a warrant could be issued, and yet he remained at Warrenton nearly four months after the assault upon him was committed. I have conversed with several citizens in regard to the Norris assault, and, without exception, they claim that his case, for the reason stated, did not show a disinclination on the part of the authorities to enforce the laws against the offenders.

In the case of Dr. Darden, although the grand jury met in April and was charged by the judge (Andrews) particularly in regard to this case, and although the proceedings of the coroner's inquest were laid before the jury, yet they were unable, and did not find a bill of indictment, no one appearing before the jury to make complaint, and it seems there was no evidence in the coroner's proceedings to enable them to indict any one. It is therefore claimed that this case does not show a disinclination on the part of the authorities to enforce the law.

In the case of Senator Adkins no complaint has yet been made before any civil authority, and therefore no warrant for arrest has issued. In this case it is claimed there has been and now is a great desire on the part of the best citizens for an investigation into the case, and for the arrest and punishment of the perpetrators.

I have been informed by several citizens, and by Mrs. Adkins herself, that at least twelve persons have been to see her, tendering to her all the aid in their power to arrest and have held for examination the assassins of her husband, but she has declined their aid, believing them all to be her enemies.

I advised her when I first met her to have the matter brought before the civil courts, promising to see that it was impartially investigated, but before acting she desired to wait for advice from some other source.

After a careful examination of the whole matter, I would venture to state that the course I deem best to pursue is, that all persons who desire to give information or make affidavits in these or other cases be requested to do so; that if said parties desire protection on account of giving information, they call upon me for it; that warrants for arrest be placed for execution in the hands of the officer who is best calculated to make the arrests without inciting the passions or prejudices of the people; that the examination be made before Judge Andrews, or some magistrate of acknowledged integrity and a stranger to the people and facts under this examination, and that the prosecution be conducted by the most able lawyer that can be procured.

I believe, if this course is adopted, all the cases can be, without much trouble, as thoroughly investigated as may be desired by the country at large. But should the criminal processes be executed by any one whose authority is questioned in point of law, and who is personally unpopular among the citizens, or the cases be investigated by any one who is known as a politician of either party, I fear the military would have it all to do and possibly meet with opposition.

June 7, 1869, Mr. Norris arrived with additional troops, and I also received instruction that he was recognized at department headquarters as sheriff of the county, and that I should give him all the assistance he required.

That same day, about 3 p. m., Mr. Norris called for thirty-five men and an officer, and arrested Mr. Raley, who claimed to be sheriff, and placed him in jail. During the night following five others were arrested between the hours of 7 p. m. and 3 a. m., and also lodged in jail. All these persons were arrested on warrants or complaints made by Mr. Norris, charging them with crimes connected with the assault upon himself, or with crime more or less connected with the murder of Doctor Darden.

The following is a portion of the letter I wrote the same day to department headquarters for instructions with regard to my action with reference to the civil authorities:

HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT WARRENTON, GA., *June 7, 1869.*

* COLONEL: * * * * * I respectfully request that specific instructions be furnished me as to how and in what terms returns to writs of habeas corpus, or other writs, will be made by myself or officers of my command who, in obedience to the summons of the sheriff, may aid in arresting citizens; and, also, should the sheriff refuse to obey the writ of habeas corpus issued by the ordinary, which am I to sustain?

I have reason to believe, in cases of many parties arrested by the sheriff, a writ of habeas corpus will immediately be issued, and if my officers are required to aid in the arrests and afterwards guard the prisoners in and out of jail it is necessary for me to be able to correctly instruct them as to how they shall properly make return to any writs that may be served upon them. And should a case arise in which the sheriff may desire to arrest a party against whom no warrant has issued, shall the officers question the authority of the sheriff? And am I, in any case, to disregard the civil law of the

State, or the act of any judge of any court, when it comes in collision with the acts of the sheriff?

An immediate reply is requested.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. VAN VOAST,
Major Eighteenth Infantry, Commanding.

Brevet Colonel J. H. TAYLOR,
Ass't Adj't Gen'l Dep't of the South, Atlanta, Ga.

This letter was written because Mr. Norris seemed inclined to disregard all law, and seemed to think that he could use, under the instructions, the troops as he pleased.

The next morning, June 8, 1869, a writ of habeas corpus was granted by the ordinary for the body of Raley, and served upon me. To this writ I made the following return:

WARRENTON, GEORGIA, June 8, 1869.

Major Van Voast makes the following return to the within writ:

That the within named Raley is held by the sheriff of the county; that while it is true I have furnished a guard as a *posse comitatus*, to assist, if necessary, in making the arrest, and to guard the jail and prisoner under the summons of the sheriff, I have done so by the direction and order of my superior and commanding officer, General Terry, commanding Department of the South; and that I have no military authority to take said guard from the sheriff, and that I have also referred the case to my commanding officer, General Terry, for his orders thereon.

J. VAN VOAST,
Major Eighteenth Infantry.

The same writ was served upon Mr. Norris, who, having been advised by me, produced the body.

The preliminary examination was waived by Mr. Raley's attorney. Bail was asked for and admitted by the ordinary in a bond of \$10,000. The other parties were also admitted to bail in the sum of \$2,000 each to appear when required by the civil authority. The arrests of all except Raley were made without my knowledge.

On the same day Raley, by his counsel, Colonel Pottle, sued out an injunction, which was granted by Judge Andrews, of the superior court, enjoining the said Norris from performing the duties of sheriff until the question of law in the case should be argued and decided by the courts.

June 9, 1869, the attorney general of Georgia arrived, and with him a letter from the general commanding the department in reply to my letter of June 7, 1869, advising me to be guided and directed by his counsel.

It was his opinion that further immediate action by Mr. Norris would be unwise under the circumstances, and we both advised Mr. Norris to leave the county. The attorney general regretted that his opinion had not been called for before, and his advice asked, and especially in reference to the warrants on which the arrests were made.

The attorney general, Colonel Farrow, after visiting Mrs. Adkins and the place where Senator Adkins was assassinated, accompanied by myself, and after giving the subject a careful consideration, and after inquiring into many other matters relative to the condition of affairs, left the post June 12, 1869.

Had I given Mr. Norris the encouragement he expected, I fear he would have arrested without regard to law, and held his prisoners without regard to any court. My object was to do what I could in carrying out the law as it existed, but to preserve the public peace.

This is the state of affairs as they were when Mr. Norris left the county with a guard, Saturday, June 12, 1869.

The general commanding the department desires my individual opinion more fully in regard to the reliance that can be placed upon the civil laws for the punishment of any and all crimes by whomsoever committed.

My opinion must be formed necessarily from what I have learned of the character of the people, and inasmuch as I have not had any intimate or social relations with them, the formation of my opinion depends entirely upon such facts as are known, and from what I have heard from those persons who have spoken freely with me on the condition of affairs.

Extremely opposite views are entertained, and bitter feeling is sometimes expressed by parties who are separated either by politics or personal interest. I have found some moderate and prudent in their views and actions, who, while they lament the state of affairs, can find no remedy except in the effect of time.

It is admitted by all persons that there has been for some time, and is now, in this as well as in other adjoining counties, an organization generally known as the Ku-Klux. The strength of this organization is unknown. The negroes believe it is very large, and its influence over them is nearly complete.

Different persons have different views with regard to its object. The majority of the people believe it only acts for the protection of the white citizens. Another portion of the community believes the organization, originally intended for good, has now got beyond the control of its originators, and that portions of it, when desired, are used to control politics and to override the civil law of the land. Some believe portions of it are used for personal interest; for example, to drive negro labor from any planter who is unpopular, in order that others may employ such labor.

That the organization exists is denied by none. That it has a great influence upon the community at large cannot be doubted. Upon what other ground can the action of the many good citizens of Warrenton be accounted for on the night that the jail was broken open and Doctor Darden murdered? This was no doubt done by the Ku-Klux as an organization; perhaps others joined for that occasion.

It was not done in haste, it took hours; and while the citizens knew it was going on none volunteered to uphold the majesty of the law.

I have no doubt that eight or ten of the respectable citizens of Warrenton could have prevented that murder, for, being known in the community, their lives would not have been, in my opinion, sacrificed.

Upon what grounds can their inactivity be accounted for except fear of bodily danger, or fear of being afterward placed under the ban of this organization?

In whatever way the inactivity of the citizens may be accounted for, it is certain that many of them disapproved of the acts of the mob in breaking open the jail, and in not allowing the law, into whose possession Doctor Darden had delivered himself, to take its course. Doctor Darden had many friends. He was a Mason, and many Masons were near him.

In regard to the death of Senator Adkins, I am of the opinion that the murder was deliberate and was planned. I do not think that any large organization, as a body, directed or planned it. I am inclined, from what I have heard, to believe that Adkins was killed on account of his extreme radical opinions.

I do not believe that his death was contemplated by any of the respectable portion of the people opposed to him in politics. Mr. Adkins, I am informed, received three white votes in the county of Warren; he therefore had many political enemies and few friends. While few regret his departure from the scene of politics, many regret the manner of his death, and sympathize deeply with his afflicted family.

There are others in the county of the same politics as Mr. Adkins, yet

they are unmolested. They are not considered what are termed by the majority as "dangerous men"—men who have the credit of inciting the blacks against the whites.

I desire to make these remarks in order that a full understanding may be had of everything which bears upon the case.

Senator Adkins was not killed by men in disguise. He was not attacked by men in disguise when at the depot. The parties who met him at the depot can all be named. It is, therefore, uncertain whether any Ku-Klux were engaged in the affair; still it is believed by some, that as there are few republicans in the county, that the Ku-Klux are all democrats, and that therefore the killing of Adkins will be sustained and upheld by the Ku-Klux as an organization.

It is consequently thought by some that, even with judge and jury determined to do justice, evidence will be fabricated to prove innocent any one accused.

It is also thought by some that even if evidence could be produced sufficient to convict, no jury could be obtained in this county who *would* convict; and these conclusions they arrive at on account of the influence of the Ku-Klux organization.

In giving the opinions above, I have merely recorded the different impressions derived from different persons and from different sources.

Personal and political prejudices are always to be considered when listening to the opinions of others, and in nearly all cases judgment is apt to be warped to coincide with the object it is desired to obtain.

As there has been no trial in either of these cases, these opinions are the result of the influence of this organization, of which so little is known.

If no jury can be found to convict if the testimony would justify; if witnesses under oath will not tell the truth, it is indeed a state of affairs sadly to be lamented, and for which, under the present state of affairs, I see no remedy.

The presumption in these cases should be very different until the contrary is proved, and I should be unwilling to hold any people in such esteem before I had positive and convincing proof. An attempt to administer the civil law by those who have ability, prudence, and courage, should be made, and the result would then speak for itself. If the citizens do not of themselves, either through fear or any other motive, manifest a desire to act either in public bodies by resolution, to express their opinions of the disregard of the law, or individually in the prosecutions, the result will be eventually the insecurity of their own persons and property.

They understand this, and therefore if prosecutions are commenced by the State it is reasonable to suppose that they will, at least, if called upon, give such information, if they possess it, as may tend to uphold the law, to punish those who offend, and to destroy any organization the workings of which are destructive to the public interests.

I do not believe that the organization of the Ku-Klux has for its object opposition to the laws of the United States, and neither do I believe it has any specific object or any general and recognized chief or head.

There is another element, independent entirely of any organization, which enters largely into the causes of the existing state of affairs. This is what is called "social ostracism." I am told, for example, "Why, if I should take any part in such an act I would lose my trade, I would lose my business, I would have no friends."

I have no doubt this feeling which a few possess has as much influence over their action as any Ku-Klux organization.

I have thus given the impressions made upon me by different persons. I need not say that a very large portion of the community differ in their views and opinions from the few to whom I have referred.

Believing I have made sufficiently clear the state of feeling existing in the community in the minds of the many and of the few,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. VAN VOAST,

Major Eighteenth Infantry, Commanding Post.

Brevet Colonel J. H. TAYLOR,

Ass't Adj't Gen'l Dep't of the South, Atlanta, Georgia.

*Memorandum of inclosures with communication from Governor Bullock,
June 23.*

No. 1. Executive order to Attorney General Farrow, dated June 9.

No. 2. Executive communication to Attorney General Farrow, requesting report, dated June 17.

No. 3. Official report of Attorney General Farrow, dated June 19.

No. 4. Partial list of outrages committed in Warren County since January 1, 1868. Sworn to by Sheriff Norris, June 19.

No. 5. Confidential communication from Hon. John Neal, representative in general assembly, from Warren County.

No. 6. Phonographic report of a confidential conversation with Mr. Curran Battle, a responsible citizen of Warren County.

No. 7. Executive communication to the ordinary of Warren county, requesting distribution of hand-bills offering reward for the apprehension of the parties who murdered Dr. Darden.

No. 8. Reply of the ordinary refusing to comply with the request.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA,

Atlanta, June 23, 1869.

GENERAL: As will be developed by an examination of the inclosed papers, everything within the power of the State executive, under the forms of civil law, has been done, which would seem in any manner likely to overcome the evils which exist in this State.

The case of Warren County, on account of the willingness of the sheriff to perform his duties, regardless of the local prejudice which exists against the civil and political rights of colored men and republicans, was the case most likely to have yielded to the combined efforts of the civil and military power acting in perfect accord; but even in this we are brought to a stop through the power of the insurrectionary organization controlling and acting under the forms of civil law.

From the multiplied evidences which have continually poured into this department since the withdrawal of the military authority from control, I am fully persuaded that the opinion expressed by the honorable attorney general and the sheriff, as to the impossibility of securing punishment, before a civil tribunal, for outrages committed against negroes and republicans is true, not only of Warren County, but also of nearly all the other counties in the State where the negroes form a large portion of the population.

To this well established and well understood immunity from punish-

ment is, of course, to be attributed the rapid increase in the number and in the atrocity of the outrages which are committed.

The moving cause for the crimes from which we suffer is found in the deep-seated determination of the rebels, under the lead of Toombs, Hill, Wright, Lamar, and their associates, that colored men shall not exercise nor enjoy equal civil and political rights with white men. Their continued assertion in their speeches and their newspapers, that the government of this State must be for white men exclusively, that any person holding the contrary opinion is a traitor to the State and to the community in which he may live, and ought not to be tolerated by decent people, proves this to be true.

Great impetus was given to this spirit and this determination by the revolutionary action of the illegally organized legislature in expelling the colored members; and the feeling has now become crystallized in nearly every community where black men in large numbers reside, that it is right for white men to exercise their power by combinations among themselves, to reduce the negro to abject subjection, and—astonishing as it may appear—to kill or drive from the community every white man who will presume to hold a contrary opinion.

The theme of protection to American citizens—to loyal men—which ran through the whole campaign in the last national contest, was recognized in the address of the President when he said:

The country having just emerged from a great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement in the next four years, which the preceding administrations have never had to deal with; in meeting these it is desirable that they should be approached calmly, without prejudice, hate, or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained. This requires security of person and property, and for religious and political opinions in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice. All laws to secure these ends will receive my best efforts for their enforcement.

This assurance can, in my judgment, be realized in this State only by such action as will bring the guilty to punishment; and this result can only be accomplished by the exercise of a power higher and stronger than the prejudice of communities still imbued with the pagan idolism of slavery.

Recognizing the civil law as supreme here, we are debarred from any curative action whatever. The local civil authorities are either participants in or are controlled by this mob and power.

The only sheriffs within my knowledge who took active steps to secure to the colored people a fair, free vote in the late presidential election, were Ruffin, of Richmond County, and Norris, of Warren County. The former was assassinated on November election day in the court-house yard, and up to the present day a reward of five thousand dollars has failed to produce any evidence to detect the assassin. The latter was waylaid and shot a few weeks later, and is now a cripple and a refugee from his home. Both were natives of their respective counties.

A very large majority of the republicans elected to county offices, at the time of the ratification of the constitution, in counties where a majority of the voters are black men, have been prevented from qualifying and taking possession of their offices by combinations formed to prevent persons giving bonds, by intimidation, and in various other ways well known but not to be described. Many others who were elected as republicans and succeeded in qualifying, after standing up against the storm of abuse for a time, and finding it impossible to obtain support in performing the duties of their office with equal justice to the blacks, have naturally sought peace for themselves by yielding to the local prejudices.

The State executive is vested neither with power to remove incompetent or inefficient officers, to organize a militia, nor to declare martial law. When actual invasion or insurrection exists, he cannot call upon the President to exercise military control, except at times when the legislature cannot be convened.

In the present case, the assembling of the legislature (a body which, refusing to acknowledge the rights of colored men, has revolutionized its own organization, and has not been recognized by Congress) would only complicate matters by placing still more completely in the control of the enemies of the republic the enfranchised freedman and those who sustain the measures which accomplished that enfranchisement. Therefore, if we proceed upon the supposition that this State has passed beyond the control of the general government, the spirit and the men that originated and maintained the great rebellion, though crushed *en masse*, crop out and control again in detail.

There is certainly a latent spirit of opposition to all this lawlessness among a large class of the substantial citizens of the States, men who opposed secession, who favored restoration under the laws of Congress, and who now, could they be assured of protection from the midnight depredations of these organizations of bad men, would give all their influence to support a better state of things; but the strong hand of lawful power must first intervene and awaken that spirit of opposition by putting down those who now keep up the reign of terror.

As you, general, have used all the force and energy at your command for our relief, I take the liberty of suggesting what, in my opinion, and in that of very many good and true men in this State who have studied the subject carefully, is the only certain remedy. That is, for the President to act under the authority conferred by the reconstruction laws, and assign yourself to the command of this State, as a *district*, until the meeting of and further action by Congress.

I think there can be no doubt but that the plenary powers conferred upon the President by those acts still exist so far as Georgia is concerned. Those powers cannot cease until the *State* shall have been admitted to representation in Congress. The Senate, after careful examination of the whole subject, *refused* to admit the representatives of the State, the senators, *because the reconstruction acts had not been complied with*. Congress also, by joint resolution, refused to count the electoral vote of this State; and in repealing the act which prohibited the southern States from organizing a militia, refused to include Georgia in the number named as being relieved from the prohibition.

The eleventh section of the supplemental act upon the subject of reconstruction would seem to have in view a wide latitude in the construction of those laws. It is as follows:

That all the provisions of this act, and of the acts to which it is supplementary, shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

The *intent* of those acts certainly comprehended the establishment of a government here that should afford protection full and complete to the black citizen as well as the white. Can it be said that this "intent" has been "*fully and perfectly carried out*?"

But I shall not enter into an argument to sustain the statement which I make, namely, that the only present and effective remedy for the trouble in Georgia is for a patriotic President to exercise the powers conferred by the reconstruction acts for the purpose, and in the spirit in which those laws were enacted.

As there is so much and so persistent misrepresentation of the public

and private character of all men who act with the republican party in this State, I am induced to say in regard to the persons who write the inclosed communications, that Hon. H. P. Farrow, attorney general, is a native of South Carolina, educated at the University of Virginia, an able lawyer, and a Union man before, during, and since, the war.

Sheriff Norris is a native of Warren County, fairly educated, possessed of some real property, and was universally respected before he was elected to office on a republican ticket by negro votes.

Hon. John Neal, the representative in the legislature from Warren County, is a native of that county; well educated; has a large and respectable family connection, and is the owner of about two thousand acres of plantation land in the county.

Mr. Curran Battle is also a large land owner, and an intelligent gentleman. He is not a republican.

Indulging the hope, general, that such power will be conferred as will enable you to reach out the strong arm of the government to the helpless and perishing people who suffer for their love of, and fidelity to, that government,

I am, very respectfully,

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor.

Brevet Major General TERRY,
Commanding Department of the South.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, June 9, 1869.

SIR: You are hereby required to proceed, with as little delay as possible, to the county of Warren, there to represent the State in all cases brought before a court of inquiry, or any other preliminary court, by virtue of arrests made by J. C. Norris, high sheriff, or other peace officer, for murder or other breaches of the peace in that county.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor.

The honorable the attorney general State of Georgia,
H. P. FARROW.

By the governor:
EUGENE DAVIS,
Secretary Executive Department.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Atlanta, June 22, 1869.*

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy from the minutes of this department.

Given under my hand and the seal of the executive department, at the capitol in Atlanta, this the 22d day of June, A. D. 1869.

[SEAL.]

EUGENE DAVIS,
Secretary Executive Department.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, June 17, 1869.

SIR: I am directed by his excellency the governor to request that you will, with as little delay as possible, make report in writing to this de-

partment of the action taken by yourself, under the requirement of the governor of 9th instant to proceed to the county of Warren.

The governor further desires that you will make full report as to the reasons which led you to abstain from taking further action in the matter, and also your opinion, from the facts brought to your notice, as to the probability of punishment being meted out, under the civil law, to the parties guilty of the outrages and homicides committed in that county; and whether or not, in your opinion, the civil agencies have been to any extent paralyzed or usurped by or through the influence of persons unlawfully organized or banded together; and if so, to what extent?

Very respectfully,

EUGENE DAVIS,
Secretary Executive Department.

The honorable attorney general, H. P. FARROW,
Atlanta, Georgia.

A true copy:

EUGENE DAVIS,
Secretary Executive Department.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Atlanta, June 19, 1869.

GOVERNOR: Yours of the 17th instant, calling upon me for a report of my action under the order of your excellency of the 9th instant to proceed to Warren County; my reasons for abstaining from further arrest; my opinion as to whether the civil agencies have been paralyzed or usurped in said county, and if so, to what extent; and my opinion as to the probability of being able to punish criminals in said county through and by means of civil law, has been received, and I proceed, without delay, to submit a full report in compliance therewith.

Upon the receipt of the order from your excellency, bearing date 9th instant, I proceeded upon the first train to Warrenton to discharge the unpleasant duty which devolved upon me, and arrived there about 1 p. m. of the 10th instant. I was informed, immediately after arriving at the hotel, by Mr. J. C. Norris, high sheriff of said county, that the persons whom he had arrested had been released by the ordinary before whom they had been carried under a writ of habeas corpus. After dinner I proceeded to the camp on court-house square, where I was introduced to Major Von Voast, commander of the post, and to whom I handed a letter of introduction kindly given me by Major General Terry, and also some papers which I had the honor of bearing to him from General Terry. I was then informed by Major Von Voast, that when he received instructions to aid Mr. J. C. Norris, as sheriff of said county, in enforcing the law, he furnished said sheriff such a *posse comitatus* as he required, and that said sheriff proceeded to make arrests. That, among others, he arrested one Raley, who claimed to be sheriff of said county by appointment. That soon after said arrests had been made, and the prisoners placed in jail preparatory to bringing them before a court of inquiry, the sheriff and himself were both served with writs of habeas corpus, issued by R. W. Hubert, ordinary of said county, requiring them to bring the prisoners before him and show by what authority they were thus detaining them. That he answered said writ by informing the court that he did not have said persons in custody, but that they were in custody of Sheriff Norris,

and that the sheriff answered that he held them as sheriff of said county, under lawful warrants. That the said Hubert, ordinary, &c., proceeded, as though he possessed authority, to hear and determine the causes arising under the said writs of habeas corpus, as fully and to the same extent as a judge of the superior court could have done, and released said prisoners upon bond. The parties had been arrested for offenses which are bailable by any court of inquiry, viz: assault with intent to murder, assault with intent to rob, and breaking the jail. There was no investigation made before the habeas corpus court, for the prisoners waived all investigation and all alleged illegalities of arrest, and gave bond for appearance at court. Thus all arrests had been disposed of before I arrived.

Major Von Voast gave it to me as his opinion, that if Sheriff Norris continued in the discharge of his duties to make arrests, he would need, in addition to the four companies already there, at least two more companies, and that he would need horses to mount twenty of his men. I then thought it necessary to make some investigation of a general character before determining what course to pursue, and after doing so, returned home without taking action, with a view to consultation.

The first thing attracting my attention was the fact that the writs of habeas corpus were made returnable to an officer who, though authorized to issue writs of habeas corpus, possessed no authority under the laws of Georgia to hear and determine cases under such writs. The ordinary's court is a court of limited jurisdiction and possesses only such powers as are expressly granted. Ordinaries possessed no power even to issue writs of habeas corpus, until the enactment of a law approved 10th October, 1868, which gives them the power to *issue* the writ, but does not give the power to hear and determine cases arising under the writ. There is but one officer in Georgia authorized to hear and determine cases arising under the habeas corpus laws, and that officer is the judge of the superior court, and to that officer, and not the court of ordinary, should the writs in this case have been made returnable. It cannot be alleged that the authority to *issue the writ* carries with it jurisdiction enabling the ordinary to hear and determine the case, any more than the authority which any justice of the peace has to issue an attachment in any amount however great gives said justice the jurisdiction of the case which arises under said attachment. In every instance in all the history of Georgia legislation where the statutes authorized any judicial officer to hold a habeas corpus court, such statutes not only give the authority to issue the writs, but expressly conferred on them authority to hear and determine the cases thereunder, but not so with the ordinary. There are many instances in which a judicial officer is authorized to issue a process not returnable before him because of a want of jurisdiction, and such is the case in this instance. Yet we find the ordinary of Warren County assuming to hold a habeas corpus court. The sheriff had no counsel, and informed me that he could get none in the county; but had the writ been made returnable to the judge of the superior court, as it should have been, the lapse of time necessary would have enabled him to have procured counsel. And this fact may explain why the law was disregarded by the ordinary assuming a jurisdiction not conferred by law. Thus prisoners legally in the custody of the high sheriff of the county are illegally taken from him by a court usurping jurisdiction never before claimed.

Nor was this the only usurpation of power on the part of said ordinary which disclosed itself in connection with these matters. One of the prisoners thus illegally taken from the custody of the sheriff had

assumed the functions of sheriff of said county under a proceeding unparalleled in its character, and supported only by the criminal usurpations of the ordinary. I found, on investigation, that the ordinary had declared the office of sheriff vacant, and had proceeded to appoint a sheriff under circumstances which must convince any unprejudiced mind either that the ordinary had turned his back upon all civil law, and usurped all powers necessary to carry out an insurrectionary scheme, or that, through fear and intimidation, he had become the pliant tool of a lawless band. He assumes to declare the office of sheriff vacant, and appoints one of his own preference to fill that office, assigning as the cause working the vacancy that J. C. Norris, sheriff of said county, had left the county without intention of returning. The law specifies how offices are vacated, and among other circumstances which vacate offices is the fact of the officer, when he holds a county office, removing from the county. If he removes beyond the State, the office is "*ipso facto* vacated;" but if he removes to another county within the State, then the office only becomes vacant "*from the time the fact is judicially ascertained.*" The ordinary does not allege that the high sheriff had removed beyond the bounds of the State, nor does he allege that it had been judicially ascertained that he had left the county. He usurped the prerogative of declaring the office vacant, when the law nowhere confers upon him any jurisdiction to hear and determine such a case, and under what circumstances?

A state of lawlessness exists in the county. Murder after murder is committed, in the most shocking manner, and without the pretense of concealment. The coroner, whose office is created in order that there may be in every community one man sworn to put the civil law in motion when death results from violence, or where there is sudden or suspicious death, fails, neglects, or refuses to hold his courts of inquest. The high sheriff of the county, while going at night from his office to his house, is waylaid by assassins, who shot him down while in the discharge of his duties, and from whose gunshot wounds he is crippled for life, and carries within his body not less than half a pound of lead. The common jail of the county is broken open, and a helpless prisoner taken out and brutally murdered by an armed insurrectionary organization. The high sheriff is again pursued, in the dead hours of night, by a large number of armed men in disguise, who enter his own house in pursuit of him, and from whom he escapes in his crippled condition under cover of darkness; the high sheriff exhausts the civil law in his efforts to preserve the peace and save the life of a helpless prisoner from the murderous designs of a secret, disguised, insurrectionary organization, by calling in person on the most influential men, and summoning them as a *posse comitatus* to preserve the peace and prevent the murder; no one responds to his summons, and he is driven to the necessity of fleeing from the county to save his own life; the common jail of the county is broken open, and murder committed; an armed insurrection is raging, and the high sheriff goes with all possible haste to the governor of the State for aid to suppress it. Under such circumstances the ordinary, within four days, declares the office of sheriff vacant, and appoints to that office one who was known to have participated conspicuously in the insurrectionary movement by searching the sheriff's house for the jail keys, and, upon failing to find them, aided in battering down the jail door that a prisoner might be taken out and murdered, and whose only apology for his damning crime is that he was forced to do it. As it was in the night, Raley, the recently-appointed insurrectionary sheriff, might have escaped, as did

the high sheriff; but no, he participated from first to last in their crime, and pleads that they made him do it. He, Raley, was marshal of the town, and had that day received into his custody the prisoner, who voluntarily surrendered himself to the civil law, but went to jail only to be murdered before morning by the officer to whom he surrendered. This man Raley was appointed to the office of sheriff within four days after murdering the prisoner in his custody. On the night of the 12th of March Raley led the insurrectionists to the jail, and murdered the prisoner after leading them to the sheriff's house in search of him; and on the 16th the ordinary appointed him sheriff. The ordinary is either one of the insurrectionists or is overawed and controlled by them. The course pursued by the ordinary is totally inexcusable, both in a legal and moral point of view. He yielded, either designedly or through intimidation, to their insurrectionary scheme for taking possession of the office of high sheriff. They had attempted to assassinate the sheriff, and had failed. This the ordinary knew; for, being a practicing physician, he was called in and attended the case. Failing to succeed in assassination, they go in force to his house and drive him from the county. And then they get possession of the office by having one of their own klan appointed by the ordinary. Thus the ordinary, who, with all his vast powers, judicial and executive, might be called the governor of the county, usurps whatever power may be necessary to exchange a faithful high sheriff for an insurrectionist and murderer, and usurps whatever power may be necessary to release criminals legally arrested. During this insurrectionary state of things Hon. Joseph Adkins, senator from that district, returns from Washington, and when within three miles of home perishes by the wayside. After a careful investigation of the circumstances attending his assassination, I am constrained to say that it is my opinion that he was murdered by the above alluded to secret, disguised, insurrectionary klan, purely upon political grounds. I visited his family and talked freely with them, and with the freedman who was with him when assassinated. I must say that I believe from all that I could learn that there was quite a number of persons engaged in the conspiracy to kill him. I think I could bring to the stand witnesses whose testimony would be conclusive, if they could be induced to testify. Many, however, would plunge themselves into the deepest depths of perjury before they would disclose the secrets of their own insurrectionary organization, and consider it no crime before God or man, while others, through fear, would shrink from telling the truth, because they believe to tell the truth would cost them their lives. Some idea may be formed of the demoralized condition of things when you are informed that when the distressed widow of Senator Adkins sent for the coroner to come and hold an inquest over the body of her murdered husband that officer refused; and when you are further informed that when he was lying in the highway weltering in his blood, with no one to render assistance but two helpless daughters, who, upon being informed by the freedman of the assassination of their father, had run three miles to reach him before death should draw its veil between them; respectable citizens of the county, who knew him, passed by in their wagons, to and from a mill not more than five hundred yards distant, and would drive around him without offering to aid him. He was not a dishonored man in his neighborhood, as charged by the rebel press. He had a good character among those who knew him, and the only cloud resting upon him was his political status. During the entire rebellion, he was never, for a single moment, as I am informed by his neighbors, wavering in his loyalty to the government, though often maltreated and cast into prison because of it. This, in the opinion of the

people around him, made him a dishonored man, and when, in addition to this he espoused the cause of reconstruction and became an ardent republican, he became a fit subject for assassination. The feeling of disloyalty in that county is so intense, and the hostility toward the United States government and its friends so great, that I firmly believe that it would be impossible to get a verdict of "guilty" from a jury of white men in that county, for the murder of a republican, (white or black,) no matter how atrocious the murder, or how clearly the guilt of the murderer might be established. Believing, as stated above, that members of their insurrectionary organization would think it no crime to perjure themselves to save their "comrades," that if the guilt of the murderer should be ever so clearly proven, some of the procured jurors would be equally as guilty, and that the public sentiment of the county would demand a verdict of "not guilty," disregarding of law or evidence, I see no practical good to result from any proceeding whatever in Warren County, under the civil law, with a view of punishing the murderers of Union men. I believe, from information received, that the number of murders perpetrated within the past twelve months in that section of country around Warrenton, embraced within a radius of twenty miles, if fully known in all their bearings, would demonstrate the fact that the insurrectionists of that section of the State have either totally paralyzed or usurped every function of civil government. I am satisfied that any citizen or civil officer of Warren County who will attempt in good faith to ferret out these crimes and bring the guilty parties to punishment, will be either driven out of the county or assassinated. The insurrectionists are determined to usurp the county government at all hazards. They are organized, and *well organized*. Every purpose of their organization is in conflict with the interests of the United States government, and subversive of civil law. It is freely admitted by all classes that the high sheriff, J. C. Norris, would be murdered within twenty-four hours after the departure of the troops, were they withdrawn from Warren County. I believe, from what prominent law-abiding democrats told me, that the insurrectionists have, in secret council, ordered his assassination. I can learn nothing against his character, and his only sin seems to be his devotion to the government and to the republican party. I regard him the lawful sheriff of that county, and believe if he insists on remaining in that office he will be murdered the first night after the withdrawal of the troops. The insurrectionists are determined to control that office, and through it the summoning of jurors before whom they are to be tried. Give them the sheriff's office, and they can and will sit as jurors in each other's cases. A few words of explanation on this point may not be inappropriate.

All criminals must be tried in the county where the crime is committed unless the judge is satisfied an impartial jury cannot be obtained, and even then the venue can be changed only by the accused. The State cannot change the venue. The names placed in the jury box are all selected from the tax digest by the ordinary of each county, together with the clerk of the superior court and three commissioners appointed by the judge of the superior court. They are directed by the law approved February 15, 1869, to select only "upright and intelligent persons," which in too many instances is construed to exclude Union men and freedmen. The two pannels of petit jurors thus drawn would ordinarily be of such material as would make the murderer of a Union man or freedman entirely safe; but the accused has still another chance: He can peremptorily challenge twenty of these twenty-four drawn jurors, and thus procure the services of jurors summoned by the sheriff. When

the twenty-four drawn jurors are exhausted, there is no more drawing from the box, but the sheriff proceeds to summon jurors from the citizens indiscriminately. The sheriff at this juncture has the whole case in his own hands and can discharge his duties faithfully by summoning honest jurors, or he can summon bystanders whose presence has been procured, and whose names have been furnished the sheriff by the accused or his friends. Hence it is for the sheriff to say whether or not the accused shall be permitted to "pack" the jury, and hence the determination of the insurrectionists of Warren County to control that office even if assassination must be resorted to. Therefore, it is useless to talk of protecting the lives of Union men, white or black, in Warren County; or of punishing their murderers through the agency of the civil law.

I am ready, if your excellency thinks it advisable, to return to that county and make every effort to bring the guilty to punishment. I am unwilling to recognize as sheriff the insurrectionist and murderer who has usurped power to protect crime, and would place all warrants for arrest in the hands of the sheriff of some other county. The first man I should arrest would be the assumed sheriff, for murdering a prisoner in his custody. I would, at the same time, proceed to dissolve the injunction which they obtained against the rightful sheriff, which could not be accomplished in less than twenty days, if at all. To go there and prosecute the matter with a tameness indicative of a willingness to let them off, if they would let me off, would be a farce in which I could not participate. I would regard the duty a dangerous one, and would expect such military protection as would, as far as possible, shield me from assault likely to be made, under the impulse of the moment, by reckless men, whose crimes I should attempt to expose and punish. Enough men have perished in Georgia within the last twelve months, from the inefficiency of the civil law, and I have no desire to add my name to the already painfully long list. I would regard the resort to civil law, where there is no civil law, as a farce only calculated in its results still more to endanger the lives of those republicans who might appear to be connected with or sympathizing with the investigation. If we would surrender to the insurrectionists, and permit them to perform the civil functions they have usurped, then all forms of civil law could be quietly gone through with. No troops would be needed to make arrests or preserve the peace during the proceedings; for, with our laws regulating the summoning of jurors in capital cases thus administered, the most guilty would be entirely safe; but if we should carry arresting officers from other counties into that county, as the law expressly authorizes under any and all circumstances, and make use of them until we can dissolve the injunction they have procured against the sheriff, then I think Major Von Voast is correct in the opinion that he would need more troops, and that some of them should be mounted. Even then the witnesses' stand and the jury room would be crowded with numbers of their secret, disguised insurrectionary organization, who do not recognize the authority of our government nor the binding force of the oath it administers, and every criminal would be vindicated by the verdict of a jury of his county.

Being a sworn officer of the State, and being required by your excellency in pursuance with the Constitution and the laws to discharge this duty, I have done so with a solemn sense of the oath of office resting upon me; and while opinions are but opinions and may be incorrect, yet those herein given are honestly and conscientiously entertained. Having devoted ten days laboriously to the investigation and consideration of

the matters involved, and having in this report submitted to your excellency my views in full, I hold myself in readiness at any time to proceed to Warren County to enact the farce of attempting to enforce civil law in said county, if your excellency deem it advisable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY P. FARROW,

Attorney General of Georgia.

His Excellency RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Atlanta, June 24, 1869.

I hereby certify that the foregoing and within is a true and correct copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the executive department, at the capitol, in the city of Atlanta, this the 24th day of June, A. D. 1869.

[SEAL.]

EUGENE DAVIS,

Secretary Executive Department, Georgia.

Partial list of outrages in Warren County, Georgia, since January 1, 1868, as reported by John C. Norris, sheriff of said county.

One negro summarily hung by a mob near Thomson, supposed to be the murderer of two white men.

One negro killed at Joe Burnett's.

One negro shot through the thigh at T. M. Brown's, but not killed.

One negro killed at Marion Miller's.

One negro girl outraged in same neighborhood.

Two negroes killed at T. F. Person's.

One negro killed at J. M. Roberts's.

One negro woman shot by J. M. Roberts, but not killed.

One negro killed at Rev. James Fowler's.

One negro killed at A. M. Long's.

One negro killed at Colonel A. Bell's.

One negro shot at D. W. Rogers's, but not killed.

One negro killed at W. M. Kelley's.

One negro killed at Dave Swint's.

One negro killed at John Shields's.

One negro killed by Charles Wallace, in the streets of Warrenton.

One negro castrated, badly wounded, at or near McGinty's.

One negro killed and then burned at Josiah H. Brinkley's.

Five negroes belonging in Warren County were put on the train at Cammack by Sheriff Norris and Major Anthony, of Freedmen's Bureau, that they might escape from the Ku-Klux by fleeing to Augusta, but were taken from the train at Dearing and killed; were in charge of Thomas Turner, conductor on the Georgia railroad.

One white, Sheriff Norris, shot but not killed.

One white, Senator Adkins, killed.

One white, Dr. George W. Darden, killed.

One white, Charles Wallace, killed.

Two whites killed near Thomson.

STATE OF GEORGIA, *Fulton County* :

Before me, Rufus B. Bullock, governor, this 19th day of June, 1869, appeared John C. Norris, sheriff of Warren County, who, being duly

sworn, says that the cases of outrages above cited are, to the best of his knowledge and belief, correct and true; that the outrages were committed as stated; that many of them are true of his own knowledge, and that where not so known to him, he has derived his information from reliable sources.

The said John C. Norris further says, on oath, that to the best of his knowledge and belief no action has been taken toward the arrest or punishment of the perpetrators of said outrages, partly for the reason assigned to him by many persons that they were afraid to ask for the issuance of a warrant, lest they might themselves be violently dealt with at the hands of lawless persons.

The said John C. Norris, sheriff, further states on oath, that if sufficiently supported by military authority, he feels confident of being able to make arrests of all the persons engaged in the commission of these crimes, but that he is perfectly confident, from his experience and knowledge of the people of said county of Warren, that no conviction therefor could be had before a jury of that county.

J. C. NORRIS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 19th day of June, A. D. 1869.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Atlanta, June 19, 1869.

I, Eugene Davis, secretary of the executive department, do hereby certify that the foregoing and within is a true and correct copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the executive department, at the capitol, in Atlanta, this the 19th day of June, A. D. 1869.

[SEAL.]

EUGENE DAVIS,
Secretary Executive Department.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, March 18, 1869.

SIR: I am directed by his excellency the governor to transmit to you to-day five hundred copies of a poster, containing a proclamation offering five thousand dollars reward for the apprehension of the parties who murdered Dr. Darden.

These posters you will please have posted up in a number of conspicuous places in the town, and as far as possible in the county, in order that every facility may be afforded for the bringing to justice of the perpetrators of the terrible deed.

Very respectfully,

EUGENE DAVIS,
Secretary Executive Department.

ROBERT W. HUBERT, Esq.,
Ordinary Warren County, Warrenton, Georgia.

A true copy:

EUGENE DAVIS,
Secretary Executive Department.

[Official.]

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

State of Georgia, by Rufus B. Bullock, Governor of said State.

Whereas Dr. George W. Darden was arrested by the town marshal of the town of Warrenton, in the county of Warren, in this State, under and by virtue of a warrant issued by the coroner of said county; and whereas the said Dr. George W. Darden was placed in confinement in the county jail of said county by said marshal, and the keys of said jail placed in possession of John C. Norris, high sheriff and jailer of said county, on Friday, the 12th day of March instant; and whereas the said John C. Norris, high sheriff and jailer as aforesaid, having reason to believe that an attempt would be made by an unauthorized and unlawful body of armed men, who were then and there at and surrounding said jail, to violently take from said jail the said Dr. George W. Darden, he, the said high sheriff and jailer as aforesaid, called upon many of the good citizens of said town and county to act as a posse for the protection of said jail; and whereas the said good citizens, through fear of the aforesaid unauthorized and unlawful body of armed men, declined to serve as called upon by the said high sheriff and jailer; and whereas certain members of the aforesaid unauthorized and unlawful body of armed men surrounding said jail came to the house of said high sheriff and jailer, at or about eleven o'clock on the night of Friday aforesaid, and demanded the delivery of the keys of the said jail; and whereas said high sheriff and jailer, having, upon refusal to deliver said keys, had good reason to believe that his own life was endangered from the violence of said unauthorized and unlawful body of armed men, absented himself, taking with him the said keys; and whereas reliable information has been received at this department, to the effect that the said Dr. George W. Darden was, at or about the hour of midnight on the said Friday, the twelfth day of March instant, taken from said jail by a person or persons as yet unknown to the civil officers, and then and there, in the presence of his family, ruthlessly and barbarously murdered, his body having been almost literally riddled with pistol balls; and whereas it is reported by the aforesaid high sheriff and jailer of the county aforesaid that the offering of a suitable reward is essential as the means of insuring the arrest and conviction of the person or persons at present unknown, who it is alleged have committed this great crime against the life of a citizen and against the laws of the said State, in defiance of her officers:

Now, therefore, I, Rufus B. Bullock, governor of this State, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy and the militia thereof, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, offering a reward of five thousand dollars for the apprehension of the party or parties committing said crime, together with evidence which will lead to his or their conviction.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at the capitol, in the city of Atlanta, this fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-third.

[SEAL.]

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor.

By the Governor:

DAVID G. COTTING,
Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF ORDINARY,
Warren County, Georgia, March 20, 1869.

SIR: Your letter of March 18th is before me; the posters referred to have not arrived.

In reply I beg leave to say to you that the duties of my office as ordinary I conceive are in no manner connected with the execution of the criminal law; besides I, am a minister of the gospel, and perceive manifest impropriety in complying with your request, and must be excused.
R. W. HUBERT.

Mr. EUGENE DAVIS,
Secretary Executive Department.

A true copy of document of file in this department.

EUGENE DAVIS,
Secretary Executive Department.

Code of Georgia.

PAR. 381. The sheriffs are elected, qualified, and commissioned; hold their offices for the same term, and are subject to the same disabilities as the clerks of the superior court.

PAR. 383. Vacancies are filled, and the after proceedings are as in cases of vacancies in clerks of the superior court, except that in case there is a failure to appoint as set forth in section 248, the coroner of the county shall act as sheriff; and if there is no coroner, the ordinary shall make a temporary appointment; and in failure of both, the sheriff of an adjoining county is authorized to act as sheriff until the justice of the superior court shall make the appointment, or there is an election.

PAR. 248. As soon as a vacancy occurs, or in anticipation of it, said justice, or a majority of them in commission, must meet and appoint some qualified person to discharge the duties of clerk until the vacancy is filled.

PAR. 251. If there is a vacancy, or the clerk and his deputy for any reason do not act as clerk at the time provided by law for holding any of said superior courts, the presiding judge thereof shall appoint a clerk, who holds his office during the term and for ten days thereafter. Any act that he does during said term that the clerk could have done is valid.

PAR. 252. If by the expiration of said time there is no one else to act as clerk, said last-mentioned appointed may continue as such until there is an appointment or election; and any appointed, or other person lawfully discharging said duties, shall continue to do so until there is an election or qualification.

PAR. 391. They (sheriffs) are authorized in their discretion to appoint one or more deputies, from whom they must take a bond with securities. Article 11, sec. VI, constitution of the State of Georgia, 1867 and 1868: "The books, papers, and proceedings of the superior courts shall be transferred to remain in the control of the ordinary, who shall perform the duties of said court until otherwise provided by law." The ordinary reports officially that Norris did not appoint any deputies.

WARRENTON, *June 9, 1869.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose to you for your official information a copy of a writ of injunction this day issued by the clerk of the superior

court of this county against John C. Norris, who claims to be the sheriff of said county, and who also claims recognition by the military authorities at this post. This writ will be served by the acting and duly commissioned coroner of said county holding his commission under the present governor of Georgia, and who by law is authorized to serve processes in all cases in which the sheriff is disqualified from interest or a party to the cause.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. POTTLE,

Attorney-at-law of John Raley and others.

Major JAMES VAN VOAST,

Commanding, &c.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT WARRENTON, GEORGIA,
June 9, 1869.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters for information of the general commanding.

JAS. VAN VOAST,

Major 18th Infantry, Commanding.

STATE OF GEORGIA, *Warren County :*

To John C. Norris, his confederates, servants, and agents :

Whereas John Raley has preferred his bill of complaint against you, returnable to the October term of the superior court of said county next ensuing, setting forth in said bill that he has been appointed sheriff of said county under appointment of the ordinary of said county and the honorable Garnett Andrews, judge of the superior court of said county; that said appointments are valid in law, and that the office of sheriff which you, the said John C. Norris, formerly held has been vacated; that you, the said John C. Norris, never was the lawful sheriff of said county, by reason of the insufficiency of your bond; that you, the said John C. Norris, have returned to said county, and are attempting to exercise the functions of your office as sheriff against the rightful authority of him, the said John Raley; that said John Raley has property in said office, and is mainly dependent upon the same for support; and the said John Raley having verified said bill by his oath, and said bill having been read and sanctioned by the honorable Garnett Andrews, judge of said court, and an injunction ordered by him to issue, according to the prayer of said bill: These are, therefore, in the name and behalf of the State of Georgia, to command and strictly enjoin you from performing or attempting to perform, discharging or attempting to discharge, any of the duties of the office of sheriff of said county; and that you absolutely desist from so doing, under the penalty of one thousand dollars, or on pain of being adjudged in contempt of the process of this court, until said superior court shall make order to the contrary. Given under my hand and seal of office, and witness the honorable Garnett Andrews, judge of said court, this eighth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

[SEAL.]

RABUN M. WILDER, *Clerk.*

GEORGIA, *Warren County :*

I, Rabun M. Wilder, clerk of the superior court of said county, in the

State of Georgia, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of an original writ of injunction issued by me under the order and direction of the honorable Garnett Andrews, judge of the superior court of said county, having jurisdiction in equity. Witness my hand and seal of office, this eighth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

[SEAL.]

RABUN M. WILDER, *Clerk.*

Statement of Reuben Neal, (colored,) in regard to an attempt at murder made upon him in Warren County.

[This man Neal was a leading witness for the government against Ed. Cody, of Warren County, who was tried before a military commission in Atlanta, by command of Major General George G. Meade, for the murder of a Union soldier in the spring of 1868.]

By Mr. DAVIS:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. Reuben Neal.

Q. How old are you?—A. I think I am going about eighteen.

Q. Where do you live?—A. Two miles from the town of Warrenton, at D. W. Rodgers's.

Q. Are you a farm hand?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. On Mr. Rodgers's plantation?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say you were shot; when was it?—A. In August last year.

Q. What were you shot for, do you know?—A. About swearing against Mr. Cody, I reckon.

Q. Who was it shot you?—A. Ed. Cody and his brother Tip.

Q. Did they say anything about what they shot you for?—A. Yes, sir; they told me I would never swear against any other white man.

Q. Who told you that?—A. Ed. Cody.

Q. Who was it fired the shot that struck you?—A. Ed. Cody, and Tip Cody, and Mr. Hartley.

Q. Did they each fire a shot?—A. Yes, sir; there was one other man there named Wallace, but I do not know whether he shot or no. I know them three shot me down.

Q. Where were you when they took you out?—A. I was in the house, on Mr. Rodgers's plantation—my step-father's house.

Q. Did they come to your house in the night-time or day-time?—A. Night-time.

Q. What did they say when they came?—A. They called for Reuben.

Q. Who answered?—A. Step-father answered them.

Q. What did he say?—A. He told them I was not there.

Q. What did they say then?—A. They said, "God damn you, open the door, he is in there; we want to kill him."

Q. Did he open the door?—A. No, sir; they took the axe and knocked the door down.

Q. Did they come in then?—A. One of them came in.

Q. Who was the one?—A. Ed. Cody.

Q. What did he say when he came in?—A. Cussed me, and said God damn you, I am going to shoot you; got hold of me and snatched me outside the door.

Q. When he got you out, what did he do?—A. He tried to shoot me right at the door, and I jerked round and got loose from him, and then they shot me.

Q. Did they all fire about the same time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you run far?—A. No, sir; not more than about fifteen steps.

Q. Were you running when you were shot?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did they shoot you with?—A. A pistol.

Q. Large or small?—A. Pretty large, sir, about that long. (Reuben indicates by placing his left hand upon his right forearm, about three-fourths of the way up from the wrist to the elbow.)

Q. When you fell what did you do?—A. I tried to get up, and Tip Cody cotched me by the arm and pulled me up.

Q. What did he do when he got you up?—A. I asked him if Mr. Cody was going to kill me, and he said "God damn you, there is no Cody here," and then struck me with a pistol on the forehead.

Q. Where was Cody?—A. He was right there.

Q. Did you see him there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did they do then?—A. Took me and carried me about a quarter of a mile from the house into the woods.

Q. Did they catch you by the arm or force you along before them?—A. One had me by the arm; the others were in the lead. Ed. Cody, and Tip Cody, and Wallace were all going along before, and Hartley had me by the arm.

Q. When they got you to the wood what did they do?—A. They carried me as far as I could go, until I could not walk, and then I fell down on the ground, and they said, "God damn you, I reckon you will never swear against any other white man."

Q. Who said that?—A. That's Tip Cody.

Q. Did they do anything to you after you fell?—A. No, sir.

Q. Just left you lying there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they suppose you were dying?—A. I reckon they did from what I heard Ed. Cody say.

Q. Did they examine your wounds?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where were the wounds?—A. (Witness here shows one wound immediately under the right armpit, the ball entering behind and coming out about the corresponding spot of the front; the other ball entering on the left-hand side of the back, and below the last rib, came out in front on the left-hand side, between the first and second ribs, and apparently passing through the left lung.)

Q. Who were those whose pistol balls struck you?—A. As near as I could reckon at the time, I think it was Tip Cody and Ed. that struck me.

Q. After all the shooting having been done, did you go back to your house?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did any one of them suggest shooting you any more before they left you in the woods?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did?—A. Both the Codys said they would blindfold me and shoot me again.

Q. Did they do it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did they trouble you any more after you got home?—A. No, sir.

Q. How long were you in bed with your wounds?—A. I think I was in bed eight weeks.

Q. When did you leave Warren?—A. I think it was about the last of September.

Q. Where have you been living since you left?—A. On t'other side Macon, at Brunswick.

Q. What are you doing there?—A. Trying to work on the other side of Brunswick, on the railroad. When the weather is cool I can do some light work.

Q. Can you do any heavy work now?—A. No, sir; not any heavy work.

Q. Do you say your left lung is affected?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What doctor attended you?—A. Dr. Rogers, a brother of the owner of the plantation.

Q. Anybody else?—A. Dr. Darden; he come and helped to take out the balls.

Q. When?—A. I was shot at night and they was taken out next morning about 10 o'clock.

Q. Where are the balls?—A. Dr. Darden took 'em and said he was going to keep 'em.

Q. What time of the night was it when you were shot?—A. I think it was about 10 o'clock of the night.

Q. How do you know that the parties were the Codys and Hartley and Wallace?—A. I know them by their faces, and I know them by their voices.

Q. How could you see them at that time of night; was it not dark?—A. No, sir; it was moonlight.

Q. Why did you not have a warrant taken out for these parties?—A. Well, sir, I had no protection; there is too many of them there.

Q. Did you not tell Mr. Norris about it?—A. I was too bad to tell anything at that time; I was down, sir; my step-father told him; but there is too many of them there for me and him too.

Q. Did your step-father say anything to you about Mr. Norris?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did he say?—A. That Mr. Norris told him to tell me that it would be best for me to go away as soon as I could travel—as soon as I could get up.

Q. You went away as soon as you could get up, did you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did the Codys trouble you any more?—A. No, sir.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Atlanta, Georgia, July 7, 1869.

I hereby certify that the foregoing and within questions and answers are correctly transcribed from full and correct *verbatim* phonographic notes of conversation with Reuben Neal (colored) on the 6th instant.

EUGENE DAVIS,
Secretary Executive Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Atlanta, Georgia, December 6, 1869.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith official copies of reports, complaints, applications for troops, &c., from different sections of Georgia, thinking it probable they may furnish information bearing upon the condition of affairs in the State as existing since I assumed command of the Department of the South, and which may be called for during the coming winter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

(Through Headquarters Military Division of the South.)

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH,
Louisville, Kentucky, December 8, 1869.

Respectfully forwarded to Adjutant General of the Army.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major General Commanding.

ORDINARY'S OFFICE,
At Chambers, March 11, 1869.

GEORGIA, *Warren County :*

It having been made satisfactory, it appears to me, that the acting sheriff of Warren County, J. C. Norris, has vacated his office as sheriff by leaving said county, and that in consequence of his leaving a vacancy in said office occurs; and it also appearing that a present emergency exists, calling for the presence of said sheriff, there being no deputy sheriff; and it also appearing that said sheriff is absent without any expectations of returning to resume said office, it having been made plainly to appear to me that, in view of the approaching term of the superior court, public interests will suffer in consequence of the absence of said sheriff: it is therefore, by virtue of authority in me vested by the law of said State, ordered that John Raley, of said county, who is competent and qualified to discharge the duties of said office, be appointed sheriff of said county, *ad interim*, until a successor can be elected according to law, or appointed, upon his taking and subscribing the oath prescribed by law, and giving bond with reliable securities in the sum of \$10,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of sheriff.

R. W. HUBERT,
Ordinary.

A true copy :

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ORDINARY'S OFFICE,
March 16, 1869.

GEORGIA, *Warren County :*

John Raley having taken and subscribed the oath required by law as sheriff, and having given bond, with three securities, in the sum of \$10,000, which bond is approved, it is ordered that said John Raley is hereby commissioned sheriff of said county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the absence of the late sheriff, John C. Norris, until a sheriff shall be elected or appointed according to law.

Witness my hand and seal of office.

R. W. HUBERT,
Ordinary.

A true copy :

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

EBENEZER, MORGAN COUNTY,
June 3, 1869.

To His Excellency RUFUS B. BULLOCK:

We, the undersigned citizens and land-owners of Morgan County, beg leave to call your attention to a matter of much annoyance to this part of the State for several months past. This section of the country, especially in the vicinity of Rutledge, has been infested with a band of robbers and night assassins. They have visited a large number of plantations and beaten and otherwise abused many of the freedmen, and, in some instances, have shot them and threatened them with certain death if they ever divulged a single name of the party. We find it difficult to get sufficient evidence, on account of the timidity of the negro, to convict before civil authorities. We feel it our interest as citizens, farmers, and land-owners to inform you of the facts, and beg of your excellency any relief in your power. Should this mob continue their depredations we believe our laborers will leave the country and our crops be lost. No land-owners are implicated or engaged with the mob.

W. J. REYNOLDS.
JOHN DURDIN.
JOSEPH REESE.
JAS. W. MANN.
EDWARD COX.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Brevet Major General A. H. Terry, commanding Department of the South, for his information.

Further particulars have been asked for.

By direction of the governor.

EUGENE DAVIS,
Secretary Executive Department.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Atlanta, June 9, 1869.*

A true copy:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT STATE OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, June 3, 1869.

GENERAL: Referring to the communication of Eugene Davis, esq., secretary of the executive department, to you of yesterday, I now have the honor to state that it has been for a long time past, and now is, impossible to enforce the laws of this State or to serve criminal process in the county of Warren. All efforts by the sheriff of the county to organize a posse of sufficient strength to enable him to make arrests for crime have failed, and unless assistance can be afforded him by the troops of the United States persons guilty of crime of great magnitude will escape all punishment.

I therefore request that you will instruct the officer commanding the troops at Warrenton to place his command at the disposal of the sheriff

as a posse, and to afford him all the assistance which it may be in his power to render.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,
RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor.

Brevet Major General A. H. TERRY,
Commanding Department of the South, Atlanta, Georgia.

A true copy :

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, June 4, 1869.

On the afternoon of this day (Friday) Dr. Brassell, member of the legislature of this State, for the county of Fayette, stated to me in my office in this city, that at about half-past five in the afternoon, just before tea-time, on the 28th or 29th of April last—he thinks the 29th—at the time of the meeting of the Grand Chapter in Augusta, he was in the store of J. D. Butt & Bros., of that city, where a party of gentlemen, himself among the number, were drinking wine, when Colonel C. W. Stiles, of Albany, who was of the party, said, in a loud tone of voice, that he would “bet \$10,000 that Bullock would not be allowed to live thirty days after his return to the State;” and added that the *money would not be lacking.*

There were present, and heard this remark, General A. R. Wright, editor of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel; State Senator A. D. Nunnally; J. D. Butt, of the firm of Butt Brothers; besides a gentleman from Columbus, one from Americus, and other persons unknown to Dr. Brassell.

Dr. Brassell further states, that he has reason to believe that an organization exists throughout the State for the purpose of killing radicals; that their headquarters are in Augusta, and that a meeting was held there on that day, but is unwilling to give any more information on the subject. He only gives this much because of the fact that threats were, on the same occasion, made against Senator Joseph Adkins, who was soon afterward assassinated.

He therefore fears danger to myself. He, however, requires that his name should not be made known in this connection.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor.

A true copy :

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

CAMP AT WARRENTON, GEORGIA,
June 4, 1869.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report, for the information of the commanding officer, that, of those known to have any knowledge of circumstances attending the murder of Senator Joseph Adkins, I have conversed with, and taken the statements of, the following persons:

Mrs. Sallie Adkins, widow of the senator; Miss Penelope and Miss

Sarah Adkins, daughters of the deceased; and Tom Bradshaw, (colored,) who was with him at the time he was murdered.

I have also had the statement of Mr. Adam Jones, coroner of Warren County, Georgia, who says that he did not hold an inquest at the time, for the reason that, when first informed of the murder by Mr. Raley, who was sent by the family to notify him, he was also informed that Mr. Adkins had disclosed the name of his murderer, and that thus, the main fact being already known to the family, they were able to proceed at once and secure the arrest of the murderer.

Mrs. Sallie Adkins, widow of the senator, says:

I came to Deering Station, on the Georgia railroad, with my husband, May 10, arriving at 9 a. m. We got off the train on the right-hand side. I noticed Kinch Adams, who was on the left-hand side of the train, wink, and make a sign to another man unknown to me. I told my husband I did not like the looks of the people or crowd around the place. We walked across the track and went into Dr. Bateman's house. I then went out for our buggy, when I saw Kinch Adams feel the coat pocket of a man—I think his name is Harris—and I heard him ask him (Harris) if he was all right. Harris answered with a nod. I could see the shape of a pistol in his pocket. They went behind the house, but returned immediately, shaking and feeling their pistols in their pockets. I then tried to induce my husband to take the freight train and go up to Atlanta, telling him what I had seen. He said that they were only doing that to scare me. I still said that I did not like their looks. We then went to Mr. Cassell's house until the freight train arrived. After the train left, Kinch Adams went up to Cassell's store, which is near the house. Mr. Adkins went up to the store after Mr. Cassell had told him to leave his home and never come into it again, saying also that he had been warned that his home would be assailed if we remained in it. We then walked down to the depot. A small man came down from the store, unlocked the wareroom at the depot, and told us to go into it. Mr. Adkins refused to go into the wareroom, saying that they (meaning the crowd) only wanted to get him in there to kill him. We then walked out through the crowd, Kinch Adams following us, Kinch and others trying to induce Jack Adams, who was drunk, to insult us and abuse us. By this means they hoped to get my husband to draw his pistol. This Jack Adams is no kin or relation to Kinch Adams. There were some words passed between my husband and Kinch Adams.

We then went on foot up the road; our negro boy Tom remained behind with the buggy. When out about half a mile Tom joined us. I then went back for the buggy, leaving my husband and Tom on the road. While returning to the station for the buggy, I met a white woman coming up the road from the station; following closely behind her were Alf. Sturgis and John Lambert, or Lampkin. When the woman observed these men she, raising her hands, said to me, "Lord have mercy on you! I saw these two men load their guns with buck-shot, and say they would kill that old rascal before sunset." I forget whether she said their "guns" or "pistols." I saw this woman at the depot, when we were surrounded by the crowd. When I got back to the station, I saw but three men there. I then got the buggy and drove toward home, expecting to overtake my husband. When I passed Sturgis's house I saw a man on the piazza, but did not see his face so as to recognize him. I observed that there were no horses in the lot, or saddles on the fence. When I got opposite Faucett's mills I saw John Hobbs and two or three other men. When I got to the bridge I saw Eli Harris and —— Norris. Harris told me that Mr. Adkins had just passed. I then told him about the affair at Deering Station. He said that Mr. Adkins had better not stay in the country, and that such men could not stay in peace in the country. I then took the left-hand road, and thus missed my husband.

Tom Bradshaw (colored) states that he was in the employ of Mr. Adkins up to the time of his death; that on the 10th May (Monday) he had driven Mr. Adkins's carriage to the railroad depot at Deering Station to meet the 9 a. m. train; the train arrived at the depot before him; he tied up about one hundred yards from the depot; did not see Mr. or Mrs. Adkins get out of the train; first saw Mr. Adkins coming out of Mr. Cassell's house and looking for his carriage. There was a crowd, about twelve persons, around the station on the arrival of the train; they were excited and saying what they were going to do; heard one of the crowd say, "Damn his soul," "Damned old radical," "They would kill him." Jack Adams used Mr. Adkins's name, and Alf. Sturgis said he wanted to be in the rear if there was any shooting going on.

He could not say what the others were talking about; but, suspecting that they meant Mr. Adkins, he went to the house of Mr. Cassell, met Mr. Adkins coming out, and told him what he had heard, and that his carriage was waiting for him. Mr. and Mrs. Adkins went back into the house. The crowd outside then quieted down. He then heard Mr. Cassell tell a man to get a key and let them go into the warehouse; he then moved to some distance away, and did not hear anything that was said; but Jack Adams told him that he would shoot him if he took out the buggy. Mr. and Mrs. Adkins had by this time started out on foot for home; he left the buggy at the station and followed them on foot, and caught up with them about a mile from the station; when he left the buggy, the crowd with Adams remained near the buggy. One white man passed him going to the station; when he joined them Mrs. Adkins returned to get the buggy. He then walked on toward home with Mr. Adkins.

When near Mr. Spear's house, Mr. Alf. Sturgis and a stranger passed, going in the same direction, on horseback, riding very fast. Did not see any arms on them. Mr. Sturgis spoke to him as they passed. They did not speak to Mr. Adkins. Mr. Adkins said to him that they had better keep the road, for if they went into the wood they might be killed, and never be found. Mr. Adkins said that they were in danger, and might be waylaid on the public road. They passed Mr. Sturgis's house. Mr. Sturgis was sitting on his piazza alone. At Faucett's mill they saw Mr. Cassell and another man; at the bridge there were two other white men. When they went about half a mile south of the mill, and after taking the right-hand fork of the road, and he (Tom) walking a few feet ahead of Mr. Adkins, he heard report of a gun or pistol behind him. He looked behind, and first saw Mr. Adkins half bent over, and trying to get out his pistol. He then saw a white man running through the oak bushes on the left of the road, and saw him running for a distance of fifty yards toward a branch, and also toward the other fork of the road. Before this white man got out of sight Mr. Adkins fired at him once. Mr. Adkins was unable to pursue, and then laid down on the road. The man who ran away had on a black soft felt hat, black coat, check pants, dark and white stripes, with the stripes running around the leg; long, black hair, covering back of neck; think he had no beard; think he was smooth-faced; couldn't say as to boots, shoes, or vest. Had never seen the man before. Before Mr. Adkins had fired, he saw the blood flowing from his left hand. Mr. Adkins was unable to aim steadily when he fired. Mr. Adkins, after being shot, only said, "I'm dead! I'm dead!" Then he (Tom) went directly to Mr. Adkins's house, three miles further on, to inform the family. When he left Mr. Adkins on the roadside, he was aware that he was badly hurt. After the murderer had got out of sight, on the branch, he discharged a pistol twice, and he heard another shot still further to the left and on the other fork of the road. Five shots were fired in all, and rapidly. Mr. Adkins fired but once. He was fired at but once. The other shots appeared to be fired as signals. He, fearing there might be shooting on both forks of the road, (his suspicions having been aroused by the firing after the shooting of Mr. Adkins,) cut across the woods toward home. He did not return, and never saw Mr. Adkins again.

Miss Penelope Adkins, daughter of Senator Adkins, states:

I was informed by Tom of the shooting of my father, and set out immediately to find him. When I arrived at the place on the roadside, I found my father lying on his shawl, with a small shawl of my mother's under his head. I first asked him if he was mortally wounded, and he said "Yes." I then asked him who had shot him, and he

said, "Ellis Adams." I then asked him what had become of Adams; he answered, "He mounted his horse and galloped off." I asked if anybody had been near him since Tom had left him, and he said "that nobody had been near him." I examined my father's left hand; the thumb was shot to the bone, and the fingers on the back were all grazed with buck-shot. I saw that his clothing on the left side was torn by buck-shot, and noticed one buck-shot flattened on his pants. His coat had several holes in it. He was in great suffering, and said that he wished to die, and that the doctors could do him no good.

While attending to my father Mr. Joe English passed in a cart from the mill; he had a double shot-gun; he did not stop or speak to any of us.

Afterward Mr. Casson came up from the mill; my father called him, and said, "What can you do for me?" Mr. Casson answered, "I don't know; you had better send for a doctor." Mr. Casson stopped but a minute or two, and then drove on. A wagon was procured from the place of Mr. Jackson, a nephew of my father. My father died in the wagon within a mile or a mile and a half of home.

Miss Sarah Adkins daughter of Senator Adkins states:

I also was present with my sister Penelope, and heard her ask father who shot him, and I heard him say in answer that Ellis Adams shot him. I went to a neighbor's house for some laudanum, and at the fork of the road met Mr. English, and told him, in answer to his question, that my father said that Ellis Adams had shot him.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. B. HULL,

Captain Eighteenth Infantry, Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A.

Lieutenant G. J. MADDEN,

Eighteenth Infantry, Post Adjutant.

Official:

J. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant General.

STATE OF GEORGIA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Atlanta, June 5, 1869.

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to lay before you, for your information, the subjoined extracts from letters received by me. The first is from the ordinary of Oglethorpe County, the second from a private citizen of Wilkes County.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID G. COTTING,
Secretary of State.

His Excellency Governor RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

LEXINGTON, GEORGIA,
June 3, 1869.

DEAR SIR: Your short note of the 1st has been received, asking for information as to the Ku-Klux democracy in this section. Madam Rumor, of course, exaggerates all her tales; but the true state of the case is bad enough. Since the 1st of March last, within a radius of twenty-five miles, there have been five murders committed, white and black, and three or four rapes or attempts to commit rape, with sundry other crimes of lesser degree. The last, and, I presume, the one on which your query is founded, occurred here near this town. A Ku-Klux Klan found a colored teacher here, teaching the young nigs. He was a quiet, and, so far as I know, a peaceable citizen, and conducted himself with propriety; but a prosecution was instituted against him by a low-down

white scoundrel, more of a negro than the other, and last Saturday or Friday a warrant was issued for Cory, the schoolmaster, and about seven others, for conspiracy and insurrection. A part were arrested, and one poor devil was killed by the arresting officer. A farce of a committing court was held here on yesterday, and the parties were all discharged for want of evidence to convict. The question is, who is responsible for the death of Warren Hays, the poor negro who was shot. * *

Yours,

F. J. ROBINSON.

Extract of a letter from Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, dated June 3, 1869.

The assistant assessor of United States internal revenue was so insulted and hissed here that he left for Augusta to resign his office, as is supposed. He could not make any assessments.

A true copy.

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[From the Savannah Daily Advertiser, Friday, June 4, 1869.]

Coroner Harden held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of a negro man named Bob, about forty years of age. It seems that some parties in town, unknown to any of the witnesses upon the inquest, about six weeks since, carted the man Bob, who was sick at the time, out to near the fork of the Louisville road, at Stafford's old brickyard, and left him there, whence he made his way to a negro cabin and was taken in and provided for by them until, as they say, he became so offensive they ordered him to leave. Making his way into the woods the negro made for himself a camp and lived there, how, no one can tell, for about a week, until, on Wednesday, he was found to be dead. The jury rendered a verdict "that the deceased came to his death from exposure and want of proper treatment." As this is the second case of this character that has come to our notice within a few weeks, it seems to us some measures should be taken to provide for such outcasts and wanderers. Unless the white people do provide for them, it is abundantly shown from the experience of many cases similar to this, that if left to the tender mercies of their brethren they will surely perish by the wayside. Certainly, in a Christian community, it should not be that any poor creature must crawl away by himself to die, after lying for above a week in the woods, with no shelter for the head, or food for the body.

[From the Morning News.]

LOCAL MATTERS.

Another death from neglect. Yesterday morning the coroner held an inquest over the dead body of a negro named Wm. Brown, lying in a small room in a dilapidated, dirty building on Reynold's Street, near the gas-house. The testimony elicited showed that the deceased, who was about fifty years of age, full of syphilitic sores, rotten and filthy, had

come to that neighborhood last fall, and after failing as a cook shop-keeper, had lived off the charity of the neighbors; that all of the time he had been unwell, complaining of sores on his legs and a pain in his chest, and frequently vomiting blood; that on Thursday night last he had been taken to his room and left there lying on the floor; that yesterday morning he was found lying in the same position dead.

The verdict of the jury was, that he "came to his death from want of medical attendance and of starvation."

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA,
Saturday evening, May 5, 1869.

DEAR WALTER: I clip the inclosed scraps from the daily locals here, of some more of those inhuman deaths so common to the poor freedmen in these southern States, especially in Savannah, Georgia, to show you what little charity or humanity is exercised by our city fathers, &c., toward them.

* * * * *

The poor sick have no means to procure medicine or medical attendance, and the city, it is feared, will be a Golgotha during the parching summer season, especially if visited by epidemics.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, June 10, 1869.

GENERAL: The inclosed note and newspaper articles were brought to me by Dr. Walter Walsh, of Savannah, with an earnest appeal for protection in behalf of the helpless freedmen in Georgia. I have now no power to aid them, and refer their case to you, knowing that you will do all that you legally can do for their protection.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brevet Major General, Commissioner.

Major General A. H. TERRY,
Commanding Department of the South.

A true copy.

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, *June 7, 1869.*

DEAR SIR: You are aware that I am the republican representative of Dougherty County, and under the present condition of affairs in this State, I believe it to be unsafe for me to return to my home in Dougherty; consequently I have remained in this city. My friends have advised me not to go home, for they were satisfied I would be assassinated. Just before leaving home for the last session of the legislature, I was severely beaten and nearly killed by a democratic mob, at which time the citizens of that county had more restraint upon them than at present; and under these circumstances I am compelled to request you,

as governor of Georgia, to see that I am protected in my civil and political rights as a republican citizen and a friend to the government. Without some protection I cannot venture home.

A. R. REID.

His Excellency RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor of Georgia.

Subscribed and sworn before me this seventh day of June, 1869.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor.

A true copy :

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF WARRENTON, GEORGIA,
June 8, 1869—9½ a. m.

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that six citizens have been arrested, and are now in the county jail.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. VAN VOAST,
Major Eighteenth Infantry, Commanding.

Brevet Colonel J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the South.

A true copy :

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

AIR LINE RAILROAD,
Gwinnett County, Georgia, June 15, 1869.

To put down mob law and perhaps prevent murder it is absolutely necessary that some extraordinary force be sent on Colonel W. P. Woodall's work.

J. D. HARRIS,
Assistant Engineer in Charge.

To his Excellency R. B. BULLOCK:

This will be handed you by Mr. Woodall, one of the contractors of the Georgia Air Line Railroad Company, who is in some trouble with his hands. I trust you will aid him in restoring peace among them.

Respectfully,

A. AUSTELL,
Vice-President Georgia Air Line Railroad Company.

STATE OF GEORGIA, *County of Fulton :*

Before the undersigned comes W. P. Woodall, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that he is a contractor on the Air Line railroad, and engaged in work upon said railroad, in the county of Gwinnett, about seventeen miles from the city of Atlanta, and that a state of insurrection exists in said county, which the civil officers totally refuse or neglect to suppress, and are, as deponent believes, in sympathy with the insurrec-

tionists; that a mob of about fifty white men, all armed with guns and pistols, are threatening to kill every negro upon the works, there being about seventy, or drive them from the works, and are also threatening to kill deponent, or any one else who attempts to protect said negroes; and that the accompanying notes from the "assistant engineer in charge" and the "vice-president" of said Air Line railroad were given him by the persons whose names are thereto subscribed, to aid him in getting protectors, as the local civil authorities afford none; and that, unless immediate protection is afforded by the military, lives will be recklessly taken in violation of all laws.

Sworn to and subscribed this June 15, 1869.

W. P. WOODALL.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor.

A true copy :

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICE AMERICAN UNION,
Macon, Georgia, June 15, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I am, I hope, doing some service in the work of practically reconstructing Georgia. I have met with many difficulties, and expect to meet more—in fact they seem to thicken about me. Threats are freely made that my life will be taken. Last night a mob came in front of my house in the middle of the night, and though they did no violence, yet they said everything that wicked and vulgar blackguards could say in the presence and hearing of my family. To meet any ordinary emergency I am pretty well fixed; but I begin to feel a need of some arms with which to defend the office of the Union and myself, and, therefore, make this request of you, that you make a special effort in my case to get me a few stands of arms—say, half a dozen Henry or Spencer rifles. I promise to be responsible for their return to the government when security to persons and property shall be guaranteed to all citizens, and made effectual, thereby rendering them useless.

I respectfully refer you to Governor Bullock for any information you may need concerning me.

Very truly, yours,

J. CLARKE SWAYZE.

Major General TERRY,
Commanding District of Georgia.

A true copy :

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT WARRENTON, GEORGIA,
June 16, 1869.

COLONEL: I have the honor to call the attention of the general commanding to my letter of May 21, which was written as a partial reply to the instructions contained in a letter from the department commander, dated May 19, 1869.

I have now the honor to submit the result of the investigation into the circumstances attending the assassination of the late Senator Adkins, as set forth in the statements of those examined. The examinations were all made in my presence by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. B. Hull, (who acted under my orders.) I have also freely conversed with the parties examined and many others in regard to this affair. I submit the statements made before Colonel Hull, without remarks, not deeming it necessary for me to draw any conclusions therefrom. In regard to the inclination of the civil authorities to enforce, and that of the citizens to abide by, the laws, it is necessary for me to refer to cases where it appears that the laws have been outrageously violated, and the proper authorities to take cognizance of the acts have been totally silent, or very lax in the enforcement of the law.

The cases to which I refer are: 1. The shooting of Mr. Norris, at night, in the streets of Warrenton, in November last. 2. The murder of Dr. Dardin, in March, 1869, while a prisoner in the county jail at Warrenton, by a mob of disguised persons. 3. The assassination of Senator Adkins.

These cases I believe illustrate the point in question.

In the case of Mr. Norris, I am informed he has never made any complaint before any civil magistrate upon which a warrant could be issued, and yet he has remained at Warrenton nearly four months after the assault upon him was committed. I have conversed with several citizens in regard to the Norris assault, and, without exception, they claim that his case, for the reason stated, did not show a disinclination on the part of the authorities to enforce the laws against the offenders.

In the case of Dr. Darden, although the grand jury met in April, and was charged by the judge (Andrews) particularly in regard to this case, and although the proceedings of the coroner's inquest were laid before the jury, yet they were unable, and did not find a bill of indictment. No one appeared before the jury to make complaint, and it seems there was no evidence in the coroner's proceedings to enable them to indict any one. It is therefore claimed that this case does not show a disinclination on the part of the authorities to enforce the law.

In the case of Senator Adkins no complaint has yet been made before any civil authority, and therefore no warrant for arrest has been issued. In this case it is claimed there has been, and now is, a great desire on the part of the best citizens for an investigation into the case, and for the arrest and punishment of the perpetrator.

I have been informed by several citizens, and by Mrs. Adkins herself, that at least twelve persons have been to see her, tendering to her all the aid in their power to arrest, and have held for examination, the assassins of her husband; but she has declined their aid, believing them all to be her enemies.

I advised her when I first met her to have the matter brought before the civil courts, promising to see that it was impartially investigated; but before acting she desired to wait for advice from some other source.

After a careful examination of the whole matter, I would venture to state that the course I deem best to pursue is, that all persons who desire to give information or make affidavits in these or other cases be requested to do so. That if said parties desire protection on account of giving information, they call upon me for it. That the warrants for arrest be placed for execution in the hands of the officer who is best calculated to make the arrests without inciting the passions or prejudices of the people.

That the examinations be made before Judge Andrews, or some mag-

istrate of acknowledged integrity, and a stranger to the people and facts under this examination ; and that the prosecution be conducted by the most able lawyer that can be procured.

I believe, if this course is adopted, all the cases can be, without much trouble, as thoroughly investigated as may be desired by the country at large. But should the criminal process be executed by any one whose authority is questioned in point of law, and who is personally unpopular among the citizens ; or the cases be investigated by any one who is *known as a politician* of either party, I fear the military would have it all to do, and possibly meet with opposition.

I am general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. VAN VOAST,

Major Eighteenth Infantry, Commander of Post.

Brevet Colonel J. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the South.

A true copy :

J. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA,

Atlanta, Georgia, June 18, 1869.

The colored man, bearer of this, B. Mattocks, left the scene of the "insurrection" on the railroad yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, and up to that time Mr. Woodhall had not been seen, nor had he returned to his family.

General Anstell, vice-president of the road, promised me to send out for Woodhall, and we may hear something further to-day.

You may desire to question this colored man.

Yours, respectfully,

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

A true copy :

J. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,

Atlanta, Georgia, June 18, 1869.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following statement of B. Mattocks, colored, a witness of the disturbance which occurred on the 14th of June, 1869, near this city, among the workmen employed on the air-line railway :

On Monday, the 14th of June, 1869, I was at work with John Allen, colored, on a culvert near the store called "Woodhall's store," where all the men had gone for shelter from the rain ; heard a noise, and we ran to find out the cause. When I got there, Sam. Watson, colored, with two or three others, was about a hundred yards up the road. A man, Watson, white, told me that a few minutes before Sam. Watson had come in the store and said, "I am the best man in the house," and shoved a colored man with his hand, to which colored man said, "Don't be shoving me round on these white folks, there will be a fuss here;" and then five or six white men drew their knives, and one collared Sam., and the men told Sam. to leave. I then went to West's store, near there, and called for a drink, so that I could find out what the white men who had all gone there were doing. John Allen and myself both went in. I then

went to corner of Wallace's paling, and Hackett, white, told me the same that Watson had, and said it was "Sam.'s d—d long tongue that raised the row." John Allen and myself then went to work again on the culvert, and in about fifteen minutes we heard another row. We both ran up—I asked both sides to stop. Sam. was there, and all the whites and blacks standing in the road swearing. A white man said to me, "If Sam. don't speak to me I won't to him, but if he does I will burst his head." I said to Sam, "You hear that, now don't speak to him," and he (Sam.) said he would not. Another white man commenced drawing a pistol on a colored man, Dixon, who drew back with a rock and made two motions before he threw it, but missing him, it went over his head, and they said hit some one else. The white man then drew his pistol and fired, but missed Dixon; he told him first not to throw. West (white) told me not to try and tell him what to do or he would hurt me. I said, "I guess not, I am trying to keep the peace." The man who fired the first shot turned round and pointed his pistol at me; I said, "You d—d son of a —, don't you point it at me." He then fired at Dixon again; then the fight became general. I did not take any active part. John Allen told me that when he saw West (white) going to throw at Dixon, he knocked him (West) down with a rock. There were at least four men shooting one after the other at Dixon, and he throwing rocks till I told him to leave. That was the end of the row; we all went to our shanties—the white men were turned off.

Late in the afternoon (Monday) Colonel Woodhall came to my shanty and said all was quiet and we could all go to work again. I said I was glad, but if there was another row it would be worse. Colonel Woodhall then went to a neighbor's house, and the colored men went down the line toward the store. I went near the store and heard Colonel Woodhall talking with the white men, and they said he thought more of "niggers than white men," and white man Poole said, "If you turn off one, turn off all; I want justice, and I consider myself a grade higher than the niggers." Poole was not in the row. In the evening Colonel Woodhall sent for me, and told me I had better send Sam. and John Allen where the men could not find them. I sent them both to my home in town (Atlanta) that night.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the white men sent word to me by the different hands to leave on Thursday morning. I went to the store, and Wallace (white) advised me to get to my quarters as soon as I could; if I didn't leave there would be no more of me. West sent word to me, "He had better not lay eyes on me again." I came home to Atlanta on Thursday morning.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. TELFORD,

First Lieut. Bvt. Capt. United States Army, Aide-de-Camp.

Brevet Major General A. H. TERRY,

Commanding Department of the South, Atlanta, Georgia.

A true copy:

J. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant General.

JUNE 19, 1869.

DEAR SIR: After leaving you I reported to headquarters, and all was right. I left for home with Berrell Matox in company. Before reaching my works I was informed that should Matox come on my works that they would kill him. He, Matox, was for peace, and is still so. Since I left my work this morning some eighteen of my colored men have left. I shall pay my hands on Monday next, at which time I shall need protection, should your honor think your correspondent worthy of the same. B. Matox will pilot the troops if your honor thinks it expedient. I leave the matter with you and General Terry.

Yours, respectfully,

W. P. WOODALL.

His Excellency Governor BULLOCK.

A true copy:

J. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant General.

McPHERSON BARRACKS,
Atlanta, Georgia, June 22, 1869.

COLONEL: In compliance with verbal instructions received from the general commanding Department of the South, I proceeded out on the Peach Tree Creek road eighteen miles, to a point where the Charlestown Air-line railroad, in course of construction, intersects the common road at Wallace's store, the scene of alleged disturbances between white and black laborers, and beg leave to submit the following report as the result of my investigations:

The conflict between the whites and blacks was of no general character, only two or three persons of each race being engaged in it; the affair was purely of a personal character, and originated as follows:

One rainy day last week, when the road hands were obliged to cease work, quite a party of the hands, both white and black, congregated in Wallace's store, (the usual lounging place of the laborers;) some of the white men were under the influence of liquor, and some of the blacks. Without any cause or provocation one colored man made the remark that "he was the best man on the Charlestown Air-line railroad," to which remark a white man made exception to. Wallace, the proprietor of the store, put both of the parties outside; then a fight commenced between the white and black man alluded to; black man was soon gaining the advantage in the encounter, which incensed two or three white men, and they proceeded to interfere, the same number of black men rallied to the support of their friend, when rocks were thrown promiscuously at each other. During the general melee between the parties stated the white man pulled out a pistol and fired it into the crowd, the contents taking effect in the head and hand of one colored man; the man was not dangerously injured; as soon as the pistol was discharged the row ended.

Colonel Woodhall was sitting on his porch when this affair commenced, and had he exerted his influence the affair would not have extended beyond the first two men, and it is more than probable that he could have ended the fight promptly. This fight had nothing to do with the ten-hour strike of the white men, nor have any colored men been molested or intimidated while at work on the road; the white men only made their demand for the ten-hour system, and did not either use force or cease work to enforce it. The work on the road ceased in consequence of the white and black men not having been paid their wages and rations.

There seems to be a general lack of confidence, by both white and black laborers, in the financial ability of Colonel Woodhall to pay them their earnings; the failure to do so has in reality produced suffering among two or three families; some of the farmers who subsisted the laborers have exhausted their private resources, and believing they never would receive an equivalent therefor, sent the laborers off that they had boarded. The failure to receive pay and rations by the laborers and boarding-house men has alone produced all the discontent on the Woodhall section; the affair partakes of no political complexion, nor does it bear even the semblance of a conflict of labor between the two races; the question of the efficiency of work performed by each race does not enter the subject. I visited all the foremen of the various pits along the road, clear to the head of the work, and they all state that the whites and blacks worked together after the first demand of the white laborers for the ten-hour system, without molestation; that no blacks ever have been molested while working on the road, and that the work

on the road only ceased because Colonel Woodhall had failed to pay the men their wages and rations, and when their demands for pay are promptly met, both white and black laborers are ready to work from sunrise to sunset, at the wages they were originally hired for. I visited nearly all the colored laborers and failed to find any that have been intimidated in any way, form, or manner, excepting a timid negro named Maddox, who guided me out. Colonel Woodhall has based all his fears on the statement of this one single negro, and I have the honor to assure the general that his fears are groundless, and that Maddox can remain, and will remain without interference. I have failed to discover any good reason for the interference of the civil authorities, let alone the military. Had the man injured in the personal affair made his complaint to the civil authorities in the usual way such complaints are made, or had Colonel Woodhall acted for him in the premises, he could have had his grievances redressed.

Colonel Woodhall bears the appearance of a man intemperate in his habits, and while under its influence is irritable and calculated to provoke discontent; is unreliable in everything he does or says.

I met him during the night on my return to Atlanta, on his way out. He was considerably under the influence of liquor; said he had written to the general commanding that all was peace and quietness out on his section of the road, and seemed surprised that I had been out to investigate the affair.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. CHRISTOPHER,

Captain Eighteenth Infantry, Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A.

Colonel JOSEPH H. TAYLOR, U. S. A.,

Ass't Adj't Gen'l Department of South, Atlanta, Georgia.

A true copy :

J. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Complaint of Lucinda Smith, (colored,) Jonesboro, Clayton County, Georgia.

Joseph Smith, a negro man charged with stealing \$25 from Joseph McConnell, the marshal and keeper of the calaboose of the said town of Jonesboro, and said Joseph Smith is now confined in the calaboose on said charge of theft.

Joseph McConnell, Captain Dawler, and another white man, went to the cabin of said Lucinda Smith, an aged negro woman about fifty years old, who has a little son about twelve or fifteen years old, and took the boy out to a swamp and cuffed him with their fists, drew a pistol and knife and declared they would kill him if he did not tell them where the money stolen was concealed, and then took the boy to a grocery, tied, and left him, while they, the same parties, went after the said Lucinda and arrested her, charging her with a knowledge of the theft, and where the money was concealed. Upon her denying any knowledge at all, the parties whipped her with hickories, cuffed her with their fists, knocked out one of her jaw teeth with the but of one of the switches, drew pistols and threatened to kill her unless she told where the money was, and

stated that they would whip or kill every negro in the town, but that they would find out where the money was concealed.

Witnesses:

YORK HUNTER, (colored.)
NATHANIEL HUTSUN, (white.)
LUCINDA SMITH, (colored.)

A true copy:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

My name is Spencer Bragg. I live at Jonesboro, Clayton County, Georgia, about twenty miles from Atlanta. Last Saturday there was some money missing out of Bob Elliott's grocery in Jonesboro, and the white folks in the town said they were going to beat or kill the darkies until they would tell where it was. Late that night, I expect about 11 o'clock, Joe McConnell, who is a clerk in Bob Elliott's store, and also the town constable, and Captain Dollar, both white men, went to the house of Lucy Smith, a colored woman living in Jonesboro, and took a boy named Joe Smith, son of Lucy, away into a swamp, and beat him with their fists, and then took him back and locked him up in Bob Elliott's grocery, and tied his hands behind him. Then they went back and took Lucy Smith out of her house and dragged her to the swamp and beat her and then turned her loose, and she went back home. They beat Lucy with a club and bruised her right side badly, and injured her right arm so that she has to carry it in a sling, and knocked out one of her jaw teeth. They did not find anything of the money. No one else has been beaten.

A true copy:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Atlanta, Georgia, June 23, 1869.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in accordance with instructions contained in par. III of Special Orders No. 149, C. S., these headquarters, I have this day visited Jonesboro, Clayton County, Georgia, and investigated the circumstances connected with a disturbance alleged to have taken place there on the night of the 19th instant, with the following result:

On the evening of Saturday the 12th instant, Mr. Robert Elliott, the keeper of a bar and billiard room in Jonesboro, missed from behind his counter a pocket-book said to have contained, besides important papers, \$22 in money. This pocket-book, minus the money, but with the papers intact, was on the next day (Sunday) found in the possession of a negro named Joe Smith, who was thereupon arrested by the authorities, and the next morning was bound over by the justice of the peace before whom the case was brought, in the sum of \$250, to answer before the superior court at its September session. In default of this amount he went to jail. The money was not recovered. While in jail Smith stated to some party, I think Elliott, that a boy, named also Joe Smith, could tell something about where the money was if he was brought up.

The matter rested thus until the night of Saturday the 19th instant,

when the following events took place, which I give in the language of the woman, Lucinda Smith, as she stated the facts to me.

Lucinda Smith states:

My name is Lucinda Smith; I live in Jonesboro, Clayton County, Georgia. About midnight last Saturday, Mr. Dollar and Mr. Joe McConnell came to my house and took out my son Joe, a boy about twelve years old, and said they wanted to talk to him. About half an hour after I went out on the street to see what had become of Joe, and I met a man who said he was standing guard and I could not pass. I don't know this man's name. I said I hear my little boy hollering away yonder in that meadow; and he said, "No." Then I went back home and sat down a few minutes, and I heard them coming back, and went out to meet them, supposing they had brought back my son, but they took hold of me, one on one side and one on the other side. I hollered to my daughter Mary, and told her to fetch my shoes. One of the men said, "Shut your mouth, God damn you; I'll kill you." Then they asked me was I in the family-way, and I said, "No." Then they asked if I had any husband; I said "No." Then they said, "God damn you, you're all right;" and dragged me off about half a mile, toward a swamp; and one said, "Now Aunt Lucy, we are going to carry you off, and you've got to tell us the truth." I said, "Tell me what I'm to tell you the truth about, and I'll tell it to you." He said, "God damn you, you know what I want you to tell me;" and without another word McConnell struck me in the face with his fist and knocked me down, and both of them jumped on me with their knees, and they beat me with a stick on my head, and afterward on my arm, which I had raised to save my head. I tried to holler but one of them put his fingers in my mouth and then choked me by taking hold of my throat. As soon as I could I asked them to please tell me what they were beating me for, and I would tell the truth if I knowed it. McConnell said, "About the money that was gone." I said, "I didn't know about it; whose was it?" He said, "the man's name was Elliott the money was gone from, and I'd got to tell the truth or he'd kill me." I said, "I've told you the truth; I've got \$3 in my pocket, all I can tell you anything about; you can have that; I'll give it to you; Mr. Waters paid it to me for hoeing for him." He said, "I don't want your money; I want my money." I said, "I don't know anything about your money." Then he said, "I aint fooling with you, Lucy; I told you I was going to make you tell me the truth." McConnell said, "I'll make her tell the truth or I'll kill her." Then they consulted, and one says to the other, "What will we do with her? Will we kill her? Let's cut her throat." Mr Dollar said, "No; I don't want to kill her if she is innocent." Then they jumped up off of me. One said, "Now, Aunt Lucy, if you're clear of this crime you'll stay here till I come back, and if you aint you'll be gone." And they went away and left me. I staid till they came back. Then they took me off to the billiard room kept by Mr. Elliott, and said, "Aunt Lucy, here's where I put your son Joe, but he's got away." Then they struck a light and said, "Aunt Lucy, we would not have beaten you so if your son Joe hadn't said you had the money." I said, "Where would Joe get the money to fetch me." They said, "Two or three more said so besides Joe," but wouldn't tell me who. I told them that if they treated my boy like they did me I didn't wonder at the story he told them. Any child would tell anything to save his life. Then they said, "Aunt Lucy, what makes you shake so?" I said, "I feel misery and cold together." Then they offered me a dram, but I said, "No, sir; I thank you;" and a railroad train coming in just then they let me go and I went home. The next morning I went to Mr. O'Connell to get protection, (they call him the town marshal.) He asked me what I wanted. I told him I wanted protection for my son Joe, that two men came and carried him off the night before and hadn't brought him back yet. I told him that after they had taken him away they came back after me, and if they had treated him as they did me I didn't know what was become of him. He said, "Go out of my house, God damn you, or I'll beat you again. Your boy Joe broke out of my billiard room." Then I went back home. I did not know Mr. O'Connell by name the night they took me off and beat me, but the next day I saw it was him who was with Mr. Dollar.

E. L. Haines, deputy postmaster at Jonesboro, and Mr. N. G. Hudson, one of the town constables, state that the woman, Lucy Smith, is respectable, and that her story is entitled to credit. Mr. Robert Elliott, who alleges to have lost the money referred to, also says she is a respectable colored woman and entitled to belief. Elliott also states that he has no idea that either the boy Joe or the woman Lucinda had anything whatever to do with the lost money.

Christina, a colored woman who lives in the house with the woman Smith, states that she was present when the two men came and carried the boy and the woman off; that the woman Smith returned about three

o'clock in the evening of Sunday and said, "They've beat me most to death," and that she was badly bruised and very bloody.

I examined the injuries upon the woman, Lucinda Smith, and found on the top of her head a severe contusion where the skin had been broken; the blows must have been very heavy to produce such bruises as she had very thick woolly hair. The right cheek had been cut open, and the skin over the right eye had been torn off. One of the teeth on the right side had been broken off; her throat showed the marks of a gripe, and her right arm was much bruised and swollen. The bonnet and dress she had on were covered with spots and clots of blood. She was evidently the victim of an outrageous and brutal attack. Such of the citizens as I conversed with on the subject expressed regret that it had occurred, and did not attempt to justify it. When I inquired if the authorities had taken any cognizance of the matter, they said "No; the woman has made no complaint." No arrests had been made up to 12 o'clock to-day.

McConnell, one of the parties above referred to as having been concerned in the outrage, is the town marshal, and is bartender and billiard-marker for Robert Elliott. Dollar, the other party, appears to be merely a hanger-on, without any visible means of support. I inquired of one person as to the character of these two men, McConnell and Dollar, but he replied that he was afraid to say anything about them. They were neither of them to be seen anywhere about town to-day.

Respectfully submitted.

W. G. FITCH,
Brevet Captain United States Army.

Brevet Colonel J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General Department of the South.

A true copy :

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, Georgia, June 25, 1869.

COLONEL: His excellency the governor directs me to transmit to you the inclosed certified copy of a communication received at this department.

The T. G. Campbell, whose name is attached to it, is one of the expelled colored senators. The William A. Golding is the expelled member of the house from Liberty County. They are both entirely responsible and reliable.

Very respectfully,

EUGENE DAVIS,
Secretary Executive Department, Georgia.

Colonel TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General Department of the South, Atlanta.

A true copy :

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, Georgia, June 29, 1869.

DEAR SIR: The inclosed communication, addressed to Captain J.

Clark Swayze, editor of the American Union at Macon, has been forwarded to this department. It is from the same party who addressed a letter to General Terry, which was recently referred to this office, and returned some days since with an indorsement by the governor.

Very respectfully,

EUGENE DAVIS,
Secretary Executive Department.

Colonel TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General, Atlanta, Georgia.

OGLETHORPE JAIL, *June 21, 1869.*

SIR: I am the man who acted as chairman at a convention held here on 10th of April, assisted by I. H. Fyall. I was induced to come here by him to teach school, though I had a promise from Captain Lonsey at Fort Valley to act as an assistant with him. But Fyall said I could get a better thing here, but when I arrived to my place of destination I found what he said to the contrary. He then told certain parties he intended to have an appointment for me in this district, which was noised around considerably, particularly by the democrat freedmen and rebels. The combination of this report and the convention created the greatest antipathy imaginable among them. I was watched and pointed at when I went through the streets as if I was a show. I was ordered by Judge Winn to leave town, but I did not, as I had done nothing; he told me I was not needed about here, I would teach the niggers to be as wise as white men; and he further said he "supposed Mr. Bullock, or some other Yankee, had sent me here to have an office over white southern men; oh no, sir; this is a white man's country, and we intend to rule it certain."

On the 3d of May the depot was broke open, likewise a safe that stands from three to three and one-half feet high. I am maliciously charged with the crime, and another man, named Samuel Epps, because he associated with me. I was told by him that the judge promised to punish him to the extent of the law, guilty or not, because he would not vote for him. I was arrested with a warrant, my person and valise in the same way; nothing was found except \$1 30. I bought some underclothes the day before I was arrested; the parties were sent for; my counsel asked them if they recognized the money I had spent as any that was lost; they said no. I gave sufficient evidence as to my whereabouts the time of the said robbery as committed; but withal Epps and myself were sent to jail; with an enormous bond of \$500. My counsel said it was a shame to incarcerate me, as they had nothing toward a proof. "No, sir," said the judge, he would not leave when I told him, now he shall not. I was then taken to jail and placed in the dungeon, and fed on bread and water for ten or twelve days.

Mr. Swayze, if you had heard the State attorneys you would have thought they were trying me for being a bureau agent, a radical on Fyall's staff. The reason of the above was, when they asked me what my former vocation had been, I mentioned the following: My profession was a tailor and renovator, and I had been in the bureau with Captain George R. Ballou. They said I was on Fyall's staff, because I presided at the convention. I wrote to his excellency R. B. Bullock and Hon. B. B. Degraffenreid. I heard a whisper that the governor wrote to William Jones, the so-called senator. He would have done as well to write to the old perjured wretch who incarcerated me. When he was sneaking around for an office under the government, a nigger was not

too black or dirty to take by the hand and arm ; likewise a drink of "benzine" with him. Now he is all right, he openly declares he is as good a rebel as he always was ; and I have witness for what I say. He and others have said since my incarceration that I was too damned smart any way ; if he was not in there he would have an office here. Again, they became generally indignant when they saw the contents of my valise, particularly when they noticed several of your papers—Frank Crosby's Law Book, of Philadelphia, &c.

I wrote General A. H. Terry, but have not heard from him. I don't think it went, as they are on the lookout for all letters they suppose I will write or receive ; but I will never get any in my name, sure. They swear vengeance against me or any one who will aid me in sending or receiving letters. So you see I am in a nice fix. My mother lives in Baltimore. I wrote to her about twenty-one days ago to have a bond drawn up for me at home, and have Mr. Turner to get my valise, as I am in a suffering condition. "Fed once a day ; but I can hear nothing," I wrote him also.

So here I remain friendless and forsaken, with not a single soul to do anything toward my release. If any letter is sent from here to headquarters you must work a scheme. The one I sent to General Terry I had sent to Macon. I was told last Sunday the reason they put my bond so high was to prevent any one from standing for me, and I being a stranger they knew I would be compelled to stay until court ; "then," said the parties, "and if perjury and bribery will do any good, you will go up certain." The man who is charged with the same crime (Epps) sent for his former master when he was first incarcerated to bail him, and the old judge would not accept. He told him if Sam gets out we might as well let Harden out. "No, sir ; I will put him away, and there will be another radical less." Senator Jones sanctioned what was said : "He has got too much brains for a nigger. If I had not seen him when he was making his statement, I would have thought he was a white man." Yet they say there is no proscription. What will become of loyal men if this is continued. Civil law in these counties is but a farce. I do not know what it is to have a book or paper to read. I have been here nearly two months, and have had one change of underclothes, The sheriff will not let me have anything from my valise that he thinks is any comfort to me.

Mr. Swayze, you will please report my case to General Terry, as I have not a single soul to assist me here. Mr. Turner is well acquainted with my people ; if I could hear from him I would get him to write to my mother from Macon. I am not an office-seeker, sir ; all I want is justice—my liberty to go to work, as I have just got out of sickness a few months ago. I was at Fyall's house nearly all last winter, sick, which has brought me to poverty. I have considerable to report to you, likewise to the governor, but I am not in the place to make an exposition of what I have seen. If you should publish, please don't mention my name until I am at liberty ; should I live, then I can speak for myself.

Excuse this wretched-looking epistle.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

JAS. D. HARDEN.

Mr. J. C. SWAYZE.

P. S.—If Mr. Turner should write, please tell him to direct to Spencer Morgan.

Official :

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Griffin, Georgia, July 2, 1869.

SIR: On yesterday a colored man by the name of Tom Stanley passed through this place for Atlanta, in manacles, and in the custody of an official of Pike County, who informed me that the prisoner had been sentenced by a notary public of Pike County to the chain-gang for twelve months. I know nothing of the merits of the case, but I am well satisfied that no negro can obtain justice in that county. White people can commit the foulest of crimes, while the poor and ignorant negro will be punished to the fullest extent of the law for the least misdemeanor.

If you will intimate that the sentence can be commuted, I will visit you and make a proposition to that effect.

Respectfully,

D. A. JOHNSON.

His Excellency Governor BULLOCK,
Atlanta, Georgia.

A true copy:

EUGENE DAVIS,
Secretary Executive Department.

A true copy:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Atlanta, Georgia, June 3, 1869.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Taylor, assistant adjutant general Department of the South, by direction of his excellency the governor, for the information of the major general commanding.

Mr. Johnson is a near relative (brother, I believe) of Governor James Johnston of this State.

EUGENE DAVIS,
Secretary Executive Department, Georgia.

Warrenton, Georgia, July 19, 1869.

SIR: By direction of the commanding officer you are informed that a Mr. Brasil, a white man, is now in this camp with his wife and five children. He states that he came from Glasscock County, about eleven miles from this place; that he was ordered to leave that place under threat of death by disguised men; that he and his son were accused of stealing money, some \$90, from a negro; that he and his son were taken from the house in which he lived and were hanged by the neck till they were insensible, and were in other ways violently beaten in order to make them confess to the crime with which they were charged, &c. He states that he is afraid to return for his property which he has left at his house, &c. You will therefore proceed with Mr. Brasil to his house, or the house where he lived, and convey to this place such property as may belong to him. You will give him such protection as the laws afford to all and every citizen.

It is desired that you also inform yourself, as far as it may be in your power, of all and every circumstance attending this affair, so that on your return you may make a report in full of the character of Brasil, of

the circumstances attending the treatment he received, of the character of those who attacked and maltreated him, and, in fact, of everything which may be of interest or of service, in order that the case may be prosecuted, if desired, before the courts of the county.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE J. MADDEN,
First Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry, Post Adjutant.

Official:

GEO. J. MADDEN,
First Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry, Post Adjutant.

Official:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Second Lieutenant GEORGE S. HOYT,
Eighteenth Infantry, Warrenton, Georgia.

[Special Orders No. 23.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP AT WARRENTON, GEORGIA,
July 19, 1869.

5. * * * * Second Lieutenant George S. Hoyt, Eighteenth Infantry, with one non-commissioned officer and five men, will proceed with Mr. Brasil to the county of Glasscock, in order to protect Mr. Brasil and transport from that place to this post such property as Mr. Brasil may desire to be removed. Lieutenant Hoyt will be governed by written instructions herewith inclosed. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish one wagon.

By order of Major Van Voast.

GEO. J. MADDEN,
First Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry, Post Adjutant.

Official:

GEO. J. MADDEN,
First Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry, Post Adjutant.

Official:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

CUTHBERT, RANDOLPH COUNTY, GEORGIA,
July 10, 1869.

DEAR SIRS: As there has been, and still is, a great deal said in regard to the peaceable, quiet manner of the people toward the republican party of this State, we would respectfully remark that we have no protection whatever under or by virtue of the law. There has been within the last twelve months six murders committed within seven miles of Cuthbert, and neither of the murderers have been arrested. The last murder was committed four miles from Cuthbert; the murderer is still at the plantation where the deed was done; his name is James Whaley; the murdered man's name Milton Cochran. Another man was wounded at the same time in the right arm, name not remembered. His, the murdered man's wife is at the same place yet where her husband, Cochran, was killed. We are certain that an investigating committee would make startling disclosures. The civil authorities will take no cognizance of

the matter, and if they should they can always produce suborned testimony to prove or disprove anything desired by them to answer their purpose. Civil law is a dead letter to us, for we have no protection under it, and (so called) courts of justice are mere machines of persecution and oppression to us, for the half of the jury never consider any testimony. Really the black man is in a worse condition than ever before, for we have neither law nor friends to protect them. Please send or cause to be sent protection in some shape. By managing this affair quietly we are sure two murderers can be brought to justice. What we desire is authorities, whoever they may be, to send us protection. If General Terry nor Governor Bullock are not the proper authorities to apply to, please inclose this to the Secretary of War; we have several transactions to investigate, if you send us protection, which will remain as they are; if this is not done speedily we are a ruined people.

ISAAC REYNOLDS.

WILX RAY.

AB. TINSEN.

WYATT JAMES.

THOS. JENKINS.

DOUGLAS JOHNSON.

ELDRIDGE JACKSON.

MORRIS GIBSON.

HOWARD SOLOMON.

DAVID DUNCAN.

ALBERT HICKS.

STEPHEN GIBSON.

JAMES BRYANT.

MACK FORD.

OSTEN REYNOLDS.

JACKSON DAVENPORT.

We can send any number of names if necessary.

General TERRY or Hon. R. B. BULLOCK,
Governor State of Georgia.

Official:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, Georgia, July 14, 1869.

GENERAL: The bearer of the inclosed petition, Mr. F. H. Fyall, is one of the members of the legislature expelled on account of color. He has been badly treated in Macon County, having been confined in jail without cause and released without trial. His name appears in other papers which have been forwarded to you.

I would respectfully recommend that an officer be detailed to investigate. Mr. Fyall can accompany and give information to such an officer.
Very respectfully,

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor.

General A. H. TERRY, *Commanding.*

Official:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Atlanta, Georgia, July 17, 1869.

Respectfully referred to Brevet Captain Wm. G. Fitch, United States Army, for investigation and report.

By order of Brevet Major General Terry :

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Atlanta, Georgia, July 21, 1869.

Respectfully returned to the assistant adjutant general, Department of the South, with accompanying report.

WM. G. FITCH,
Brevet Captain, United States Army.

CUTHBERT, GEORGIA,
July 20, 1869.

SIR: In regard to the murder of Milton Seward, which occurred on the 20th day of June, 1869, I have this to say as regards my action in the premises. Mary Seward, wife of the said Milton Seward, procured a warrant from Thomas Coleman, justice of the peace, on the 24th of the same month, against one James Wholey, justice of the peace, placed in my hands to execute. I think this was on Saturday late in the evening. I sent my deputy on the following Monday to make the arrest. He remained in the neighborhood the whole of the day, returned at night and reported to me his failure in making said arrest. Inquiries were at once instituted as to his whereabouts, and arrangements made by myself as to his capture. To this end I employed the aid of one of our most reliable and intelligent freedmen to act as a lookout, and report to me; also made the same arrangements with one of my friends, a white man, to same purpose, thinking and knowing that such a course would be the most practical and certain of securing the arrest of the murderer. I also went myself and after making the most diligent inquiries was unable to gather the least reliable information respecting said Wholey. In addition to the above, I consulted with Judge Gormly, ordinary, and Thomas Coleman, major and justice of the peace, as to propriety of notifying Governor Bullock of said murder and my failure to arrest said murderer, and requesting him to offer suitable reward to satisfy myself that proper energy and diligence had been observed in my own action; before so doing I waited until now, at which time I intended to describe said Wholey and request the governor to offer reward. I knew the negro Milton well, having worked for me at various times in my blacksmith shop during the two years when living in his neighborhood; thought him honest and clever and so respected him. He enjoyed not only my confidence but also that of the neighborhood. I have spoken with several citizens in and near the place where this crime was committed and all have expressed themselves anxious and willing to arrest and bring the said Wholey to justice. In conclusion I can truly say I have used all the means in my power to arrest the said Wholey, as I felt

much aggrieved and indignant at the murder of such a man as Milton Seward.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN,
Sheriff Randolph County.

Captain FITCH.

A true copy:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

McELVEENSVILLE, MITCHELL COUNTY, GEORGIA,
June 21, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I will write you a few lines for assistance or information. I can inform you that I had a case in my justice court, to wit: Reuben Cochran (colored) sued Joseph Dawson, of said county, for his last year's services on said Dawson's farm, and on Saturday last, the 19th instant, the case was announced for trial, and Dawson stated to the court that the case was settled, and I told the constable of the district, F. M. Collins, to call the said Cochran into court, and when Cochran came in, I asked him if he and Dawson had settled their case, and he said that they had not settled, and Dawson gave him the damned lie in the court and raised a large club in his hand and made a pass to strike Cochran with it, and I commanded the peace and order in court, and the bailiff stepped between them. About that time Israel Maply, junior, and John Maply both drew a repeater pistol, and swore that they would kill Collins, the bailiff, and the said Israel Maply struck Collins a blow in the face and knocked him down and beat him awfully bad, in the court-room, and John Maply, Dawson, and John Williams, all had their pistols, knives, and sticks, and would not let any one take Israel Maply off the bailiff until he had beaten him badly. I think that they intended to kill the said Cochran, but while they were beating the bailiff, I got Cochran into a private room until they had all left the court-room. I had also heard the said James Dawson say, previous to the day of the trial, that he would kill the said Cochran if he ever swore to that account against him. Consequently the said Reuben Cochran, colored, had to leave the court without any trial, and I think that he is in danger of his life being taken by the said Dawson, or some other of his club that he had there with him. I therefore desire very much that you would have something done with this set of lawless men, or advise me what to do with them, as there is no use in a laboring colored man's trying to get his rights, if this case is let alone. So you will please do something soon, or write to me what to do, and oblige

Your obedient servant,

R. D. TAIRCLOTH, J. P.,
1033 District G. M., Mitchell County.

Governor BULLOCK.

A true copy:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Confidential.]

FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA,
July 24, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: The affidavit made by Mr. Green Royals, the son of Henry Royals, of Montezumas, is one of your old constituents of Macon County. The father, you will remember, is president of the republican club at Montezumas, Macon County, now, and is every way a respectable citizen, having the confidence of all parties. The son is a young man of steady habits and very quiet; never have seen him out of the way. Truly, in this section, the colored man, as Judge Taney once said, "has no rights which the white man has a right to respect;" at least they do not do it. Our judicial system is a farce, and the general commanding ought to know it. Without reconstruction is reconstructed in this section, the election franchise and other kindred interests in this section is a burlesque, and the few whites in favor of impartial suffrage and the rights guaranteed under our constitution secured to all, without being protected, will have to leave the country. Think you of a lot of youngsters of this town following me, just last Friday, when in the discharge of my duties as a magistrate, with pistols, calling me hard names, one saying he wanted only two cracks at me, I not having said a word to him or in the least damaged his interests. Complaints, threats, shootings, cuttings, and all kinds of meanness is largely on the increase here, and we, as magistrates, are powerless to check it. Officers will not, from sympathy with these malcontents or from fear, arrest wrong-doers when we put warrants in their hands for the purpose. Invariably the whites are the aggressors here, and get clear of the infamy of wrong-doing. I do think that a federal detachment stationed here would be a good to Southwest Georgia, but you are aware of how unpopular it is to ask protection. But I do wish the general commanding could know of the true state of society in this section, and you should, as you are acquainted with the facts, make them known, while your constituency, as well as friends, demand it; and I am

Your friend, &c.,

J. R. GRIFFIN,
*Notary Public and Ex-officio Justice Peace.*Hon. F. H. FYALL,
At State Railroad Depot, Atlanta, Georgia.

[Confidential.]

DEAR SIR: You must remember this man Brach, who is constable here and marshal of the town; he is the man, after the war closed, that a federal detachment was after, by General Wilson's orders, to carry him to Washington a prisoner, with Henry Wirz, for stealing, &c., the Union prisoners' rations at Andersonville, and after Wirz was hung and things blew over, the same man who, on returning, hired a farm on the Flint River, used all kinds of deception when made a constable by the democracy, to make the blacks work for him; in one instance chained a young man by the neck and to the hind axle of his buggy, and ran him eight miles, wearing the chain through the skin, &c., for which General John Pope, then commanding this district, broke him and put a gentleman in office. Now he is in office again, contrary to the wishes of those he has so long oppressed. The young man Copes was with him at Andersonville, and has grown up in infamy. I have five warrants against him, but no trial. Broch is charged with, before the war in the up-coun-

try about Dahlonga, robbing the United States mail, he being the stage driver.

Your friend,

J. R. GRIFFIN.

Hon. F. H. FYALL,

At State Railroad Depot, Atlanta, Georgia.

Official:

J. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant General.

STATE OF GEORGIA, *Houston County*:

Personally came before me, Joel R. Griffin, a notary public and ex-officio justice of the peace in and for said county, Mary Powell, of said county, who being duly sworn deposes and saith that in January last she hired to Jim and George Cheeves to cook for them on their farm, some six miles off in Crawford County; that these gentlemen are single white men and she is a single colored woman; that from circumstances she could not control and treatment she could not put up with, she ran off from their place, and returning to Fort Valley, Houston County, Georgia, hired to a Mrs. Wood of said town to cook and wash for her. After some time she, deponent, would go errands for her employer. At last, on the 18th day of May, 1869, in the day-time, and in the business portion of said town, too, sent with a written note to a Mr. James Maddox, partner of the said Cheeves's, (James and George,) a firm selling goods, by Mrs. Woods, for articles from his store, she is assaulted by said James and George Cheeves, who, when she enters the store, jump up, and shutting their store door, beat her therein; after they are satisfied open their store door and shove her out; on crossing the street she says to one who is following her: "I shall report you to the court for the way you have unprovokedly treated me," when George Cheeves threw a brickbat, breaking her jaw-bone and knocking her teeth into her mouth, which she avers she then and there spit out; the next day, upon instructions, went and picked them up from the sand. She avers she did get out warrants for these two white men; that a warrant was served on one of them and he refused a trial before the magistrate who issued the warrant. The deputy sheriff, W. B. Harris, who lives at this place, made the service, and after the objection raised has not carried the prisoner before any other magistrate for trial, though deponent has begged him to do so, as these men, prisoner and brother, swear they will kill her if they bring them to trial. The deputy sheriff has refused to act further in the matter, and told her, deponent, he would put her in jail if she bothered him. So she avers in all her pain and distress, without a dollar to buy medicine to cure her wound, she has been without a hearing in this case, and believes she cannot get justice, as aforesaid, and claims that protection and an investigation of her case by a military commission, not that she can be reimbursed the damage done her, but that the parties be shoved up as guilty of aforementioned crimes.

her
MARY X POWELL.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this July 24, 1869.

JOEL R. GRIFFIN,

Notary Public and ex-officio Justice of the Peace.

A true copy:

J. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant General.

STATE OF GEORGIA, *Houston County* :

Personally appeared before me, Joel R. Griffin, a notary public and ex-officio justice of the peace in and for said county, Henry Gamage, of said county, who on oath says, that on Sunday last past, between 8 and 9 o'clock, at the plantation of James Aultmans, near No. 1½, on the Southwestern railroad, (Byron, name of station,) he was assaulted with an ax, cut with it, and then when catching the weapon was badly bitten by the man; Aultman sending for his pistol, still holding to him, Henry Gamage, he had to tear loose from him, the said Aultman, and run for his life, when Aultman, with his relatives, with pistols, &c., and bloodhounds, chased him several miles, when he evaded them on the big road. He avers this man, Aultman, to be twice his, deponent's, size, *white* at that, though uneducated; that he has labored for him and got no pay; that Aultman threatens his life if he returns for his things; that the officers of the law will not protect him in that district; that public sentiment is so strong against a colored man it will not do justice to him; he, therefore, asks at the hands of the military, under the above oath, protection, and the giving of him his property.

his
HENRY + GAMAGE.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this July 24, 1869.

JOEL R. GRIFFIN,

Notary Public and ex-officio Justice Peace.

Henry Gamage can be found now on the plantation of Jacob Hoppey, in five miles of Fort Valley, in the county of Macon.

Witnesses to running with dogs, &c.: Charles Damright, who works at railroad station; Benjamin Harris, (farmer,) near station, (colored;) Isaac Harris, (farmer,) near station, (colored;) Randall Harris, (farmer,) near station, (colored;) Mary Harris, near station; Amy Allen, near station; Mary Jane Allen, near station.

A true copy :

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

STATE OF GEORGIA, *Houston County* :

Personally appeared before me, Joel R. Griffin, a notary public and ex-officio justice of the peace in and for the ——— district of Houston County, Green Royals, of said county, late of the county of Macon, who on oath says, that on the 26th day of March, 1869, in this county, and on Sunday in the town of Fort Valley, just after church, in the evening, he was set upon by one John Shelton, of said town, a white boy, who struck and abused him on the streets; he resisted and tried to get away, but was soon surrounded by white men, some seemingly disposed to suppress the disturbance. Soon the brother of Shelton, called Captain Shelton, ran up, jerking a stick from a white man in the crowd, struck a bystander, a colored man, laying open his scalp, the man only a looker on; then Captain Shelton struck him, deponent, when pointed out by the whites, two blows, when, seeing no chance but certain death, he struck Captain Shelton with a batting stick, which felled him to the ground; upon this deponent rushed again over some of the crowd to make his escape, when pursued, was shot at by John Shelton five times. Depo-

ment told that one Thomas W. Broach was an officer of the law, constable and marshal, ran to him for protection, when deponent avers Broach took hold of him, commenced, with his assistant, one Henry Copes, to beat him with their fists and sticks, upon which deponent tore loose from them, and running, was shot in the right shoulder by a six-shooter in the hands of Broach, when he had to give up, when pursued, carried to the guardhouse, and was chained down with two chains, his wound undressed, and it bleeding profusely; staying there till 11 o'clock that night he was taken out of the guardhouse by the said Broach, carried to the deputy sheriff, William B. Harris, who partially tried to evade the outrage. At the same time the crowd had made arrangements to kill him; A. M. Mathews in particular proposed his murder, not only to the sheriff, but the crowd; the sheriff, to put him off, told him to wait till he said fire, Mathews being armed, and since made a policeman in this town of Fort Valley and county of Houston. After a parley it was understood if he would leave the county he would not be killed. He avers that since that time, unable to work, the ball still in his shoulder, he has been going to school by the aid of friends, and since, when seen by John Shelton, been cursed and his life threatened; that nothing has been done with these parties assaulting him; that there are some six or seven young men into this matter; that they have been very oppressive to colored people here without any investigation of their acts, and that he avers he does not believe he can get justice here; that he wishes the civil courts to take hold of the case, but they are afraid that lawyers will not represent the case of a negro against a white man or men, and, therefore, begs a military commission to investigate the facts.

his
GREEN + ROYALS.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this July 24th, 1869.

JOEL R. GRIFFIN,
Notary Public and ex-officio Justice Peace.

A true copy:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GEORGIA, *Richmond County*:

Personally appeared before me, Ellery M. Brayton, clerk of the superior court in and for said county, David Watkins, who, upon oath, says, that he was tried and convicted in Richmond superior court of the crime of burglary, and sentenced to four years' confinement in the State penitentiary, where he remained for the space of twelve months, when he was taken to work upon the Rome and Dalton railroad, at which place he staid fourteen months, when he was released upon the pardon of his excellency the governor, some time in June of the present year. Deponent states that the prisoners were treated with great cruelty; the fare was little and of the worst quality, while the work was hard beyond endurance, except for the strong; and that upon the failure of any of the convicts to perform their tasks they were inhumanly whipped. Deponent distinctly states that he saw one, Mose Price, flogged by one Captain Lay (the whipping-master) with such shocking severity that he died in a few minutes after the lash was removed. Deponent states that he himself was whipped for a very slight provocation, and then chained

to the stockade over night, while he charges generally that it was the practice of those in command of the convicts to treat them in the most cruel and barbarous manner.

DAVID ^{his} + WATKINS.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 8th July, 1869.

E. M. BRAYTON,
Clerk Superior Court Richmond County, Georgia.

Official:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

STATE OF GEORGIA,

McIntosh County, Darien, June 21, 1869 :

Before me, Lewis Jackson, ordinary for the county of McIntosh, came Joseph Johnson, who, being by me duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that some time in the month of January last this deponent, then residing in the county of Tatnall, in the State aforesaid, entered into a mutual agreement with one Benjamin Stripten, a resident of said county, to plant a piece of his land on shares; and this deponent further saith, that he performed his share of the contract; that there is a fair crop growing, is now laid by, and the said Benjamin Stripten has lately endeavored to create some difficulty with this deponent, to deprive him of his labor, and has finally driven him off and threatened his life; and this deponent further saith, that it is not safe for him to apply to the civil authorities of Tatnall County, neither is it safe for him to remain in Tatnall, being informed that the day he left he was pursued for six miles. Lastly, this deponent says that he makes this affidavit in the hope that some other authority than that of Tatnall County may take notice of his situation and prevent him from losing his year's labor.

JOSEPH ^{his} + JOHNSON.
mark.

Sworn to before me this 21st day of June, A. D. 1869.

LEWIS JACKSON,
Ordinary M. C.

DARIEN, MCINTOSH COUNTY, GEORGIA,
June 21, 1869.

DEAR SIR: Myself and Representative Golding respectfully call your attention to the within affidavit, and request that protection may be given to deponent, as he cannot return to Tatnall County and will lose all he has, besides his summer work. His family has had to come away and leave everything behind. All of which we respectfully submit.

T. G. CAMPBELL, J. P.
WM. A. GOLDING,
Representative of Liberty.

His Excellency Gov. R. B. BULLOCK.

A true copy:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Atlanta, Georgia, July 21, 1869.

COLONEL: In compliance with directions conveyed in Paragraph V, Special Orders No. 168, Headquarters Department of the South, July 17, 1869, I proceeded to Cuthbert, Georgia, and made the required investigation, the result of which I have the honor to report, as follows:

I was accompanied by Mr. F. H. Fyall, and am under obligations to him for assistance in procuring evidence in support of the complaint.

WALKER SIMURS (colored) stated as follows:

I am a day laborer; am nearly always employed. No work is done here on Saturday. On the 10th of July (Saturday) I was walking across the public square here in Cuthbert, and I met my uncle, Darby Taylor, and saw that his face and collar of his coat were covered with blood. I asked him what was the matter. He said, "Me and a white man's been fighting." I said, "What about?" He said, "Nothing." Tom Brown, a white man sitting near, spoke up, "You're telling a damned lie; if you say that again I'll get on you." Then I said I thought I ought to be allowed to ask a question, like the one I had. Said he, "Shut up," and he hauled off and struck me on my chin; then he drew his knife and tried to cut me about the neck, but some of those standing about said, "Don't, Mr. Brown." He says, "Shall I kill him, or shall I not?" Then he jerked a stick out of my hand, and struck me three or four blows as hard as he could. I kept trying to shove him off; I did not strike him. The other folks kept telling me not to fight him. The marshal, Mr. James Davis, came along just then, and said, "No more of this." After the marshal reached us Brown struck me again. Mr. Davis then told me to go off, and I went. The case was brought before the magistrate's court last Saturday, and Colonel Coleman threw the case out. Tom Brown, I think, was very drinky when he struck me. I do not come to town very often, and don't hear much of what is going on; but I believe that Judge Coleman is considered to be a fair man, and that he will do the folk justice.

Howard Solomon (colored) states that he was an eye-witness of above affair.

NELSON NEIL (colored) states:

I have been working in gang No. 28, on the railroad. The overseer's name was Bill Hogan; he lives near the railroad, about two miles from here. Two weeks ago to-day (Sunday) I was sitting down in my house washing, and the overseer came walking by two or three times, and finally he came to my door and called my wife out and got between her and the house, and hit her four licks. I asked him what he was doing that for. He said, "God damn you, I'll shoot you if you come here." I jumped at him and choked him down on the ground; did not hurt him; only kept him there a moment before I let him up; and I started to run for the fence to get away, and he drew his pistol and fired. Came pretty near, but missed hitting me. He told me if he ever got a chance he'd kill me. I ran away to town, and went to Marshal Davis and told him about it, and asked protection. He said he couldn't do anything about it, I must go to Judge Coleman; and that I needn't go there unless I had money to carry it along. So I made up my mind that the best thing I could do was to pull up and leave. Then I went to work chopping cotton on Mr. Duke's plantation, about four miles from here. Hogan made his gang work from daylight to 9 o'clock in the night, and would allow us no time to get breakfast. He used to pay me thirteen and a half dollars a month. There were four besides me in the gang. My wife is not recovered from the beating as yet; she can't use her right arm.

CHARLES GRIFFIN (colored) made the following statement, which he says is in every particular capable of substantiation:

I have lived in Cuthbert since February 22, 1869; keep a grocery; was appointed postmaster a short time since, to succeed the present incumbent, Mr. Peacock, at this place. I have not as yet entered upon the duties of the office, on account of there being some informality in my bond, which has been attended to, and the papers have gone to the Postmaster General.

The following murders and outrages have been perpetrated in this vicinity within a few months past, and have either come under my personal knowledge or have been reported to me by parties who are prepared to make good their statement.

Last Christmas day a colored woman, pregnant at the time, was stabbed and killed on Patanla Creek, at Mr. Murdock's plantation, about six miles from Cuthbert. I don't recollect the name of the murderer, but can very easily ascertain. No arrest has been made.

About the 1st of February three white men, named Jim Hubbuck, Jim Boone, and

George Pitman, shot and killed a colored man, named Bass Killebrew, in the swamp about two miles from Cuthbert. They claim that they caught him killing a hog. Jim Hubbuck shot him with a pistol. I had a conversation with the foreman of the jury of inquest in regard to the case, and was informed by him that these three young men were out hunting at night, and that seeing a light on the edge of the swamp went stealthily down to see what was going on there, and discovered the negro in the act of cutting up a hog. They hailed him; upon which he shouldered the carcass and attempted to get away, but being cornered and his escape cut off, stood, and tried to defend himself. He had a large bowie-knife in his hand, and succeeded in cutting the coat of Hubbuck, but did not reach the skin. Then Hubbuck drew his pistol and shot him dead. The jury of inquest were new hands at the business and did not exactly understand how to bring in their finding. They found the negro came to his death by a pistol shot at the hands of Hubbuck, but justified the act in no way, as they did not know it was required. This is the story told me by the foreman of the jury of inquest. These men were never arrested. They were allowed to tell their own story, and it seems to have been credited to the extent that no steps were taken to bring the case to trial.

Some time in March last Bill Ward, a negro, killed another negro in a quarrel on Ward's plantation, about ten miles from Cuthbert. The murdered man's name was Squire Dotley. Don't know whether any inquest was held or not. At any rate, no arrest was made. I suppose Bill Ward was let alone, because he is a democratic nigger and the one he killed was a radical.

On the 19th of June, James Whaley and a company of Ku-Klux killed Milton Cochran, about eight or nine miles from Cuthbert, and at the same time wounded another man, who was with him, in the arm. Inquest, but no arrest.

July 1, Elmore Williams and Lucius Hart took a colored woman from Mr. Campbell's plantation, about twelve miles from Cuthbert, in Randolph County, at night, and whipped her terribly, and threatened to kill her if she reported it.

July 14, Elmore Wilkinson, Lucius Hart, and James Avery, (all whites,) put their hounds on the track of Alec. Fort, (black,) and ran him from 3 p. m. until dark. Did not catch him. On the 1st of May Bill Calhoun (white) shot George Robinson (black) in the arm. This took place some ten miles from here. Cause: Robinson interfered to prevent Calhoun from beating his wife. Case was reported to the authorities by Robinson.

The following was told by a small black boy about nine years old. It had been rumored for a day or two that a colored man had been shot and thrown into a pond at a place called the Steam Mill, about seven miles from Cuthbert. A party of men went out Sunday but returned without discovering anything. No negro of the neighborhood has been missed. The pond was dragged but nothing found. The boy above mentioned, whose name is Zaba, states:

I was down to Mr. Beard Hall's until Saturday about noon—took a bag of corn to be ground; I live at Mr. Huseman's plantation, about two miles from the mill. While I was waiting for my meal a black man came up and told Mr. Beard Hall he wanted him to pay him two dollars he owed him. Mr. Hall said he hadn't got it and could not pay him. I have seen the black man there before two or three times after his two dollars; Mr. Hall always told him to come again, and when he got the money he would pay him. Then the negro man began to curse him, and said he wanted the money then. Mr. Hall stepped back into the mill, brought out his gun, (it was only one barrel,) and shot the black man right here, [putting his finger on his forehead,] and he fell right down, and Mr. Hall dragged him off to the pond, and threw him in and piled rocks on him. Then he went back and got my meal for me; and I went home and told my mother that a white man had shot a black man and threw him into the mill pond. Just as I was going from the mill I saw Mr. Hall come out and rake about the place where the black man fell when he was shot, to cover up the blood. After he shot him he said to me, "That's the way I serve all those damn'd rascals who come round here!" I was standing in the mill door when the man was shot.

I am not disposed to believe this story, but I brought the boy before the magistrates, who have taken steps to investigate the matter at once.

After hearing all the statements and complaints which the colored people had to make, I called upon Mr. Thomas Coleman, the mayor of the city, and a justice of the peace, at his office in the court-house, and met there some fifteen or twenty of the most prominent men of the place, for the purpose of informing myself as to whether such outrages and

murders as are charged were committed and allowed to pass without notice by the authorities.

Dr. George H. Cobb stated as follows:

I have practiced medicine in Randolph County nearly eighteen years. I was called last Christmas, I think it was, to attend an inquest held on the body of a colored woman at Horseley's Plantation, at Patanla Creek, some eighteen or twenty miles from Cuthbert. On arriving there I found the woman lying on the floor as she fell when stabbed. She was stabbed with a penknife under the left nipple. I did not see the knife but know by the incision what caused it. A boy of the family had a favorite dog which strayed into the kitchen where the negro woman was at work, and she commenced beating it. The boy, whose name is Ely, interfered to stop her, and she set on him, and commenced striking him. To get away from her he put his knife in her breast and she died instantly, as was shown in the evidence before the jury of inquest, and it was also stated, and accepted by the jury, that this boy acted in self-defence in fear of his life.

The finding of the jury was that the woman (name not known) came to her death at the hands of the boy Ely, by being stabbed with a knife. The boy has left his home, and his whereabouts is not known. I inquired of some of the lawyers if any proceedings had been instituted against the boy Ely, and a man stated that a warrant had been gotten out but had never been served. All whom I conversed with seemed to consider it a case of justifiable homicide, and that it was a very spirited performance on the part of the youth.

A statement of J. Buchanan, sheriff of Randolph County, regarding the murder of Milton Cochran, is hitherto appended and marked "A."

The murder of Cochran or Seward (he was known by both names) occurred about two o'clock in the morning of June 20, 1869. The murdered man, whose first name was Milton, had just returned from a plantation some distance off in a wagon, with a bag of corn. Another colored man named Alfred George was with him, who had been sent by the planter for whom Milton had been working to bring back the wagon. When about to enter the house, three men rode up, and addressing Alfred, asked who he was, and he said his name was Milton. Upon this one of them said, "God damn you, you're the man we want to see; come here; if you start to run I will kill you." Milton started to run, and was immediately shot in the back, from the effects of which he died in about six hours. A coroner's inquest was held the same day by the coroner, L. T. Cowan. No evidence was produced before the jury to prove the guilt of any parties, and the verdict was "came to his death at the hands of parties unknown." A day or two subsequently it transpired that Cochran had said to some one who was with him after he had been shot, "I guess not; but if I am, Jim Whaley did it." This coming to the notice of the authorities, a warrant was issued at once for his arrest, with what result the statement of the sheriff shows. Every citizen with whom I spoke deplored the death of Cochran, and all professed the utmost respect for him as a quiet, industrious, honest man.

As to the case of Bill Ward, who killed Squire Dotley, a statement of Mr. A. Hood, a lawyer of Randolph County, counsel for law, is appended to this record, marked B.

I was informed that Ward was sent for to Alabama, where he had gone after committing the act; and was brought to and confined in Stewart County jail, where he now is awaiting trial. I made inquiries concerning the charge that certain persons had hunted Alec Fort with hounds. Could not find that any one had heard of it among the whites. I discovered that Fort is an escaped convict, having broken jail once, and when caught and put on the chain-gang escaped again. No one claimed that his pursuit with dogs was by any authority of the officers of the law, in fact, they seemed never to have heard of it; but I think

from their manner of talking about it, that they did not consider it otherwise than proper, and perfectly right, if it did take place.

Mr. Davis, the marshal, states to me that he has had for some days a warrant for the arrest of Tom Brown, who beat the man Sims, (alluded to above,) but that he has absented himself, and will be taken as soon as found. He says he should have arrested him at the time of the disturbance except for the fact that he, Brown, got on his horse and rode quickly away.

Of the two or three other complaints I could learn nothing. Griffin, the colored man who reported them to me, read them out of a memorandum book he took from his pocket, and every complaint that he hears of he notes down, not taking the trouble to hear more than one side of the question.

I called to see Griffin at his grocery, as he calls it. I saw nothing like groceries except a few decanters, whose contents I suppose to be liquor. Around the room were lounging some fifteen or twenty stout, able-bodied negroes, some asleep, and all looking lazy and worthless. This was about two o'clock in the afternoon, when every one of them should have been at work. Every planter I have seen complains of the want of hands, and offer fifty to seventy-five cents per day and rations, and no negro who is disposed to work and earn his living, instead of lying about whisky shops, and living by what he can take, need be an hour without employment at good wages, and paid weekly.

A long conversation with Judge Coleman, who is a man I should think about seventy years of age, failed to convince me that he is other than an honest, straightforward man, and that as a magistrate he endeavors impartially to do his duty. He states that the negroes appear to consider him as possessing the same power as the bureau agent, when the State was under the control of the military.

One case which he related to me was as follows: "A negro came to me one morning and wanted me to see another negro whom he claimed owed him four dollars. I asked him if the man had any property. 'Oh yes,' said he; 'dey's got plenty beds;' and I could not get him to understand the provisions of the homestead law, so he went away complaining that he could not get justice. Cases of this kind occur daily, and the complainants consider themselves ill-used when I advise them to drop the matter."

The white citizens find more fault with Judge Coleman than the black, as they say he is too lenient with those who really deserve to be punished severely.

I have talked with several freedmen whom I have seen from the different plantations about the country, and, without exception, they appeared contented, and in many cases prosperous. These men who were engaged in selling garden produce had no complaints to make, and I am inclined to believe with the old white-headed negro who answered my question if the negroes were well treated where he came from: "Some of these drinking, do-nothing niggers will get in a muss now and then; dey's bound to do it anyhow; but we folks whose minds their own business never has a bad word with no one."

I could not find that any criminal or civil case, which had been properly brought before the authorities, had failed to receive attention and action. I think most of the complaints made against whites by colored men are caused from their ignorance of the law. The citizens say: "We are dependent on the negro for all our labor; we cannot make our crops without his help, and it is policy, if nothing more, to treat him well."

I don't think there is any disposition existing on the part of the people

here to disturb any man on account of his peculiar political views. A sort of municipal election was held here yesterday to fill a vacancy in the city council; it passed off very quietly, so much so that I did not know anything unusual was going on until it was all over. A negro complained to me that he had been threatened on account of his refusing to vote a certain ticket, but from his own account, I should say that he deserved more than a threat if he used the language he claims to have used to the party who requested his vote.

This county, as far as I can see, appears quiet; perhaps as good evidence of this as can well be adduced lies in the fact that the county jail is entirely empty, having no inmates whatever, either white or black.

That there are lawless, bad men in this, as well as other sections of the State, I do not doubt; the murder of the man Milton Cochran is evidence of it; but I think that the general sentiment of the people is to discountenance all outrages and disturbances, and they express themselves as anxious to have justice administered in every case. I think, however, that although there is an apparent disposition to arrest and punish offenders, they lack energy and promptness in their proceedings, and that action which would be generally condemned in other States, where the laws are more concise and severe toward perpetrators of crimes, are lightly regarded here.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. FITCH,
Brevet Captain U. S. Army.

Colonel J. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant General Department of the South.

Official:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

THIRD DISTRICT, GEORGIA,

Augusta, July 27, 1869.

DEAR SIR: Excuse me for intruding a few lines upon you. I was in the county of Warren on Friday and Saturday last, and then and there learned for the first time that John Raley told two individuals that he heard the Ku-Klux give the order, on the night that poor Darden was murdered, to shoot you, and they went to your house for that purpose, and endeavored to make him call you out to get to shoot you; and begged them to excuse him, for he did not wish to call you out to be killed. This statement he made to Madison Darden and Edwin R. Andrews, and it gives the lie to the articles published in the Chronicle about you leaving your house voluntarily. These men are playing the devil still in other sections of the county; on last Saturday night week they went to J. M. Miller, at the Mills, near Powelton, waked him up and called for a woman in his employment; did not find her, but wanted to know of him if he had any negroes that he desired attended to, and without whipping any one on his place. They next went to Robert Miller's, found only his wife at home, ordered her to open the door of the house under a threat of breaking it open; she opened the door; they took out a girl, (I suppose she was grown, and sleeping in the room where Mrs.

Miller slept,) stripped her naked and whipped her very severely; they went to Crosby Rain Waters, took out a man and whipped him nearly to death, and whipped others; these things are happening almost every week; and what would be the case if the troops were taken away, no one can tell. I understand that young Tom Ivey shot a colored man and killed him the other day, and nothing done with him. Columbus Reese killed Tom Edwards at Crawfordville, on Saturday evening last, and no efforts whatever have been made to arrest him; one of the coldest-blooded murders. The Ku-Klux guarded him to and on the train that night; that is, they kept him guarded till he got off on the train. I write in haste to get off in the morning mail.

As ever,

MOORE.

Mr. J. C. NORRIS.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Atlanta, Georgia, July 29, 1869.

Respectfully referred to the commanding officer, post of Warrenton, Georgia, for such information in the matters alluded to as he may be able to obtain. Major Van Voast will please regard this letter as confidential, and not disclose the name of the writer.

By order of Brevet Major General Terry :

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT WARRENTON, GEORGIA,
July 30, 1869.

Respectfully returned. The writer of this letter came to see me in Warrenton, and talked with me some two hours. He no doubt is now a very good man. Some years since, I am informed, he was sentenced to State prison for robbing the mail, and was pardoned by the president of the late southern confederacy, through the influence of Mr. Stephens. I merely state this to show how he must be looked upon by some of the people. The girl who was whipped at Mr. Miller's mill has been to see me; I saw her before the writer came to camp. The girl knows the parties who whipped her; she said they were boys. The girl from all appearance is a cyprian, a bad character; had one or two bad characters with her. Tom Ivey shot a colored man in Jefferson County, some fifteen months ago, it is claimed, for insulting his wife; perhaps this is the man the writer refers to, as I have heard of no other.

Columbus Reese and Tom Edwards, I have been informed, were both drunk at the time of their quarrel on the 24th instant. I am informed it was a drunken brawl; happened some twenty miles from this post. Columbus Reese escaped from the sheriff, who had a warrant for him; how, I am not informed.

It is my intention to send a small detachment to encamp for a few weeks near Glasscock and Hancock Counties. It will cost nothing, and may have a good effect. I desire to state that, in portions of the counties near the post, I am informed the people are ignorant, semi-civilized, and, to a certain extent, irresponsible. These, mixed with ignorant negroes, produce a community pretty difficult to govern by Christian principles. I hear complaints quite frequently of difficulties between whites and blacks. Difficulties first begin with words and end in blows. Sometimes the whites are to blame and sometimes the negroes, judging

from their own confessions. It is a state of affairs for which an immediate remedy can hardly be found.

A negro boy was found in the camp who had attempted a rape on a respectable white girl. He acknowledged the act before me. It was his second attempt to rape white girls. As he was a boy, and as the girl did not want the matter made public, he was taken to his mother, who superintended his whipping.

Some of the old negroes still believe, as they are in the Union, Governor Bullock is to give them something. Many are saucy and independent. This class and an ignorant class of whites—whites who have land and have hired negroes—have trouble. I have got yet to hear of an intelligent civilized white man having trouble with his negroes. There are no doubt many bad white men in this section of the country. In the case of Columbus Reese and Tom Edwards, I am just informed that it was a murder on the part of Reese, and that Edwards was not drunk; that the affray commenced by Edwards protesting against the whipping of a negro by Reese.

J. VAN VOAST,
Major Eighteenth Infantry, Commanding.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, August 4, 1869.

Respectfully returned to Major James Van Voast, Eighteenth Infantry, commanding post of Warrenton, Georgia.

It is represented to the brevet major general commanding that the Mr. Moore who writes the inclosed letter, and is the revenue officer, is the father of the man who was sentenced for robbing the mail.

Major Van Voast will please ascertain and report the fact.

By order of Brevet Major General Terry.

ED. W. SMITH,
*Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Captain U. S. Army,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT WARRENTON, GEORGIA,
August 6, 1869.

Respectfully returned.

Mr. William Moore is, I am informed, a revenue officer; S. T. Moore is his son; S. T. Moore is the assistant United States assessor for this county, and the one to whom I refer.

Inasmuch as there is father and son, I of course cannot say who wrote the letter. Some of the facts stated in the letter correspond with what S. T. Moore told me, and I therefore drew the conclusion that S. T. Moore wrote it.

I have recently learned that Tom Ivey killed a negro about two or three weeks ago in Jefferson County. Report says he gave himself up to the civil authorities.

JAS. VAN VOAST,
Major Eighteenth Infantry, Commanding.

ST. MARY'S, GEORGIA, August 4, 1869.

SIR: In 1868 I was appointed military mayor of this place. In 1869 was elected mayor. It is exceedingly difficult to enforce civil government here. During my continuance in office a prominent merchant informed me that he would not obey the city laws, and refused obedience.

I have been assaulted twice ; once while sitting as mayor and *ex officio* justice of the peace and once privately.

In order that I may be assisted in the enforcement of civil government and the preservation of order and the public peace, I respectfully request that your excellency will endeavor to have a sergeant or a corporal and ten privates of the United States Army stationed here permanently for the above-mentioned purposes, and that they be ordered to assist me for the same on application to the commanding officer.

Very respectfully,

F. M. ADAMS,
Mayor of St. Mary's, Georgia.

His Excellency Governor R. B. BULLOCK.

P. S.—In my opinion it is necessary that troops should be stationed here.

A.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, *July 29, 1869.*

DEAR SIR: Facts are already in your possession, and known to the commanding general of the South, of the condition of society and the danger to life and property of the loyal citizens in that part of Richmond County near Belair and bordering on the line of Columbia County. Representing as I do the Methodist Episcopal Church of that community, and knowing to my own personal knowledge that our people there cannot and have not been able to worship God without fear of molestation from mob violence, exposed constantly to the threats and abuse of violent and lawless men, unrestrained by the civil authorities, they succeed thus in keeping the community in a state of dread and uncertainty almost intolerable ; being satisfied that if there was a small garrison of troops stationed at Belair it would have a tendency to restrain these violent and lawless men, and encourage the loyal citizens and the civil authorities to take such steps as in the future to secure peace and quiet to the community, I would, therefore, earnestly request your excellency to ask of the commanding general that he station a small garrison of United States troops at Belair.

I am, governor, yours respectfully,

I. SPILMAN,
Presiding Elder Augusta District Methodist Episcopal Church.

His Excellency R. B. BULLOCK,
Governor of Georgia.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Atlanta, Georgia, July 29, 1869.

I, R. P. Lester, secretary executive department, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the executive department, at the capitol in Atlanta, the day and year above written.

[SEAL.]

R. PAUL LESTER,
Secretary Executive Department.

Official :

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to General A. H. Terry, commanding Department of the South, with the remark that Rev. Mr. Spilman is a reliable man and presiding elder for a large district of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and with the request that a small force be stationed at or near the church near Belair, in Richmond County, to the end that the congregation of what is known as the "Northern Methodist Church" may worship in peace.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK, *Governor.*

ST. MARY'S, GEORGIA, *August 5, 1869.*

SIR: At the request of some citizens, I withdraw my application for troops.

Very respectfully,

F. M. ADAMS,
Mayor of St. Mary's, Georgia.

Governor R. B. BULLOCK.

APPLING, COLUMBIA COUNTY, GEORGIA,
August 5, 1869.

COLONEL: In reply to your communication of the 2d instant, received this day, I have the honor to state that between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock a. m., July 25, a party of armed men, some fifteen or twenty in number, rode into this village and demanded the keys of the jail from the jailer, who (he says) refused to give them up until pistols were cocked and threats made, when he delivered them to one of the party. The men then rode to the jail, and brought out two freedman prisoners, Berry Barnett and his wife, Milly Barnett, whom they compelled to march about two hundred yards from the jail, when they fired upon and killed them. The parties committing this outrage were all masked, and it was done on a moonlight night, yet the jailer and his son deny that they recognized any of them. The negroes had no other charge against them, so far as I am able to learn at present, than resenting a blow from their employer, a Mr. Reed, and no one was severely hurt in the affray. I am investigating the case, and will, in all probability, be able to send a full report during the coming week.

I remain, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MORGAN L. OGDEN,

Captain Eighteenth Infantry, Commanding Detachment.

Brevet Colonel J. H. TAYLOR, U. S. A.,

Assistant Adjutant General Department South,

Atlanta, Georgia.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, Georgia, August 10, 1869.

SIR: I am instructed by his excellency the governor to hand you the

inclosed copy of a communication received yesterday from the mayor of St. Mary's, Camden County, in this State.

Very respectfully,

EUGENE DAVIS,
Secretary Executive Department.

Colonel J. H. TAYLOR,
Adjutant General, Atlanta, Georgia.

APPLING, GEORGIA, August 15, 1869.

COLONEL: In compliance with Special Orders No. 127, current series, from headquarters post of Atlanta, dated McPherson Barracks, July 29, 1869, I proceeded to this post for the purpose of investigating an alleged killing of two freedmen by a party said to have been disguised, which duty having been completed, I have the honor to submit the following report as to the result of my investigations:

On the afternoon of Monday, July 19, a difficulty occurred on the plantation of a Mr. Cobb Reed, (situated about ten miles from the courthouse,) between himself and family and two of his freedmen, a certain Berry Barnett and his wife, Minty Barnett. It appears that the trouble originated between a white child of Mr. Cobb's and a colored one of Barnett's, the parents siding with their respective children, finally coming to blows, and Mr. Cobb was cut on the shoulder and arm with an axe by Minty Barnett, while she in turn was cut severely in the hand with a knife used by one Withers, a white employé of Mr. Cobb's. The trouble finally was quieted down, when Minty Barnett was arrested on a warrant issued by a Mr. Blunt, (a notary public for this county,) and brought to jail in this village, her husband having escaped and ran away to Augusta, where he was apprehended the next day and also delivered to the county jailer (Mr. Shields) for safe-keeping until a trial could be had. Nothing happened to the negroes until Sunday morning, the 25th instant, when, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock a. m., a band of armed men, mounted, rode into the village, demanded the keys of the county jail from the jailer, (who was at the time asleep in his own house.) They being refused, threats were resorted to, when the keys were finally delivered to one of the mob, (which is variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty,) when the jail was entered and Berry and Minty Barnett were forcibly taken out, carried about one hundred yards down the road, when the woman Minty was shot and killed; her husband breaking away from his captors ran about three hundred yards further, on the banks of a creek, when he was overtaken and killed. The mob then returned through the village, firing their pistols in the air, and departed on the same road they came in from. From what I can ascertain from both white and colored citizens, the parties committing the outrage were not disguised, and yet no one can recognize them. Mr. Shields, the ordinary of the county, his son, and his nephew were the only white persons that saw the band, while the negroes were so frightened that they all ran into the different fields and concealed themselves. The bodies of Berry and Minty Barnett laid where they fell when they were killed until the afternoon, when an inquest was held, (a copy of which is here appended, marked A,) after which the deceased were buried in a corn-field near the road. At a meeting of the citizens of the county, held shortly after my arrival, a series of resolutions were drawn up condemning the murder. These resolutions are also appended, marked B.

In conclusion, I would state that the colored people in this county do not consider their lives as safe, owing to the various depredations that

are reported to have been committed by the Ku-Klux Klan, a marauding band who prowl around the county disguised, and commit depredations under cover of the darkness. Some six or eight months ago they released a negro man confined in the county jail under the charge of murder, and shot him. All the most prominent residents profess to be a thorough loyal people, and condemn all acts of violence, and though the murders of Berry and Minty Barnett are claimed to have been done by citizens of other counties, if not of another State, (South Carolina,) which is within twelve miles of this village.

I have required a large number of the citizens to prove to me their whereabouts on the night of the 24th and 25th of July last, and every one of them has given conclusive proof of his being either at his own home or on legitimate business elsewhere; so I have been foiled in any attempt to find out any of the perpetrators of the murder of either Berry or Minty Barnett. As yet no reward has been offered by either the State or county official. The present "ordinary of the county" is a man of but comparatively small force, the one elected, a Mr. Sterns, having been driven out of the county by a mob last September on account of his radical proclivities.

I remain, colonel, very respectfully your obedient servant,

MORGAN L. OGDEN,

Captain Eighteenth Infantry, Commanding Detachment.

Colonel J. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant General Department of the South.

A.

GEORGIA, Columbia County :

An inquisition indented at Appling, in said county, the 25th day of July, 1869, before Charles H. Shockley, a notary public, and *ex officio* coroner, upon the view of the bodies of Minty Barnett and Berry Barnett, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of I. N. Hicks, I. P. Williams, L. E. Darney, and others, all good and lawful men of the county aforesaid, who, being sworn and charged to inquire on the part of the State aforesaid, when, where, how, and of the what manner the said Minty Barnett and Berry Barnett came to their deaths, do say upon their oaths: "That the deceased, Minty Barnett and Berry Barnett, came to their deaths by gunshot wounds, at the hands of unknown persons."

In witness whereof, as well the aforesaid coroner as the jurors aforesaid have to their inquisition put their seals on the day and year aforesaid, and at the place aforesaid.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, correct, and faithful inquisition made before me.

THOMAS N. HICKS, [SEAL.]
Foreman.

J. P. WILLIAMS. [SEAL.]

CHARLES H. STOCKLEY. [SEAL.]

T. E. DORSEY. [SEAL.]

J. JACKSON. [SEAL.]

F. F. SHIELDS. [SEAL.]

JOHN S. BURER, [SEAL.]

GEORGE H. POWELL. [SEAL.]

J. C. BANK. [SEAL.]

PETER WRIGHT. [SEAL.]

JAMES WRIGHT. [SEAL.]

C. S. BRYANT. [SEAL.]

WM. SALTERWHITE. [SEAL.]

EVIDENCE.

The evidence of W. H. SHIELDS, who, being sworn, saith : That last night, (Saturday,) the 24th of July, 1869, a party of men came to me, three came near and two took hold of me and demanded the keys of the jail; told them that the keys were in the store. The men were dressed in ordinary attire. Did not recognize any of them. The moon was shining dimly; could have recognized any persons by the moonlight with whom he was well acquainted; thinks they were not citizens of the county; saw them enter the jail; saw the deceased, Minty Barnett, brought out; did not see Berry Barnett; heard one of the deceased say, "Masters, are you going to kill me?" "No, but we are going to whip you." The party started in the direction of Mr. Bailey's house, where they turned and went in the direction of the bridge; I never saw the deceased again until after their deaths. It was about two hundred yards from the jail to the place where the woman was lying dead; saw the wounds upon their persons. The whole of the party did not start in the direction of Mrs. Bailey's house; part staid in the jail and called the others to halt. They then turned and went in the direction of the bridge.

The evidence of W. O. SHIELDS, who, being sworn, says : That about 1 o'clock (in the morning) some one came to his room, and asked for the jail key. I refused at first. The man cursed and told him it was useless to resist; they meant no harm to him, but if he refused they would break the door of the store and take them. He then gave up the keys. They asked for a candle and a match; carried the candle to the window lit; could see the faces of the men at the window; did not know any of them. There were five or six at the window.

Evidence of THOMAS SHIELDS, who, being sworn, says : Left the door open leading from the piazza to my room; was awoke by my wife; found five men in my room. They demanded the keys of the lock-up; thought they said lodge; told them that W. H. Shields had the keys. They said they were men from Wilkes County, and had a prisoner and wished to lodge him in jail for safe-keeping. They talked to me; recognized none of them; never saw any of them before to the best of my knowledge. They were dressed in ordinary attire; heard the firing of guns or pistols soon after the parties left; about twenty or thirty shots were fired; saw them return—hardly ten minutes; think there were twelve or fifteen in the party.

Sworn to and examined before me this 25th day of July, 1869.

CHARLES H. SHOCKLEY,

Ex Officio Coroner.

B.

At a meeting of the citizens of Columbia County, held at Appling the first Tuesday of August, the following expression of opinion was entertained and published :

1. We are a law-abiding people.
2. We hold ourselves amenable to these laws as expounded by the civil tribunals, and consider the courts competent and ready to have these laws vindicated.
3. That while we hold ourselves responsible for the acts of our own citizens, we are not willing to have blame attached to us for the acts of outsiders.
4. That the coroner's inquest held over the dead bodies of the two negroes recently taken out of the jail and murdered shows that the par-

ties committing this outrage were strangers in our midst, and from what we can gather, we do not believe they were even citizens of the State.

5. That these parties did not come in the garb of the famous Ku-Klux Klan, but in open defiance of the law and of the few residents of Appling perpetrated this deed.

6. That we lament this act, and will aid the civil authorities, if necessary, in the efforts to bring to justice these unknown parties.

7. But while we thus put upon record our condemnation of this outlawry, we feel that the ends of justice could better be obtained, and this spirit of lawlessness stopped, if he who exercises the powers of the executive of the State would not so often intervene and by the exercise of the pardoning power defeat the essence of criminal jurisdiction.

So long as radicalism constitutes, in the eyes of Mr. Bullock, a shield against the criminal sentences of our courts, we may expect these mobs to take the law into their own hands.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be served upon the captain of the garrison stationed at this place, and that a copy be furnished the Constitutionalist and Chronicle, and Sentinel, of Augusta.

H. R. CASEY,
Chairman.

H. FLEMING,
Secretary.

And many citizens.

HEADQUARTERS, Deeee # 10 Y. Z.

ADAM PALMER or BEACHOR :

The above order is forced to call your strict and immediate attention to the following order, issued by order of the Grand Giant :

[Special Orders No. 44.]

AUGUST 16, 1869.

You are hereby ordered to leave the county of Burke by 25th August. If this order is not promptly obeyed, you will receive your just deserts. We are all well posted as to your movements and conduct.

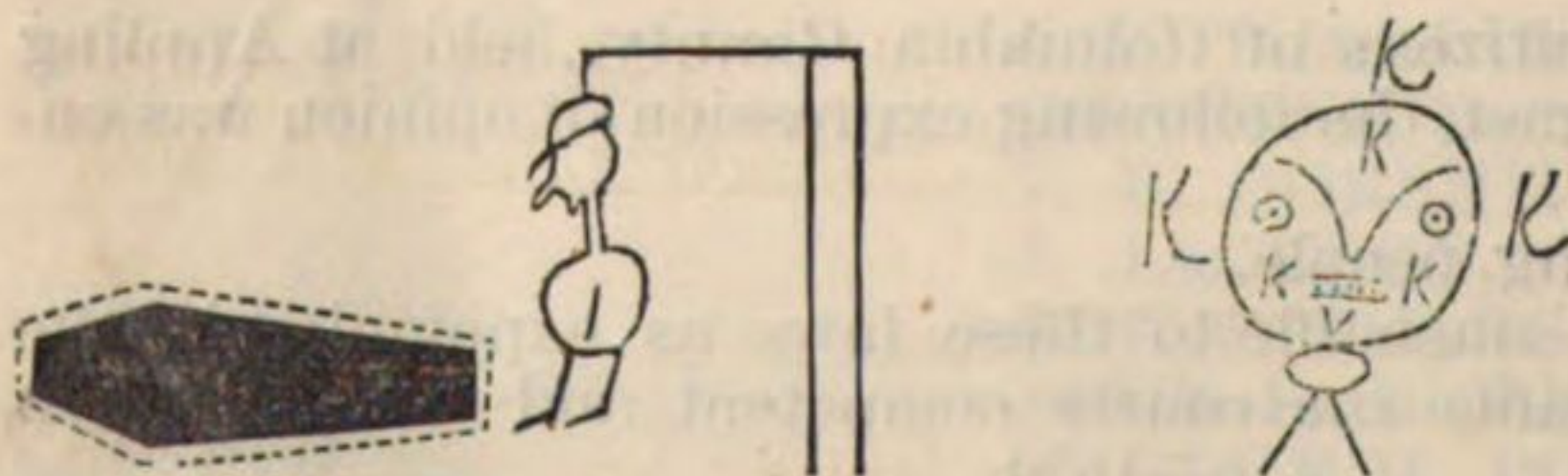
By order of the Grand Giant of Emanuel Kingdom.

O. Z. S., *Acting Syclop.*

K. K. K.

O. Y. S.

Your fate if the above order is not promptly obeyed.



J. C. W.
K. K. K.

Look out for us when you least expect us. Fail not.

HEADQUARTERS, Deeee # 10 Y. Z.

CLAIRBORN :

The above order is forced to call your strict and immediate attention to the following order, issued by order of the Grand Giant :

[Special Orders No. 43.]

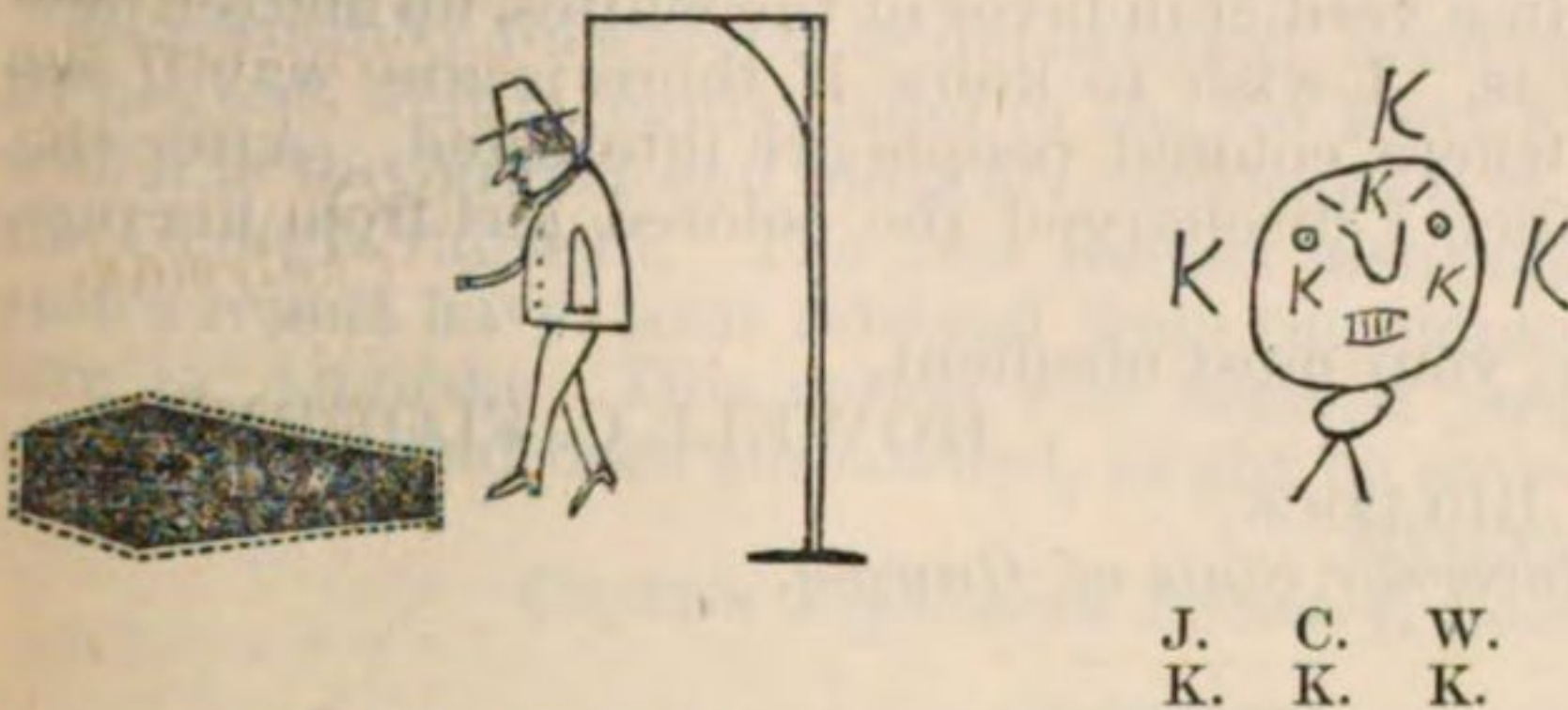
AUGUST 16, 1869.

You are hereby ordered to leave the county of Burke by 23d August. If this order is not promptly obeyed, you will receive your just deserts. We are well posted as to your movements and conduct.

By order of the Grand Giant of Emanuel Kingdom.

O. Y. S., *Acting Syclop.*
K. K. K.
O. Y. S.

Your fate if the above order is not promptly obeyed.



Look out when you least expect us. Fail not.

In the matter of Bill Ward (Bill Hunter) killing Squire Dotly.

I beg to say that the matter has been twice before the grand jury of Hancock County. The first jury, on the evidence of the negroes who were present, refused to find a bill of indictment for the reason they believed him justified. The next grand jury found a true bill for murder against him. He is now under bond for his appearance at the next term of the court. I am defending the negro, have talked with all the witnesses that were present, and am perfectly satisfied he was justifiable, and undertake to acquit him before any fair-minded jury. There was nothing of politics in it that I ever heard of.

Very respectfully,

A. HOOD,
Attorney at Law.

Official :

J. H. TAYOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ATHENS, GEORGIA, August 15, 1869.

SIR: I wish to know of you if the constitution of Georgia allows colored citizens to sit on the jury, or whether any had ever been allowed to sit in any portion of the State. My experience in the office in which you have appointed me notary public shows that it is utterly impossible for

a colored person to get justice with the present juries, all composed with white men. I will give you an account of a case which came up in my court yesterday, the 14th. A colored girl, nineteen years old, by the name of Eliza Wier, applied to me for a warrant for an assault and battery on her, beating, choking, and tying her with a rope. The warrant was issued and the white man brought before the court for trial. The case was tried before a white jury. The white man's name was John A. Wier, her former owner. She had been living with him for five years. He had a paper which he contended that that apprentice to for five years from December last. This paper was brought in the court and had never been approved by the ordinary or any judicial officer, and she says she was forced to sign it. Two witnesses swore on oath that he (Wier) had whipped her severely, and he admitted himself in court that he had whipped her. The case was sent to the jury, and they brought in a verdict "not guilty." There is a great many cases of this kind. The jury always brings in a verdict in favor of the whites, no matter how aggravating the offense is. I wish to know if there is any way if we can have a mixed jury where colored people are interested. After the jury brought in the verdict I discharged the colored girl from his possession.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

HOWELL C. FLOURNOY.

His Excellency R. B. BULLOCK,

Governor State of Georgia.

A true copy :

J. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant General.

APPLING, GEORGIA, August 16, 1869.

CAPTAIN : I have the honor to report that, in compliance with verbal orders received the 13th instant, I proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Rebecca Blanchard, and from thence to Thompson, Georgia, to investigate the circumstances of the outrages committed on the persons of Henry Reese and Katy, his wife, (both colored,) and learned that H. Reese and wife had been at work for Jerry Jones, a white citizen of Thompson, Georgia; that while there at work Mrs. Jones whipped Mrs. Reese's child, and when Mrs. Reese asked the child what she had done, Mrs. Jones told her to shut up, and struck her with a shovel and the switch with which she was whipping the child, at the same time threatening to shoot her with a pistol that laid on the mantel-shelf; and when Reese and wife told Mr. and Mrs. Jones that they would leave, Jones and wife threatened to have them "Ku-kluxed" if they left. H. Reese left Mr. Jones's service Thursday night, August 5, and his wife left the Saturday night following, going about four miles into the country. H. Reese hired himself to work for Mr. Stockton. Not having a house for Reese and family, Reese got permission to live in a house of Mrs. Rebecca Blanchard. On Thursday night, August 12, three men in disguise took Reese and wife from the house in which they were living and gave them a whipping, the fourth man joining after leaving the house. While they were whipping Reese, Mrs. Reese saw a number of men in a thicket near by, and heard one of the four tell them to go ahead to Thompson, and tell Jones that they had the prisoners. After the whipping they took Reese and wife to Thompson, leaving their two small children in the house. Riding to Jones's house, they called him out and asked him if these were the

persons that worked for him. He answered in the affirmative, and Reese and wife were turned over to him. Mr. Jones denies knowing anything of the outrages committed before they came to his house, about 3 o'clock a. m., the 13th instant. I believe that Mr. Jones furnished two horses or mules for the men who committed the outrages, but I have not positive evidence of the same.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. EGELSTON,

Second Lieutenant, Eighteenth United States Infantry.

Captain MORGAN L. OGDEN,

Eighteenth Infantry, Appling, Georgia.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT "B" COMPANY,

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY,

Appling, Georgia, August 17, 1869.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters. I am informed by negroes that a regular band of the Ku-Klux Klan exists in Thompson, which is the largest and most accessible town in this county, it being on the Georgia railroad. The two Reeses mentioned in Lieutenant Egelston's report have been relieved from the employ of Mr. Jones and are now in Augusta. This action was deemed proper in order that their lives, which had been threatened, might be saved.

MORGAN L. OGDEN,

Captain Eighteenth Infantry, Commanding Detachment.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA,

Atlanta, Georgia, August 16, 1869.

SIR: I am instructed by his excellency the governor to hand you the inclosed communication from the mayor of St. Mary's.

Very respectfully,

EUGENE DAVIS,

Secretary Executive Department.

Colonel TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant General.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, August 23, 1869.

GENERAL: Inclosed please find a letter which will explain itself. The individual to whom it is addressed, Mr. Clairborne, is the school teacher of the colored school at Waynesboro, Georgia. A colored man, he is one of the expelled members of the legislature, an honorable, upright, Christian man. They are determined to break up the school, if possible. I have another order or letter of the same kind, and written at the same time, and sent to the Rev. Adam Palmer, colored minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Wanesboro circuit. Other ministers in the county have received the same kind of notice. I send you this as a sample of them, all written just alike. Is there no power in the general government to protect the citizens of Burke County from the lawless bands of the Ku-Klux Klan that control the county.

I am, general, yours, most respectfully,

J. SPILMAN,

Presiding Elder Methodist Episcopal Church, Augusta District.

Major General TERRY,

Commanding Department of the South, Atlanta, Georgia.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, *August 23, 1869.*

DEAR SIR: To-day I send a communication to General Terry, inclosing a Ku-Klux Klan order or letter, sent to Mr. Malcom Clairborne, the colored school teacher at Waynesboro. I inclose a similar order sent to Rev. Adam Palmer, Methodist minister, of Burke. Other ministers have received similar orders.

On the 5½ o'clock train some colored men came up to Burke, among the number was the Rev. Adam Palmer and Rev. Mr. Randall, Baptist minister. They report that on last Wednesday, in the Jones settlement, about fifteen miles from Waynesboro, near 9½ Central railroad, the Ku-Klux Klan murdered a man named Lewis. The colored man succeeded in arresting one of the parties who murdered Lewis. On yesterday and last night the whites or Ku-Klux Klan gathered a large crowd of men, and released the man who had murdered Lewis. They then began to arrest the negroes, and confine them in an old barn, with the avowed intention that when they got them all they would set fire to the barn, and burn them up. When these men made their escape, they report that they had about forty men confined in the barn, and were constantly bringing in others. These men made their escape last night, and are now in the city. I have felt that it was my duty to give you this report, just as these men gave it to me. I would here say that I give full credit to the statement of these parties. Help must be rendered to the parties confined in the barn, or the consequences, I fear, will be very serious. Cannot some assistance be sent immediately, or some one sent to inquire into the difficulty. The mail is waiting this letter, and I have not time to enlarge. I have wrote this hurriedly, in order that it might reach you at the earliest moment possible.

I am, governor, yours, respectfully,

J. SPILMAN.

Governor R. B. BULLOCK.

GOVERNOR BULLOCK: I hope you will send assistance to these colored men immediately. I have seen the parties now in this city, and give full credit to their statement.

J. E. BRYANT.

Mr. Spilman is the presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the district including Burke County, and a very reliable man.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,

Governor.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, *August 20, 1869.*

COLONEL: In obedience to Special Orders No. 189, headquarters Department South, dated Atlanta, Georgia, August 16, 1869, I proceeded to Lagrange, Troup County, Georgia, in company with honorable Mr. McCormick. I have the honor to report that, after having conversed with the most prominent citizens of the county, representing the political sentiments of both parties, (white and colored,) I am of the opinion that the life of Mr. McCormick, or any other citizen, is not in the slightest danger for their political sentiments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EUGENE B. GIBBS,

First Lieutenant United States Army.

Brevet Colonel J. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant General Department South, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, August 28, 1869.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with paragraph —, Special Orders No. 192, dated Headquarters Department of the South, Atlanta, Georgia, August 21, 1869, I proceeded to Hog Mountain, Hall County, to investigate the murder of Viney Jackson. On careful inquiry, I found that she was murdered on the night of August 9, about twelve o'clock. A coroner's inquest was held by one Justice N. E. Frazier, and although improperly held, he (Frazier) thought that he was doing his duty. The woman was found to be shot through the breast by two pistol balls, and one through the hand, besides having her throat cut and other gashes inflicted on her arms and body. The verdict of the jury was given as follows: "That the woman, Viney Jackson, came by her death from injuries caused by pistol shots and knife wounds, by persons unknown to the jury." Since the rendering of the verdict, strong circumstantial evidence has fixed the crime upon one John T. Chambers. On the morning of the 27th instant, a warrant was issued by the justice for the arrest of John T. Chambers, and had gone to see a gentleman to swear to it, preparatory to placing the same in the hands of the sheriff for its execution. I found the citizens of the county very anxious to find out the guilty party, in order that he may be brought to trial, and justice meted out to him. The accused in this case is a member of one of the first families of Hall county.

Respectfully submitted.

EUGENE B. GIBBS,

First Lieutenant United States Army.

Brevet Colonel J. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant General Department South, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, August 28, 1869.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in compliance with Special Orders No. 192, dated Headquarters Department of the South, Atlanta, Georgia, August 21, 1869, I proceeded to Union Point and White Plains, in Green County, and Sparta, in Hancock County, to investigate the murder of a colored man named Alfred Robinson, who was killed on the night of the 14th of August, two miles from Mount Zion, in Hancock County, on the plantation owned by Mr. Marshman.

The wife of the murdered man made the following statement: "On the night of the 14th of August, about one o'clock, I should judge, about twenty men came to our house and called on my husband to get up and open the window. He got up and told them there was no window to the house. Some one outside said, 'You lie.' I then got up, chopped some light wood, and lit it. My husband told the men to come to the door, and he would open it; and also asked them what they wanted. They (the men) asked him if he had a gun or pistol. He said he had an old gun. He then took the axe from me to cut some more light wood. One of the men asked him for it, and he handed it to him, whereupon the man struck him (Robinson) on the head with it, who fell on the floor, and they then fired three shots at him, and then left the house. My husband never spoke again. I do not know any of the men, as they had sheepskin over their faces."

The above statement was corroborated by her son, nephew, niece, and daughter, who were in the house at the time.

A coroner's inquest was held on the 17th instant. The examining

surgeon stated that one ball was found in the region of the heart, and head split open, either of which wounds was sufficient to cause death.

The verdict of the jury was rendered as follows : "That the deceased, Alfred Robinson, came to his death by a pistol shot and a wound on the head inflicted by an axe, in the hands of a party or parties unknown to the jury."

Six days after the perpetration of the deed about twenty negroes went to the house of a Mr. Marshman, who lives about six hundred yards from Robinson, and who was working his crops on shares, stove the door in, and fired several shots with a gun; the gun was loaded with rabbit shot, two of which struck Mr. Marshman. They then told his wife they did not want to hurt her, but wanted to know where her husband was. She answered that "he had gone to a party;" and they then left.

The next morning the white citizens of the neighborhood caught a boy about sixteen or seventeen years old, tied him up and whipped him, and made him confess to about forty negroes engaged in the assault.

The deputy sheriff immediately summoned a large posse of white citizens, and started in pursuit of all the negroes in that vicinity. They captured a large number, and shot one who started to run. Those captured were taken to the Sparta jail, Hancock County.

When I entered White Plains I found a large number of white citizens mounted, and armed with pistols, guns, and knives. The neighborhood seemed to be very much excited. I tried to converse with the negroes about the murder of Robinson, but found them too much frightened to tell me anything. I informed them I was a United States officer, and had come to investigate the case; whereupon they told me that they were afraid to say anything about it, for fear they would be killed. I told them to get together the most reliable of their color and meet me in the woods. In this I was watched and followed by white men for some time, who, after a conversation, desired me to go on to Mount Zion. I declined to comply with their request, and started to proceed to Union Point. I met the colored men by appointment, and as soon as I had commenced to converse with them the white men rode up, and the negroes, from fear, ran away. At last I succeeded in getting an interview with one, who informed me that about half an hour before my arrival in town one colored man, by the name of Allen Cross, was hung up to make him divulge anything that he knew about the shooting of Marshman, and that they came to their houses every night and took away their guns and pistols and broke them, and that a great many negroes had left the vicinity and their crops for fear of being killed, and that he was of the opinion that the white men wanted to drive them away, so that they could secure all of the crops, which had been worked on shares, and which was now being harvested. While talking to this negro a spy came up, and he (the negro) left. The white men kept a short distance ahead of me, in buggies, and picked up all the negroes they could find, and accompanied me to within about five miles of Union Point.

The next day I started to go to Bairdstown, but found that I was watched by some of the same men, who were very anxious to find out the name of the party that I wanted to see there. Not thinking, under the circumstances, it prudent for them to know my informer, I took the train and proceeded to Sparta. I visited the county jail, and found that fourteen negroes were confined on the charge of attempting to kill Mr. Marshman. I also saw three white men mounted, bringing a negro, who preceded them on foot, and, as they passed, called out to me,

"Yank, we have got one, and have not had such a good time since we were in Morgan's army." I conversed with several of the most respectable colored men in town, and found the same fear to exist there, and that they were afraid to go out in the evening; and also that in their opinion the whites desire to drive them away, so they could get their crops.

After careful inquiry, it is my firm conviction that the white citizens of the vicinity adjoining Hancock and Green counties are determined to drive away the colored men for the purpose of securing their share of the crops, and that to this end a great many outrages and murders have been committed, and that no colored man can secure justice at any of the courts in the neighborhood.

I would also state, that on the 21st instant, a colored man by the name of Allen Justice was killed in district No. 117, by one T. Posey, (white,) and that the verdict rendered at the coroner's inquest was, that deceased came to his death by a gun-shot wound at the hands of T. Posey, and that it was a justifiable homicide.

Respectfully submitted.

EUGENE B. GIBBS,

First Lieutenant United States Army.

Brevet Colonel J. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant General Department South, Atlanta, Georgia.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT UNION POINT, GEORGIA,

August 30, 1869.

COLONEL: I have the honor to request authority to send a commissioned officer and a small party to White Plains, Georgia, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances which led to the murder of a colored man at that place by, as reported, one Mr. Marshant; also, to investigate the circumstances leading to, and other results of, a riot by the colored people of White Plains, which seems to have been in retaliation of the murder above referred to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB KLINE,

Brevet Major United States Army,

Captain Eighteenth Infantry, Commanding.

Brevet Colonel J. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant General Department of the South,

Atlanta, Georgia.

CAMP AT WARRENTON, GEORGIA,

August 30, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I left this post on the 26th instant in obedience to Special Orders No. 25 from this post, detailing me to proceed to Waynesboro, and other points in Burke County, and investigate and report on allegations contained in letters and documents, the originals of which are herewith returned.

On my arrival at station No. 9, on the Central railroad, I waited on Mr. Henry Wilks Jones, the gentleman upon whose plantation the colored man was found murdered. After making known my business, and by what authority I came to investigate the matter, Mr. Jones very cheerfully gave me the following particulars of the murder, and the subsequent events as they came before him, officially and otherwise.

On the 20th instant he states a colored boy came to him and informed him that Lewis lay dead in the woods on his plantation, about one mile from the house, and that the hogs and buzzards were eating up the body. Upon this information he immediately went to the negro quarters and summoned several of the hands, and proceeded to the spot indicated, where they found the body mutilated as described, and several gun-shot wounds in the head. Mr. Jones, who is a justice of the peace of Burke County, and ex officio a coroner, held an inquest on the body, but, strange to say, took no evidence or testimony as to the cause of death, or the manner of the discovery of the body.

The jury was composed of eleven white men and one colored. I had no opportunity afforded me of the conclusion the jury arrived at. Mr. Jones informed me that the reason why his inquest was not an inquiry into the death of the deceased was in consequence of his inexperience as a coroner, and his want of knowledge of coroner's law.

The unsatisfactory result of the so-called inquest seemed to arouse the indignation of the colored men of the neighborhood, and they accordingly resolved themselves into a committee of inquiry, and, on Saturday the 21st instant, to the number of twenty, assembled and called on Mr. Jones for an explanation of the whole affair.

Unfortunately several of them took arms with them—shot-guns and other weapons, but they disclaim any intention of using them against either white or black citizens. On their way to Mr. Jones's house they arrested a colored man named Peter Owens and a white man named Mr. Belchor, who they seemed to think knew something of the murder. Belchor was not molested otherwise than to be conveyed under guard from his house to the residence of Mr. Jones. The man Owens was bound with cords to a tree for the purpose of extorting a confession from him, but as he had none to make he was released. I saw the boy who first discovered the body in the woods. I questioned him and the other colored boys about the place and circumstances of the killing and finding of the body, and they corroborate the statement of Mr. Jones. Nancy, the wife of the murdered man, stated to me that she was in bed with her husband on the night of the 18th instant; that about midnight she heard knocking at the door, and voices calling up her husband to come out; he was wanted. He refused to go out of the house, but the parties outside assured him he would not be hurt. He then went out. After a little time his wife heard the report of fire-arms. She had a presentiment the party who took him out were killing him. When she saw him again he was lying murdered in the woods. She could form no opinion of the parties who did the murder, but thinks eight or ten were engaged in it. After the demonstration made by the colored men as above recited, a large number of white men of the county assembled and commenced arresting the colored men at their homes, and placed them under guard in a barn or coach-house, preparatory to removing them to the county jail, where they were subsequently taken, and where they now are. No threats were made to burn the barn or coach-house in which these men were confined. They are now in chains in the jail at Waynesboro, on charges of creating a riot and attempting to kill. By permission of the sheriff or one of his deputies, I was permitted to see the prisoners on Saturday, the 28th instant. Their names are Peter Williams, Elbor Thomas, and Wash Lewis. I examined them separately, and their statement was in effect as follows: That on Saturday evening, the 21st instant, William Lewis, the brother of the murdered man, called at the negro quarters, and induced them to call in a body on H. Wilks Jones and ascertain, if possible, why no measures had

been taken to arrest the guilty parties, or some effort made to ferret them out; that a few of their number had arms, but they had no intention of employing them for any illegal purpose, and that when Mr. Jones remonstrated with them they quietly dispersed and went to their homes, where they were arrested next day by their white fellow-citizens. Wash Lewis states that when he was arrested he was hung by the neck to a tree until nearly dead. While at Waynsboro I had an interview with Mr. Malcolm Clairborne, the colored school-teacher, upon whom the inclosed K. K. K. order was served. He knows nothing personally of the secret order, but believes it exists in the county, and that its object is to drive out all colored men aspiring to office, or dare to exercise the rights of citizenship. Clairborne's offense is that he recently joined the Methodist Church North, and that he was elected to a seat in the Georgia legislature. He now sleeps out of his house, for fear the lawless "Klan" may put their threats into execution.

Rev. Adam Palmer, whose name is mentioned in my letter of instructions, and who also received a K. K. order, was absent when I called, and his whereabouts unknown. All is quiet now.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. CANTON,

Second Lieutenant Eighteenth Inf., Brevet Captain U. S. A.

First Lieutenant GEORGE J. MADDEN,

Post Adjutant, Detachment Eighteenth Infantry.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT SOUTH,

Atlanta, Georgia, August 24, 1869.

Respectfully referred to the commanding officer, post of Warrenton, Georgia, who will send an officer to the point designated to investigate and report.

By order of Brevet Major General Terry.

J. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT WARRENTON, GEORGIA,

August 31, 1869.

Respectfully returned to headquarters Department South. Attention invited to accompanying report of Brevet Captain T. M. Canton.

R. B. HULL,

Capt. Eighteenth Inf., Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A., Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT SOUTH,

September 3, 1869.

Respectfully furnished for the information of his excellency the governor of Georgia, with the request that the inclosures and report may be returned, when noted, to these headquarters.

ALFRED H. TERRY,

Brevet Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

CAMP AT UNION POINT, GEORGIA,

September 11, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to special orders, hereto attached, marked A, and written instructions, hereto attached,

marked B, I left this camp at six o'clock a. m., September 9, 1869, and proceeded to White Plains, and thence to the house of Mr. James Marchman, near Mount Zion, in Hancock County, Georgia, when I went into camp for the night. While there, on my application, Mr. James Marchman expressed his willingness and desire to make known to me, by affidavit, all the circumstances which he knew from personal knowledge of the murder of a colored man by the name of Alfred Robinson, on or about August 15, 1869, and the proceedings of a mob at his house on or about August 20, 1869, which affidavit is hereto appended, marked C; also took the affidavit hereto attached, marked D, of Miss Missouri Moat, a white woman living at Mr. Marchman's house, which it will be seen refers only to the attack on Marchman's house by the mob, August 20. I also took a statement, hereto attached, marked E, of Mr. Marchman, which in part refers to circumstances of which he has personal knowledge, and in part of what he has heard other people say, which statement I attach more for the assistance it might be in prosecuting a further investigation than for its direct bearing in the case referred to, from which it will be seen that the family of Robinson and George and Linton Arnold, the only colored people at Robinson's house at the time he was killed, have moved down to near Riddlesville, Washington County, and are supposed to be living on the plantation of Mr. William Lewis, some forty miles from Marchman's, to which place I did not feel authorized to go, under my orders, believing it to be nearer the post of Warrenton than this, and without whose testimony it seems impossible to learn definitely the circumstances of the murder, or who the parties engaged in, or the instigators of it were. I made inquiries of the negroes in the neighborhood where Robinson's family had gone, and why they left, and they would give me no information on the subject; consequently there is no contradictory statement to that of Marchman, "that they went of their own accord, and against his wish."

As regards the proceedings of the mob of negroes on the morning of August 20, at Mr. Marchman's house, the affidavits and statements attached, which seem to have been given in a straightforward and unequivocating manner, will, in the absence of the statements of the negroes engaged, (all of whom, I learned, were either in the county jail at Sparta or had left for parts unknown,) be the only information I can submit in the matter, except what I saw on the premises myself.

The house in which Mr. Marchman lives is what is called in this county a double log-house, viz: the two halves of the house are under the same roof, but are separated by an open passage-way into rooms; in one end Marchman and his wife slept, and in a room in the other end Miss Moat and Marchman's daughter slept. The door opening into the room where Marchman says he slept, shows where several bullets and several charges of shot have been fired into it, and the opposite side of the room from the door shows where several charges of shot and bullets have struck it, and which must have been fired in when the door was open, which facts convey to my mind conclusive evidence that if the mob thought Marchman was in the room they intended to kill him, and certainly stood a good chance of killing other members of his family who slept in the same room, notwithstanding they afterward expressed a determination not to kill women and children, and did not attempt to do so after they made their appearance, as Miss Moat says she went out to the piazza where they were, and recognized them to be negroes.

In regard to why the mob tried to kill Mr. Marchman, I am unable to say. Mr. J. R. Parker states that he heard one of the negroes, after arrested, say that they were going to kill Marchman because Rob-

inson was killed on his place, and that he heard another say that they were going to kill him because he killed Robinson, but he cannot give the names of the negroes that said so.

On diligent inquiries of the negroes I was unable to learn of any outrages on the persons or property of any of them by white men, the murder of Robinson excepted, and the following cases:

Jackson Stamps, colored, told me that his pistol had been taken away and that Bill Giles had it. I told him that he must make an affidavit and swear to tell me a true story, when he said that he could not swear that Bill Giles had the pistol, but thought he had it, as he had sent to him for the mould, and he then made affidavit hereto attached, marked F. I had heard that a gun belonging to Wilson Jones, colored, who lives on the plantation of Mr. J. R. Parker, at White Plains, had been broken or taken away by white men. I went there and could not find Jones, but Mr. Parker said the day the white men from Mount Zion and Sparta were up at White Plains arresting the rioters, that Jones's son was arrested and had the gun with him, and that Wilson Jones came to him (Parker) and wanted him to get the gun back, and he told him he would and was going up town where they were, but that his (Parker's) wife dissuaded him from going there, but that he would try and get the gun for Jones if he would find out who took it; and Parker further states that they had got his gun, which he let a colored boy have to go out shooting, the day he was arrested, and the gun was taken and he has not since seen it. I asked J. R. Parker (who is justice of the peace at White Plains) whether he has issued any warrants for the arrest of negroes that had been apprehended at White Plains, as being engaged in the riot, and whether they were arrested by civil officers on warrants or not. He said he had not been called on to issue any warrants in the cases, but if they were arrested on warrants the warrants would have to be issued by magistrates in Hancock County where the crime was committed, but that he thought the citizens were justified by the laws of the State in arresting criminals when there was danger of their escaping by waiting to get warrants and civil officers to execute them.

From repeated inquiries made I am of the opinion that the colored people in the vicinity have had but little trouble previous to the time the parties engaged in the riotous proceedings at Marchman's were being arrested, at which time I presume the persons making the arrest treated them rather harshly, but I am of the opinion that the arms of persons not engaged in that affair were not taken from them or destroyed intentionally, and I am of the opinion that the negroes not engaged in said riot are doing well and have no further hostile intentions, although some people with whom I talked, at White Plains, say they think there is a disposition among the negroes in that vicinity to make a general uprising against the whites; and others think they have nothing to fear if the parties arrested as the leaders in the riot are properly punished by law; but from the circumstances I think those fears have no foundation and that they are expressed for the dishonest purpose of making an excuse for the further hellish operations of an organization known as the Ku-Klux, under the disguise of self-protection.

Having as far as possible carried out the intentions of the order and written instructions, I returned to this camp, where I arrived about 6 o'clock p. m. of the 10th instant.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. S. HOYT,

Second Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry.

A.

[Special Orders No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT UNION POINT, GEORGIA,
September 3, 1869.

In accordance with authority received from headquarters Department of the South, Second Lieutenant George S. Hoyt, Eighteenth Infantry, with a detachment of one non-commissioned officer and nine privates, will proceed to White Plains, Greene County, Georgia, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon alleged outrages against the rights of persons and property committed at that place. This duty performed Lieutenant Hoyt will return to his proper station. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

JACOB KLINE,
Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain Eighteenth Inf., Commanding.

B.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT UNION POINT, GEORGIA,
September 3, 1869.

SIR: You will, in compliance with the above order, proceed to White Plains and such other places within the limits of this post, with the detachment ordered to report to you, and thoroughly investigate all the facts relating to the murder of a colored man near a Mr. Marchman's house; also a riot that grew out of said murder. You will inform yourself as to what action, if any, the civil authorities have taken to arrest the murderers and rioters concerned. You will further investigate fully outrages reported to have been committed by white men in disguise or openly in wilfully destroying the property of colored men, and render detailed report of your action to these headquarters. You are cautioned to keep your men well in hand, and under no circumstances whatever to allow them to commit depredations. As soon as you have completed your investigation you will return to this post.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB KLINE,
Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain Eighteenth Inf., Commanding.

Lieutenant GEORGE S. HOYT,
Eighteenth Infantry, Union Point, Georgia.

C.

COUNTY OF HANCOCK, *State of Georgia*, ss:

Personally appeared before me, Lieutenant George S. Hoyt, Eighteenth Infantry, Mr. James Marchman, a citizen of said county, who being duly sworn, deposes and says: That Alfred Robinson (colored) lived on his (Marchman's) place, and about four hundred yards from his house. That on or about August the 15th, 1869, at about two o'clock a. m., two of Robinson's sons, named Robert and Sam, and his son-in-law Sam Palmer, came to my house and awoke me and said they wanted me to go up to the house, that some one had killed their father. I went up with them, and he, Alfred Robinson, was dead when I got there, from a

shot through the lungs; he had the appearance of having been struck on the head with an axe or something like it, but do not think the blow would have killed him. I told them to go after the coroner, but they did not go that day, but the coroner came on the Tuesday after. That when I got to where Robinson's body was, there was no one there but his family and one other negro. I asked Robinson's son if he knew the murderers, and if they were black or white, and he said he did not know but that they were in disguise. This is all that I know of Robinson's death.

That on or about the 20th of August, at about two o'clock in the morning, my wife awoke me and said some one was calling, which I heard as soon as awake, and she said, look through the crack of the door and see them, which I did. She (my wife) said, "They are coming in." I told her to be easy, and just then they burst the door open and they fired a volley of about ten or twelve shots into the room through the door. I jumped up and grabbed for my pistol; they kept shooting at me; finally I got my pistol and went to the door and fired one shot among them, when they rather cleared away from the door and I shut it at once. The mob then went around the corner of the house as I supposed to reload their guns and then they all came up before the door again and asked my wife where I was. As she was screaming at the door I told her to tell them that I was gone to the ball at Mr. Scrane's, one of my neighbors; they cursed her and told her that she told them a lie, God d—n his heart, they would shoot his head off. Then they asked her for James Coley and Tom Warren; she told them they had gone to the ball, too, when they told her again "You are telling us G—d d—d lies, and we will shoot your G—d d—d head off."

They then asked her where is Jim Marchman's gun; she told them, "You want it to shoot me;" they told her to hand out the gun and they would not hurt her and the children; "but we want Jim Marchman, Jim Coley, and Tom Warren, and G—d d—n them, we will have them." As they told her they would not hurt her and the children, I whispered to her and told her to give them the gun; that it would probably be the means of saving her and the children, if it did not me. She gave them the gun by running it out under the door; they then called for the powder and shot, which she gave them; they then marched around to the front piazza door and called for a light; she ran about the house and told them she had no matches, when they handed her one, when she told them she had no candle; they kept cursing for a light when Miss Susan Moats told them she would get them a light; when they said "Never mind, we will go." During this time two or three had lighted matches to fire the house, but the other negroes would not let them do it. When they started off, and said, "Tell Jim Marchman we are coming to see him soon and will have his bones; G—d d—n him, we are the Ku-Klux." When they called for a light, I thought my only chance to escape was to raise a plank and get under the floor, which I did. They then marched off about forty paces from the house, when I thought they would rally again, and I got a dress and put it on, and walked out into the garden, when in about two minutes two negroes came walking up the path, which negroes I supposed to be guards, when I concealed myself in a gulley, where I remained until daylight. When the negroes first started off, they asked my wife if she knew there was hell in this country, and war had begun, and that they were going to kill the last G—d d—d white man before they stopped; that was all I heard them say. I know the mob to be negroes from their talk, and while under the house I saw their feet which I knew were negroes'; that on the next Saturday morning

thirteen negroes were brought to my house, all of whom acknowledged that they were in the party that attacked and shot into my house on the Friday morning before, and some said they were going to whip me and make me tell who the Ku-Klux were, and others said that if I ran they were going to shoot me.

I asked Ike Chapman, whom I had never seen before, what he came to my house for? Had I ever done him any harm, and what he broke down my door for? He said, "No, Mr. Marchman, I did not know there was such a man in the country as you until we came that night, and that we came because the captain said so." I asked him what made him break down my door, and he could give me no answer.

The negroes have generally behaved very well previous to that night. Have never known of the Ku-Klux being around but once before that night, and never have seen them myself. I do not know who they are, or any of them.

JAMES ^{his} + MARCHMAN.
mark.

Witness:

JOHN COFFEY,
Corporal Company E, Eighteenth Infantry.

Sworn to and subscribed before me in the county of Hancock, Georgia, this 9th day of September, 1869.

GEO. S. HOYT,
Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry.

D.

COUNTY OF HANCOCK, *State of Georgia*, ss:

Personally appeared before me, Lieutenant George S. Hoyt, Eighteenth United States Infantry, Missouri Moat, who being duly sworn, deposes and says: That she was staying at the house of Mr. James Marchman, on or about the night of August 9, 1869; that about 2 o'clock a. m. I was awoke and heard persons outside "hollering" and asking who lived here; I heard them fire into the room in which Mr. Marchman and family slept. I came out on the piazza and saw them, and was within a yard of some of them; I heard them say "We ain't going to hurt women and children, but we want Jim Marchman; we are going to kill him and every other white man in this country." They told us to tell Mr. Marchman that they were coming back after him and would have him or his bones.

They were not disguised, and I know them to be negroes. Mr. Marchman was hit by four shot, two of which penetrated the flesh. Did not know anything about the death of Alfred Robinson, except that I knew he was killed; did not recognize any of the negroes.

MISSOURI ^{her} + MOAT.
mark.

Witness:

JOHN COFFEY,
Corporal Company E, Eighteenth Infantry.

Sworn to and subscribed before me in the county of Hancock, Georgia, this 9th day of September, 1869.

GEORGE S. HOYT,
Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry,

E.

Statement of Mr. James Marchman.

Says he has heard that Bob Robinson (son of Alfred Robinson) had made threats that no Ku-Klux could whip him, and suppose that this boast got to their ears, and that Julia Robinson (wife of Alfred) says that they, the K. K., came to the house and took her son Bob out in the yard and made him take off his shirt and struck him three or four kicks, and Bob says that his mother took on at a tremendous rate, when Bob's father (Alfred) said he could not stand that and told his wife to hand him his gun, and that she could not find the gun, but gave him (Alfred) the ax, and that he ran toward them with an ax, when some of the Ku-Klux grabbed the ax away from him and struck him with it, and that he partly fell, and as he rose some one shot him; this is what I have heard principally from Julia and Bob Robinson.

Julia and Sam Robinson have gone over to Washington County with their old master, William Lewis; thinks he lives near Riddleville, about forty-five or fifty miles away; have not seen Bob since the night his father was killed; that Alfred Robinson, and his brother, and Alfred's family, which consisted of his wife (Julia) his four sons, two of whom were grown, (Bob and Sam,) the other two were small boys, and his two daughters, came on his (Marchman's) plantation last spring, and were carrying on a part of his land on shares; that as far as he knows they were good negroes; that after Alfred Robinson was killed his (Robinson's) family said they could not stay there, and that they wanted to go back to their old master, (William Lewis;) that they wanted to sell him (Marchman) their share of the crops; that he tried to have them stay with him, but they said they were afraid of the Ku-Klux; he told them he could not buy their crop, but that they might sell it to any one that would buy it, and they sold out; that Mr. William Lewis saw him and said he would take the family back to his place, as they wanted to go, and he did move them all down to his plantation near Riddleville, in the south part of Washington County, and that he (Marchman) has now no negroes on his plantation; that the rioters seemed to be organized and under the control of one man, when they attacked him, and that he understands the leader of the party was a mulatto by the name of Moore; that some of the negroes who have been arrested said after they joined the party they wanted to get away, and not attack him, but said the captain (Moore) threatened to shoot any one of them that tried to leave, which he believes was true; that while under the house he saw them march away, which they did in twos in good order like a military company; that he and his family are now in fear of their lives from the negroes; do not know that any of the negroes accuse me of having anything to do with Robinson's murder, but have heard that Moore, who is said to be the leader of the mob, said he was going to stop the murder of negroes by killing their employers every time a negro was killed.

F.

COUNTY OF HANCOCK, *State of Georgia*, ss :

Personally appeared before me, Lieutenant George S. Hoyt, Eighteenth United States Infantry, Jackson Stamps, (colored,) who being duly sworn, deposes and says: That some white men came to my house and

carried off my pistol; that Bill Giles sent to him for the pistol molds, so I believe he (Giles) has got the pistol; that my pistol was taken when the white men were looking for the negroes that were down to Mr. Marchman's; that Bill Giles had borrowed the pistol last summer, and must have known it to belong to him (Stamps) and not to any of the parties they were arresting.

JACKSON ^{his} + STAMPS.
mark.

Witness:

JOHN COFFEY,
Corporal Company E, Eighteenth Infantry.

Sworn to and subscribed before me in the county of Hancock, Georgia, this 10th day of September, 1869.

GEORGE S. HOYT,
Second Lieutenant, Eighteenth Infantry.

A true copy :

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT UNION POINT, GEORGIA,
September 14, 1869.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Department South, Atlanta, Georgia, for information of the general commanding.

JACOB KLINE,
Captain Eighteenth Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A., Commanding.

CAMP AT UNION POINT, GEORGIA,
September 14, 1869.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that upon the affidavit of one Abraham Williams, a colored man, herewith attached, marked A, I issued Special Orders No. 5, and proceeded with a detachment of men to Woodstock, Oglethorpe County, Georgia, to investigate the truth of the facts therein set forth. After an extended interview with Mr. Bryan, the employer of the colored man, I felt satisfied that while nearly all of the charges made by the colored man were true, there appeared provocation, but whether it warranted the harsh action taken by Daniels or not, is an open question. The facts that led to the assault by Daniels were these: Bryan has in his employ this colored man, his wife, and son. The colored man stated to me that the treatment toward him and his family by Mr. Bryan was uniformly kind; they were better clothed and better fed than the majority of colored men employed by planters in the State. Mrs. Bryan having made a jar of preserves and placed it in a cupboard, this son of the colored man climbed up to the said preserves and by accident broke the jar. Mrs. Bryan hearing the noise created by the breaking of the jar, came into the room, caught the boy in the act, and administered quite a severe flogging. The father (Abe Williams) when he came from work in the field, seeing the marks of whipping, went to Mr. Bryan and complained. Harsh and bitter language was used on both sides; Mr. Bryan, who is suffering from heart disease, went into the house, and within an hour thereafter was seized with conges-

tive chill; the doctor was called for and with him came Daniels, a brother-in-law of Bryan's. Daniels, exasperated at seeing the dangerous condition of Bryan, and believing that the excitement produced by the "war of words" had with the negro was the cause of his condition, went into the kitchen and upbraided the negro. One word led on to another, and finally Daniels struck him, first with his fist and afterwards with a broom-stick. Dr. Nicholls hearing the noise, and fearing the result of additional excitement on his patient, interfered. To all intents the affair ended here. The colored man then went to a justice of the peace to enter a complaint, who refused to issue a warrant, on the ground that the Ku-Klux Klan would persecute him if he did so. Shortly after this a band of disguised men, six or eight in number, visited the house of the colored man, who lives on the same lot, and within fifty feet of Bryan's house, and cruelly beat him. The colored man knows that Bryan was not of the party, nor does he believe that he, Bryan, knew of their coming.

From other parties I am led to believe that Daniels was not one of the party. Although Mr. Bryan, in his affidavit, herewith annexed, marked B, states that he does not know of any organized band of Ku-Klux, except by hearsay and through the papers, and that prior to the present attack the neighborhood was quiet, and that they all congratulated themselves upon the peaceful state of affairs, I learned from colored parties who, although apt to magnify outrages, are generally to be relied on, that the Ku-Klux have been riding through the neighborhood for some weeks. Many instances have been reported of difficulties between planters and their hands, and from their trivial nature I am led to believe that these quarrels have been provoked for the purpose of eventually running off the hands as soon as the cotton crop has been gathered. In the present instance, the colored man, after having seen Mr. Bryan, of his own free will and accord elected to return to him, and Mr. Bryan assured me that the contract entered into should be faithfully fulfilled on his part. In this connection I desire to state that the sending of small detachments with officers to investigate charges made, has had a beneficial result upon the community in which they have gone. During the presence of troops in a locality, and for a distance of twenty or thirty miles square, the operations of the Klan have in a measure been held in check. Another thing to be feared, and which is instanced by the mob in Hancock County, is that unless these operations are suppressed, the colored men will organize klans of their own, and the result will be white against black, and *vice versa*. I don't know but that a few weeks of this state of feeling would in the end prove beneficial, as the "good citizens" might be awakened from their apathy, and by their influence suppress many of the outrages.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JACOB KLINE,

Captain Eighteenth Infantry, Brevet Major United States Army.

Colonel J. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant General Department of the South, Atlanta, Ga.

A.

STATE OF GEORGIA, *County of Greene, ss :*

Personally appeared before me, Jacob Kline, brevet major United States Army, captain Eighteenth Infantry, commanding post of Union

Point, Georgia, Abe Williams, colored, who, on being duly sworn according to law, deposeth and saith that he resides in the town of Woodstock, in the county of Oglethorpe, State of Georgia; that he entered into a written contract between himself, wife, and daughter on the one side, and a Mr. James Bryan, of the aforesaid town, county, and State, on the other side, the contract being for services on the farm of Mr. Bryan for one year, commencing January 1, 1869, and ending December 31, 1869, for the following considerations: For himself, \$80 and three suits of clothes for the year; for his wife Harriet, \$8 per month; for his daughter Annie \$5 per month; that himself, wife, and daughter worked for the said Mr. Bryan from January 1, 1869, to about the 3d day of August, 1869, without trouble or difficulty; that on or about August 4, 1869, the wife of Mr. Bryan assaulted his son, Howard, (about six years old,) with a stick of stove wood, wounding him severely on the arm; that he complained of this proceeding to Mr. Bryan, who, instead of giving him any redress in the matter, assailed him with violent and abusive language; that he then left Mr. Bryan and went to his home; that on the same day, at a later hour, a brother-in-law of Mr. Bryan's, named John Daniels, entered his house, and having found him, struck him on the mouth with his fist, breaking one of his teeth; he, the said Daniels, then took up a broom-handle and struck him on the head with it, leaving a severe gash, when he was stopped by a Dr. Nicholls, and all this without any cause or provocation; that on the night of that day his house was entered by a party of six white men in disguise, who maltreated him by kicking, choking, and beating him with clubs, and robbing him of a pistol he had for his own protection; that on the night of September 8, 1869, he saw a party of white men in disguise enter his house, and heard them inform his wife that if he did not leave the county inside of three days that they would kill him; that he is afraid to go to his home on account of said threats.

his
ABE + WILLIAMS.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Union Point, Georgia, September 11, 1869.

JACOB KLINE,
Capt. Eighteenth Infantry, Br't Maj. U. S. A., Comd'g Post.

B.

STATE OF GEORGIA, Woodstock, County of Oglethorpe, ss:

Personally appeared before me J. M. Bryan, a citizen, who being sworn according to law, deposeth and saith, that he is acquainted with Abe, a colored man, and that he has had him in his employ. I was in bed on the night that an assault was made on this colored man; I did not see it; I heard a pistol fired and a great scuffling in Abe's house; the next thing I heard was the woman he called his wife, and another man (colored) named Jim, also in my employ, come running to the house, calling upon me that some one had Abe whipping him; and then Abe hallooed out, "Come here, master Jim—come here; they are killing me!" About that time my wife was taken suddenly ill, and I repaired to her bedside, and there remained until I heard some one calling for me, evidently down in my orchard, and, on going out on the back porch, I recognized Abe's voice; he then came up to within ten steps of the house. I ordered my hands, Jim and Harriet, who refused at first, to take him

to his house and wash him all over, and then come to my house and get some brandy for him, and they did so. I do not know why he was attacked, neither did I know of an intended attack by any party of men. I do not know that there is an organized party of men. I do not know that there is an organized band as the Ku-Klux Klan, except by hearsay and through the papers. I have never heard of any other instance of whipping in this neighborhood, and prior to this case we all congratulated ourselves upon the peace and quiet of this locality.

The character of this man, Abe, is very bad; of vicious and ungovernable temper; he was driven out of Washington, Wilkes County; he is considered a desperado, and of the very worst kind.

J. M. BRYAN.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 13th day of September, 1869.

JACOB KLINE,
Captain and Brevet Major U. S. A.

A true copy:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

UNION POINT, GEORGIA, *September 20, 1869.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose you a statement of the outrages perpetrated in Greene and Taliaferro Counties, during the present year, by Ku-Klux, supported by affidavits in some cases, and to ask that an investigation by the military be had in those cases in which the civil authorities have taken no action. I beg to refer you to his excellency R. B. Bullock as to my political status and standing. In no event do I wish it to be known that I have asked an investigation of the cases not acted upon by the civil authorities.

I am, colonel, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. A. NEWSON.

Colonel TAYLOR,

A. A. Gen'l Dep't of the South, Atlanta, Georgia.

A true copy:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GEORGIA, *Greene County:*

Personally came before me, the ordinary of said county, Richard Daniel and Margaret Daniel, (colored,) who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that on or about the 5th day of August, 1869, in the county and State aforesaid, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock a. m., in the night-time, to the best of their knowledge and belief, Hayden Gay, William Nunn, Lucas Nunn, and Dan Goby, came to the house of Willis Daniel, (colored,) and by threats forced the said Willis Daniel to open his house door and then forcibly took from the said Willis's house his gun and broke it to pieces. Deponents further swear that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, Dan Goby fired a pistol shot at one of the deponents, viz: Richard Daniel. The deponents make this affidavit that the military authorities may cause the parties to be arrested and brought to trial before the civil authorities for such lawless conduct. Deponents further swear that they do not believe that civil officers can make these arrests, or if they could, (without the presence of troops at the trial,)

no punishment would be inflicted on the accused, and that from fear of death they leave Greene County.

RICHARD ^{his} + DANIEL.
mark.

MARGARET ^{her} + DANIEL.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this August 30, 1869.

D. A. NEWSON,
Ordinary.

A true copy:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GEORGIA, *Greene County:*

Personally came before me, James W. Godkin, justice of the peace in and for Greene County, Robert Carlton, (colored,) who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, on the night of the 20th August, 1869, William Nunn, Dan Goby, and Lucas Nunn, committed the offense of assault and battery upon the person of deponent in the county of Greene, and the deponent makes this affidavit that a warrant may issue for their arrest.

ROBERT ^{his} + CARLTON.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 12th August, 1869.

JAMES W. GODKIN, *J. P.*

A true copy:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GEORGIA, *Greene County:*

Personally came before me, the ordinary of said county, John Perdee, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, on the night of July 13, 1869, William Nunn, Lucas Nunn, Dan Sely, and Columbus C. Reese, came to his house, situate in the county and State aforesaid, and then and there did commit the crime of arson. Deponent makes the affidavit that a warrant may issue for their arrest. Deponent further swears that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the civil authorities will be unable to make the arrests, and is of the opinion that, even were the arrests made, (though the proof is sufficient to convict the accused,) that without the presence of the military the accused would not be convicted of the crime with which he charges them. Deponent further swears that he is afraid of being murdered by the accused, and prays the action of the military in connection with the civil authorities in his behalf.

JOHN ^{his} + PERDEE.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this August 31, 1869.

D. A. NEWSON,
Ordinary.

A true copy:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

An enumeration of outrages perpetrated in Greene and Taliaferro Counties during the present year.

On the 13th of July last the house of John Perdee, white, was burned, himself and wife shot at as they came out to the burning. (See affidavit of John Perdee, marked B.) A true bill has been found. On 20th July last, Robert Carlton, colored, was forcibly taken from his house, whipped, his head shaved, a pistol drawn, &c. (See affidavit marked A.) A true bill has been found in this case by the grand jury of Greene County. On the 5th of August, 1869, just before daybreak, Richard Daniel, colored, was attacked in the house of his father, Willis Daniel, near Woodville, Greene County, and was shot at as he ran off. Willis's house was searched without a warrant, and his gun taken from his house and broken. (See affidavit marked C.) On the 12th September, 1869, Roswell Hulburt, at Greensboro, was whipped for boarding R. H. Gladding, teacher of colored school. Mr. Hulburt has made no affidavit, but will do so at any time. Gladding, the teacher, in consequence of his fear of the Ku-Klux, has abandoned his school, and the colored people of Greensboro are without a teacher. (Recommended, that a teacher be sent, if Gladding is not yet available, and have the military ordered there to protect him.) Ed. Battle, colored, of Taliaferro County, was whipped about 1st August, as he alleges, by parties he knows, viz., three persons named Evans. and another. This statement he made to Major Kline. The trial of the accused for burning and whipping Robert Carlton did not come off at the September term of the court, for the reason that the witnesses being with the accused were kept away from court, and it is presumable that they will do so at the March term of the court.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT UNION POINT, GEORGIA,
October 8, 1869.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in accordance with the request of Mr. Gibbs, sheriff of Morgan County, Georgia, annexed hereto, and marked A, I issued Special Order No. 9, current series, hereto attached, marked B; that Mr. Gibbs arrested at Union Point, on this date, one Nunn, charged with highway robbery in the county of Morgan, Georgia; that Nunn is now in the hands of Sheriff Gibbs, who requested me to furnish him with a guard for the safe-keeping of the prisoner, to which I agreed, with the express understanding that the sheriff or his deputy would constantly be with the prisoner, and that the military guard would only be for his safe-keeping, and for resisting any attempted rescue. This man Nunn is one of those tried at the last term of the county court for house-burning, and for being engaged with a band of disguised persons in whipping and otherwise maltreating colored people.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB KLINE,

Captain Eighteenth Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A., Commanding.

Brevet Colonel J. H. TAYLOR,

*Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the South,
Atlanta, Georgia.*

A.

UNION POINT, GEORGIA, *October 8, 1869.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to request that you furnish me a detachment of troops from your command as a *posse comitatus* to aid in the arrest of a criminal in Morgan County, Georgia, charged with highway robbery, and against whom a warrant is issued.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. GIBBS,
Sheriff Morgan County.

Captain JACOB KLINE,
*Eighteenth Infantry, Brevet Major, U. S. A.,
Commanding U. S. Troops, Union Point, Georgia.*

A true copy:

JACOB KLINE,
Captain Eighteenth Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A.

B.

[Special Orders No. 9.]

HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT UNION POINT, GEORGIA,
October 8, 1869.

Upon the application of Mr. Gibbs, sheriff of Morgan County, Georgia, the commanding officer Company E Eighteenth Infantry will detail one corporal and three men from his command to report as *posse comitatus* to the aforesaid sheriff, to aid in arresting an alleged highway robber, against whom a warrant has issued. This duty performed, the corporal and party will return to their proper stations.

JACOB KLINE,
Captain Eighteenth Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A.

Official:

JACOB KLINE,
Captain Eighteenth Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A.

A true copy:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

CAMP AT GREENSBORO, GEORGIA,
October 11, 1869.

MAJOR: Having been ordered to investigate and report upon the circumstances attending the murder of Alfred Robinson, colored, on the plantation of James Marchman, in Hancock County, and the negro riot at Marchman's house, and being at that time unable to submit in said report much information in regard to the murder of Robinson, on account of the absence from the neighborhood of Robinson's family, I have the honor to submit the inclosed affidavit and statement of Dennis Rob-

inson, and the statement of Wilson Jones, which might be of service in prosecuting a further investigation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. HOYT,
Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry.

Brevet Major JACOB KLINE,
Captain Eighteenth Infantry,
Commanding Camp at Union Point, Georgia.

A true copy :

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT UNION POINT, GEORGIA,
October 11, 1869.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Department of the South, Atlanta, Georgia, as pertaining to investigation and report made by Lieutenant George S. Hoyt, Eighteenth Infantry, and forwarded from these headquarters September 14, 1869.

JACOB KLINE,
Captain Eighteenth Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A., Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT WARRENTON, GEORGIA,
October 16, 1869.

COLONEL: On the morning of the 11th instant, a colored man named Jim Miller, employed by Colonel Battle, who lives about two miles from this camp, came to me and complained of having been "Ku-Kluxed" about 2 o'clock that morning. I made a personal examination of the man, and from the numerous cuts upon his back was convinced that he had been recently severely whipped. His story was, that about eight men in masks and gowns had broken into his house, taken him out and whipped him. He could assign no reason for this treatment, as he had neither done nor said anything to cause the ill will of his neighbors, either white or black. The man came to me to make his complaint on the advice of his employer, Colonel Battle, who cautioned him not to let any one, excepting the military authorities, know that he did so, as he, Battle, feared it would be the cause of trouble to himself were it known that he had advised the making of the complaint. I advised the man to return to his home, as I believed he could not get redress for his wrongs from the civil authorities, from the fact that he could not identify one of the party who had whipped him. To-day this man returned, asking to be allowed to remain in camp at night, as he feared he would be killed, it having leaked out that he had made the complaint. I gave him the permission he asked. During the day he goes to his home and work. This man, who has a wife and child, is anxious to leave this vicinity, as he does not think his life safe; he has no means to take himself and family away, and asks me to furnish him transportation and a guard for such a distance as will place him beyond the clutches of his persecutors. If transportation, for such a distance as will place them beyond danger, and rations for a few days can possibly be furnished to colored people in such and similar cases to the foregoing, I respectfully request an order to that effect, the authority of which to be

used only in cases where, upon investigation, it is believed or is apparent that the lives of the applicants are in jeopardy, and their means insufficient to carry them away.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. HULL,
Captain 18th Inf., Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A., Commanding Post.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. H. TAYLOR,
*Assistant Adjutant General U. S. A.,
Headquarters Department of South.*

A true copy:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

McPHERSON BARRACKS,
Atlanta, Georgia, October 26, 1869.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in compliance with instructions received from the commanding general, Department of the South, and paragraph II, Special Orders 234, headquarters Department of the South, October 19, 1869, I proceeded to Camilla, Mitchell County, Georgia, and investigated the cause of a reported disturbance at that place, between the Messrs. Pratt and Kimball, railroad contractors, and the citizens of Camilla.

I arrived at Camilla on the 22d instant, and on the morning of the 23d met the principal citizens, from whom I received statements. Having carefully investigated the case, I find that the Messrs. Pratt and Kimball, railroad contractors, became indebted to the citizens of Camilla and Thomasville, Georgia, for provisions and other supplies to the amount of about eight hundred dollars, which the contractors failed to pay at the specified time.

Their creditors state that, having observed that Pratt and Kimball stopped all work on the road, and were evidently making preparations to leave the place without paying their debts, they immediately attached all the tools and property belonging to the contractors.

I examined most of the accounts, all of which were in proper form, and none of which were disputed by Mr. Kimball, who was present at the investigation, and who seemed anxious to come to a settlement with the creditors. Mr. Kimball succeeded in my presence in having the sale postponed for ten days from the 23d instant, to enable him and his partner, Mr. Pratt, to come to a final settlement.

From all I could learn of the whole case, no attempt ever has been made to drive away any of the laborers employed by the contractors by the citizens of Camilla, and it seemed to me to be evidence of a friendly feeling on the part of the citizens of Camilla, and other places in the vicinity of the railroad, to have credited the contractors to such an extent. I asked several of the citizens if they would continue to be on good terms with the railroad contractors if they paid up all that was now due of them; all of them assured me that when their just demands were settled all differences would end, and that they would continue to credit them, and, in as much as they could, encourage the contractors to go on with their work. Of the ill feeling between Smith, who is also a sub-contractor, and Pratt and Kimball, it seems to be entirely of a personal character.

In conclusion, I would respectfully state that, as far as I could learn,

politics had nothing to do with the case, and if the Messrs. Pratt and Kimball pay their debts they will not be disturbed.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. E. LACEY,
Captain United States Army.

Colonel J. H. TAYLOR,
A. A. G., *Headquarters Department of the South, Atlanta, Ga.*

A true copy :

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[By Telegraph. Dated Ringgold, Georgia, September 8, 1869; Received at Atlanta, September 8, 1869.]

To JAMES ATKINS :

Send troops immediately; Colonel Shumate will confer with you at length to-morrow.

WELLS B. WHITMORE.

RINGGOLD, GEORGIA, *September 8, 1869.*

To JAMES ATKINS :

Yes; and they should come by special.

W. B. WHITMORE, *D. C.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Atlanta, Georgia, September 8, 1869.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I am duly commissioned as collector of internal revenue for the fourth collection district of this State, and W. B. Whitmore is one of my deputies. It is reported to me unofficially by citizens, that said Whitmore on yesterday, the 7th instant, in attempting to execute a warrant that had been placed in his hands for the purpose by the United States marshal in his authority, shot the party against whom the warrant was issued, and it is reported that the party shot has since died. Of the facts in the case I am unable to speak advisedly. I received from Will Whitmore a few minutes ago the inclosed telegraphic dispatch asking that troops be sent immediately. Knowing said Whitmore to be a prudent officer as well as a brave man, I doubt not that such a popular demonstration has been made at Ringgold, where it is reported he has been carried for a preliminary examination upon the charge of the shooting aforesaid, as to make it necessary to have a military guard to protect him from the violence threatened. Therefore I have the honor to request that such force be sent immediately to Ringgold as will be sufficient to secure the safety of said deputy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. ATKINS,
Collector, &c.

Brevet Major General A. H. TERRY,
Commanding Department South.

A true copy :

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT UNION POINT, GEORGIA,
September 21, 1869.

COLONEL: In transmitting the inclosed communications for the information of the general commanding, I have the honor to submit the following statements of facts in regard to the cases that have come to my knowledge. In the first case, that of "barn burning," the grand jury having found a true bill, the case was called for trial at the last term of court in this county, and trial proceeded with until the absence of a material witness for the prosecution was discovered, when the case must either be dismissed for want of evidence or laid over until the next term of court, which was done. The case of Robert Daniels (or Carlton) was exactly the same, the same witness being necessary. The parties charged with the offenses were admitted to bail. None of the parties named in the affidavit marked B have claimed the protection of the military. As these cases are in the hands of the civil authorities, and as they have thus far manifested a disposition to proceed with the cases when the witnesses are produced, it is not believed that the interference of the military is necessary. The whipping of Hulburt by men in disguise on the 12th of September. The party came from a distance. Hulburt is a deacon of the church, and the community in which he lived has been greatly outraged by his living openly with a colored woman, and it is alleged, cohabiting with her. Had Hulburt gone before the grand jury a true bill would have been found against the perpetrators of the outrage. Judge Robinson in his charge to the grand jury instructed them as to their duties in ferreting out all bands of men committing any breach of the peace or violation of the law.

I believe the statement that Gladding was run away to be entirely gratuitous, at least this is the first time it has been reported to me. The writer of this communication is the ordinary of the county, a shrewd, intelligent man, who aspires not only to the control of the political situation of the county but even to command of the military.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB KLINE,

Bvt. Maj. U. S. A., Captain Eighteenth Inf., Commanding.

Brevet Colonel J. H. TAYLOR,

A. A. Gen'l Department South, Atlanta, Georgia.

A true copy :

J. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant General.

STATE OF GEORGIA, *County of Greene :*

Personally appeared before me, Lieutenant George S. Hoyt, Eighteenth United States Infantry, Dennis Robinson, (colored,) who, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is a nephew of Alfred Robinson, a colored man who was killed on the plantation of Mr. James Marchman, near Mount Zion, Hancock County, Georgia, on or about the 14th of August, 1869. That he (Dennis) was at Alfred Robinson's house that night, and that about two o'clock in the morning a party of about twenty men, in disguise, came to the house and wanted to know who lived there. When told, they ordered all of us to come out, and asked each of us our name, and when they came to Bob Robinson, they said he was the one they wanted, and made him take his shirt off and kneel down, when they commenced whipping him with a strap, and struck

him several blows; they called for a light, and Robinson's wife handed Alfred the axe and he went around to split some wood to make a light, when one of the white men said "Give me the axe," which he did, and after talking to him a few minutes, one of them (the men in disguise) struck Alfred Robinson on the head with the axe, and another shot him through the breast and killed him. After they killed Alfred they all jumped on their horses and put off. That a few days before Robinson's pigs got into Marchman's field, and Bob and Bus Robinson were trying to get them out, when Marchman told them if they did not hurry up and get them out he would shoot the pigs, when some words were had between them, and Marchman got his gun out and said he would shoot them, (Bob and Bus,) when Bob sent after his pistol. That the Ku-Klux said to Bob before they whipped him "You threatened to shoot a certain man." That evening, before Robinson was killed, Tom Warren, a white man, who lives on the same plantation, told Robinson to send over to the church for his boys, that the Ku-Klux were going over to the church to break it up. That he recognized the voices of Eli Marchman and John Screen among the Ku-Klux, when Robinson was killed. That he (Dennis) worked on the plantation of John Burns, (about two miles from White Plains;) that on or about the 20th of August he was at work in the field when Willis Screen, Tom Warren, and Jule Screen came into the field and shot at me and my father and Alfred Thomas; Alfred and I ran into the woods, and have not been back since; that the time they shot at us they were after the men that had attacked Jim Marchman.

DENNIS ^{his} + ROBINSON.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Greensboro, Georgia, this 4th day of October, 1869.

GEO. S. HOYT,
Lieutenant Eighteenth United States Infantry.

Dennis Robinson further stated that, at the time the Ku-Klux killed Alfred Robinson, they were divided into three parties and around him (Dennis) and Alfred and Bob Robinson, who were several steps from each other, and that he could not see who it was that struck Alfred with the ax or shot him, and that he believes that they whipped Bob Robinson because he had trouble with Mr. Marchman, but don't know why they killed Alfred. That he (Dennis) is now living with Mr. Smith, about four miles west of Greensboro, with whom he has hired until about Christmas, and that his father, who was at work in the field with him at the time he was shot at and ran away, is still at work on John Burns's plantation.

Wilson Jones, (colored,) who lives two miles north of White Plains, stated as follows: That Green Burns (colored) lives with John Culver, and says that Culver went out in disguise on the night that Alfred Robinson was killed. Culver lives near Jas. Marchman. That Detroit, or Troit, (colored, now in jail at Sparta,) lived with Tel Marchman, and said that Marchman was out in disguise the night that Alfred Robinson was killed.

A true copy:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

SPARTA, GEORGIA, *October 8, 1869.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT:

We are here in Sparta jail, and for what we don't know; but we have been accused of killing one of our best friends, from what we can learn; but if you will go and arrest a colored woman by the name of Winnie Hilsman, she can tell the men that murdered that man out there is John Johnagan. He held their horses until they killed Alfred Whitten; and there was Bill Ely, has been told so by John Johnagan; so, if you will take them up they will tell all about it; but you will have to make them tell it before they will tell it. This we write in order that it will be attended to as soon as possible, for our trial will be next week, and we want them to be there with us. If you go to Bill Ely he will tell all about it; all of them are colored. This we ask you in the name of God, and let us have a fair trial. Everybody that knows us here, knows as well as we know that we never had anything against Alfred Whitten. We send this, but we are all in Sparta jail. Please come and let the innocent go free one time in Hancock County.

Really your friends, prisoners forever, we think forever.

A true copy:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT UNION POINT, GEORGIA,
October 11, 1869.

Respectfully referred to assistant adjutant general Department of the South.

The writers of this communication, it is believed, are charged with being rioters, and concerned in the affair at White Plains, Georgia, during August. I have advised the bearer of this letter to request the district attorney of Hancock County to subpoena these parties to appear before the grand jury, to give testimony of the parties concerned in the murder of the colored man Robinson by white disguised parties armed. I do not think I would be justified, under the law, in making an arrest.

JACOB KLINE,
Captain Eighteenth Inf., Brevet Major U. S. A., Commanding.

SPARTA, GEORGIA, *October 10, 1869.*

HON. SIR: I write you a few lines to let you know that I have been badly whipped and beaten by the Klu-Klux Klan. This can be proven, and I know the men that have beaten me; and if you will come and assist me, I will put my hand on the party.

Really your obedient servant,

GEORGE HALL.

DEAR SIR: This is a plain case. I think you can get the right party if you come or send.

A true copy:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT UNION POINT, GEORGIA,
October 11, 1869.

Respectfully referred to the assistant adjutant general, headquarters Department of the South, Atlanta, Georgia.

This communication was handed me by a colored man from Sparta, Georgia, this a. m. As the post of Warrenton is nearer by sixty miles than mine, I respectfully suggest that it be sent there for action. Hall lives in Hancock County, near the Washington County line. He will be in Sparta during the whole of current week, in order to get his testimony before the grand jury. His testimony, it is said, is conclusive as to the identification of the parties.

JACOB KLINE,
Captain Eighteenth Inf., Brevet Major U. S. A., Commanding.

CAMP AT GREENSBORO, GEORGIA,
October 27, 1869.

SIR: In obedience to your orders this day received directing me to make a report of the condition of affairs in this vicinity, I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders No. 7, headquarters camp at Union Point, Georgia, of September 24, 1869, I proceeded to and went into camp at this place, with ten men of Company E, Eighteenth United States Infantry, on that date. On my arrival I endeavored to find Mr. Gladding (the teacher of the negro school) to ascertain from what source he apprehended danger or violence to himself and friends, but learned that he had left the place; to which he has since returned. I then proceeded to see Mr. Hurlburt, who was violently treated by persons in disguise on or about September 12. In answer to the question whether he wanted me to camp near his house for his protection, he said he did not apprehend further trouble. I have seen Mr. Gladding several times, and neither he nor his school has been in any way interfered with since his return from Atlanta. I have not learned of any outrages in this vicinity since my arrival, or of any trouble between the white and colored people, except in two cases, in neither of which was there any harm done; one of which was amicably settled between the parties themselves, and in the other they appealed to the civil law. As far as I have been able to learn, the white people are well disposed toward the negroes, and the negroes are industrious and peaceable.

Respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. HOYT,
Lieut. Eighteenth U. S. Inf., Commanding Detachment.
Brevet Major JACOB KLINE,
Captain 18th U. S. Inf., Com'g Post of Union Point, Georgia.

A true copy:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT UNION POINT, GEORGIA,
October 28, 1869.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the department commander.

I learned last evening from a respectable citizen that a bitter spirit toward Gladding exists in the community. This feeling grows out of some story in circulation among the people that he instigated some negroes to set fire to a church which was burned in Greensboro some three weeks ago. This citizen informed me that he did not believe Gladding's life safe without military protection. Otherwise affairs in that vicinity seem to be quiet. I have also learned from the same source that the whipping of Hurlburt was occasioned by his boarding Gladding, and that the charge of his living and cohabiting with a colored woman was got up for the purpose of coloring the outrage with some color of justice. These facts have been revealed before a committee of elders of the church to which he belongs, and who recently investigated the charge.

JACOB KLINE,
Captain Eighteenth Inf., Brevet Major U. S. A., Commanding.

GREENSBORO, GEORGIA, *October 30, 1869.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the Ku-Klux went to the house of Abe Colesby, (an expelled member of the legislature, colored,) and broke down his door and whipped him very badly and broke his gun, last night.

About 10.30 o'clock last night, two negroes came to my camp and said the Ku-Klux were at Colesby's house, about two miles from Greensboro, had broke down his door and taken him out when they came away. I got up and started with seven men for Colesby's house, but when about half way his brother met us and told me that he had heard them whipping him across through the woods on the Penfield road, and that he heard a gun and was sure they had killed him. I went in that direction and hunted for them until two o'clock, when being satisfied they had left the neighborhood I went back to camp, leaving directions with his brother for them to find him or his body, and report to me in the morning. One of the negroes reported that Colesby got back to his house this morning, and had been very badly whipped and cut up; that when they were breaking his gun it went off, and one of them was shot in the foot, which I hope will give some clue as to who the scoundrels were.

I will go out to Colesby's house to-day and get such information as will enable me to make a full report of the circumstances, and gain all information that would lead to the exposure of the guilty parties, unless otherwise ordered by you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. HOYT,
Lieut. Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Com'g Detachment.

Brevet Major JACOB KLINE,
Captain 18th U. S. Infantry, Com'g Camp at Union Pt., Ga.

Official:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT UNION POINT, GEORGIA,
October 30, 1869.

Respectfully forwarded to the assistant adjutant general, headquarters Department of the South, for information of commanding general.

I have directed Lieutenant Hoyt to send out parties in as many directions as the strength of his party will admit of; also to make use of the colored men in his vicinity for the purpose of discovering, if possible, the name of the man said to be wounded by the discharge of Colesby's gun, reporting result to these headquarters.

JACOB KLINE,

Captain Eighteenth Inf. Brevet Major U. S. A., Commanding.

CAMP AT GREENSBORO, November 3, 1869.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report as follows, in continuation of the facts contained in my report of October 30, 1869, regarding the violence of the Ku-Klux to a colored man by the name of Abe Colesby, which took place two miles from the city on the night of October 29, 1869.

On the afternoon of October 30 I went on to Colesby's house, when he told me the following story:

That about 10 o'clock at night he was awakened by orders to surrender, and that there were revolvers held against his heart, and the room was full of armed men in disguise with white frocks and false faces on; that there were at least thirty, if not more; that they took him out just as he was, with nothing but his shirt, drawers, and socks on, and refused to let him put on more clothing or shoes, but made him run and walk in that condition about a mile, adding to the pain of running over the stony road in his stocking feet, that of frequent blows and jabs with their revolvers; that they ordered him to strip, which he refused to do, when they tore his shirt off him, and threw and held him down while the whole party whipped him, one at a time; that he thinks each of the party gave him from one to two hundred lashes with straps and sticks, and that some used the buckle end of the strap; that he thought some colored men had went for the soldiers; that he made as much noise as he could in his position to direct us to the spot, and sometimes when he made the loudest noise they would strike him with a club; that at last he did not feel any pain when they struck him, and that he begged for them to kill him, and have done with it; that they seemed to be uneasy and suspicious, and kept sentries out all the time, and as soon as through whipping him, they hurried off in the direction of the railroad; that when one of them was breaking his gun it went off, and he thought one exclaimed as though he was shot, but don't know whether he was or not; that he thinks they all had belts and revolvers, but no guns, and that none of the party were mounted when he saw them; that after they had left he went to a negro house, where his brother found him; that at first they disguised their voices, but that a long time toward the last some of them talked natural, and he is sure he recognized the voices of two and thought he knew others of the party. He thinks the most of them were white men, but feels quite sure that one or two colored men were with the party, whom he knows to be his enemies. He says they accused him of ruining the county, going up to Atlanta to see Bullock, drinking whisky with Bob McWistor, and getting the Yankees here, &c.

I found Colesby in bed and very sore, and unable to turn over without help. His back, shoulders, and arms were badly lacerated, and turned black and badly swollen. I thought at the time it would be impossible for him to recover from such a condition, but have since learned that he has been able to walk around some.

In conversation with Mayor Johnson he said he regretted that this affair had taken place, and that every good citizen would say the same; but that there were a bad class of men that they could not control, and that there were a great many men that disliked Colesby on account of his independence of character; but that he had told them to let Colesby alone; that he could control the negroes, and was the best man for the community there was among them; and he cited an instance in which Colesby had arrayed a large number of negroes in the streets, on account of one of their number having been killed by a white man, and that mob violence seemed imminent, when he (the mayor) induced Colesby to desist and disperse the negroes, which he did at once without violence being committed; and further still, he told some of the people that had this outrage not been committed probably the soldiers would soon have been taken away, but that he now thought they would stay, and probably their numbers increased; that he regretted the necessity, but was glad we were here; which is conclusive evidence to me that he considers there is a necessity for our presence. He also said he was fearful the negroes would make trouble in the city that night, (October 30,) and that it had been proposed, at a meeting of the council, to call on me for some soldiers to stay in town, but that it was concluded not to do so, unless in case of urgent necessity. I informed him that I would assist to keep the public peace in case of necessity, should he request me to do so. Mr. Norton informed me that Colesby was a bad man, and was guilty of cohabiting with and having children by his own daughter, who was deaf and dumb. Mr. Thomas Robinson, a lawyer in this place, volunteered to express his opinion that the only thing against Colesby was his politics, and the prominent part he took in them, and in leading the negroes, and stated that he (Colesby) might think he knew some of the party, and might be mistaken.

Sam. Colesby, (brother of Abe's,) who is a leading man among the negroes, and seems to have considerable intelligence, states that he lives in the same yard with his brother, but in another house; that a woman came and told him that the Ku-Klux were at Uncle Abe's, and when he went out he saw them around the door, and sent two boys for the soldiers and one to watch where they went, while he went back and loaded his gun and got his horse, and then followed them up, and was in hearing and watching for the soldiers to come up when the whipping was going on; says he saw several of the Ku-Klux, but was not near enough to recognize them; says the negroes have a great many stories about what certain ones knew and saw, but that he has been unable to learn anything from them that they would swear to before a court, and he believes that many of them have not sense enough to know whether they are telling the truth or not; and that some of them would be afraid to come forward and tell if they did know anything about it; but that he and his brother Abe (as soon as he is able to come out) will have no hesitancy in coming forward and swearing before the court to what they know, which testimony, it seems to me, will be sufficient to hold the parties recognized for trial before the circuit court next March. I have made diligent, but so far unsuccessful efforts to give other reliable information regarding who the guilty parties were, and am unable to learn of any one who was wounded by the discharge of the gun; but circumstances lead me to believe that the party was made up of men from this place and Penfield. I was informed by a negro boy yesterday that he was offered by the lady with whom he lives \$5 to find out and tell her where Mr. Gladding (the teacher of the negro school) was going to sleep the night that Mr. Hurlburt was attacked by the Ku-Klux, and that Mr.

Gladding said that Sam. Colesby secretly took him out to his house for protection that night; and if the negro's story is true, it is evident that they intended to attack him that night, which I have doubted until now. It seems to me that any community where the influential men even insinuate the bad conduct of their victims as an excuse for these brutal outrages by a mob, requires something more efficient than the civil law seems to be to correct the evil.

I have not learned of the sheriff making any efforts in this matter whatever.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. S. HOYT,

Lieut. Eighteenth Infantry, Commanding Detachment.

Brevet Major JACOB KLINE,

Captain Eighteenth Inf., Com'g Post of Union Point, Georgia.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,

Atlanta, Georgia, November 3, 1869.

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith report of investigation made by me pursuant to special instructions received October 31, 1869, in relation to a newspaper article giving account of certain outrages committed at Warrenton, Georgia.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. MACKEY,

Captain United States Army.

Colonel J. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant General Department.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,

Atlanta, Georgia, November 3, 1869.

Respectfully returned to Captain John T. Mackey, United States Army, who will again proceed to Warrenton and comply with instructions previously given him.

By order of Brevet Major General Terry:

J. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant General.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, November 9, 1869.

Respectfully re-forwarded to assistant adjutant general Department South. Additional report and accompanying documents inclosed.

J. T. MACKEY,

Captain United States Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,

Atlanta, Georgia, November 3, 1869.

COLONEL: I have the honor to respectfully report that, obedient to verbal instructions received on Sunday, the 31st of October, I started, on the morning of the 1st instant to Warrenton, Georgia, when, on my arrival, I called upon Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. B. Hull, United States Army, commanding that post, and, in conversation with that

officer, as directed, I stated my instructions. Colonel Hull urgently requested that I would not pursue the investigation to the extent indicated for several reasons, the following being the most important:

1. Because all the statements and averments of the editor of the Warrenton paper, in the article which Sentor appended, were without foundation in fact, so far as had been as yet ascertained, and that the editorial articles of that paper are not entitled to, and have never received, any respectable allowance of credit by the community, except that part of it which is within the circle of the Ku-Klux Klan, of which it has always been the organ, and its editor one of the ringleaders.

2. As to so much of the article in question as refers to the attack on the Cody brothers, (both Ku-Klux,) Colonel Hull had invited the Codys and their friends, as well as the editor, to come forward and establish the guilt and identity of any or all the parties who might be under his command, and that while thus engaged he (Colonel Hull) would guarantee them protection. This they have failed and declined to do.

3. Although Colonel Hull, upon the above facts being established, and failing to ascertain that any of his men had been out of camp that night, at first contended that none of the soldiers had in any way been connected with the transaction, that officer now thinks that, by one or two minute circumstances, he is on the road to a chain of evidence which may implicate one or more of the men, and he thinks that if it is known that efforts are being made to implicate the soldiers, after the Codys have voluntarily abandoned the investigation, it may, and, Colonel Hull thinks, probably will, result in frustrating his plan of detection.

Ed. Cody was tried by military commission, in 1868, for the murder of a federal soldier about a year ago. Cody was at that time, and is now, keeping a mulatto woman as his mistress, and cohabiting with her quite publicly. The soldier who was murdered was at the time in bed with this same woman; but by her testimony Cody was acquitted. He has since, however, repeatedly avowed that "he did kill that d——d Yankee, and would kill any other Yankee who interfered with his mistress," (the same woman.) Now, this leads Colonel Hull, together with a few other facts lately brought to his knowledge, to suspect that some of the men who were in the habit of frequenting this negro neighborhood may have heard of these threats and been connected with the whipping of Cody and his brother. The Codys, however, as well as their friends, decline all investigation, as it would show a very bad state of facts for them, and perhaps others of their *influential* citizens.

In relation to so much of the newspaper article hereto appended as related to certain outrages enumerated in the paper of the 13th ultimo, I respectfully beg to refer to the memorandum of Colonel Hull, hereto appended, in which he takes those enumerated outrages one by one, and explains them, and for which it will appear that each and all these outrages have been or are now being investigated by competent military courts, and some of them by the civil authorities as well. Of these facts the editor of this paper must have been fully advised, as Colonel Hull had communicated them to Jardye, the most prominent lawyer of Warrenton, and who owns the paper, or a large interest in it.

Under the above state of facts, I deemed it prudent to report to the commanding general the views of Colonel Hull before proceeding to make the personal investigation, lest it might embarrass that officer in his efforts to ferret out the transaction.

I respectfully beg to state, at the instance of Colonel Hull, that all the difficulties between the soldiers, or citizens and soldiers, which have been brought to the notice of the commanding officer, have been or are

now undergoing investigation, but that none of the very many difficulties occurring between citizens or negroes are brought to his notice, (except a few of them, incidentally,) as the loyal victims of these outrages would rather suffer the terrorism to which they are constantly subjected than invoke military aid, as their lives would, in all human probability, pay the forfeit.

Respectfully submitted.

J. T. MACKEY,
Captain United States Army.

Colonel J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General Department South.

Memoranda.

NOVEMBER 1, 1869.

Referring to that paragraph in the last copy of the Clipper, wherein the writer states that he "alluded briefly in the issue of the 13th to several outrages and acts of lawlessness by soldiers," and is prepared to furnish General Terry with facts, in case he should investigate, &c., I will remark that the editor seems to have forgotten the rather flattering and complimentary notice of the military, occurring in the same article wherein the said outrages are enumerated. It reads:

True, wherever these crimes and misdemeanors on the part of the soldiery are (*sic*) reported to camp, the offenders are punished, or turned over to the town commissioners to be dealt with.

The outrages enumerated in the paper of the 13th aver that "they have scoured our county at night, 'masked and disguised.'" This charge I never heard of before or even suspected; no complaint has ever reached the camp of such actions committed by any soldiers, and I very much doubt whether any soldier of this command has ever masked or disguised himself for any purpose whatever. That kind of work has thus far been done, and well done, by the citizens.

Robbery could have been the only object of soldiers, and no robbery has ever been reported to this camp. I don't doubt that masked and disguised men ride this and adjoining counties frequently, and it is very convenient, and quite in keeping with the spirit of the Ku-Klux Klan, to throw, if possible, a portion of the odium on the soldiery.

Again: "They have robbed and assailed colored men." In June last two soldiers were arrested, tried and acquitted before the civil courts, of an assault and attempt to rob; no other case of robbery and assault is known. "They have at night assaulted private property with stones and brickbats." A few nights after the arrival of this command, in May last, one Jones, a keeper of a rum store and bar, complained that the soldiers had thrown brickbats at his store, because he would not open or sell liquor to the soldiers. He was allowed, I remember, to go through the camp and pick out the assailants. I don't remember what was done in the matter by the then commanding officer, Major Van Voast. No similar assault has ever been reported or known to the officers.

Again: "They have insulted peaceable citizens upon the streets." No case is known, or ever been reported, and I am inclined to think that the soldiers have been the patient recipients of most of the insults offered in this place.

Again: "They have, without provocation, assaulted with clubs the youths of Warrenton, thereby causing the shedding of blood, and en-

dangering the lives of innocent citizens." The case referred to differs slightly in the facts; it was the soldiers' blood that was shed and whose life was endangered. The facts are, that three soldiers, two of them non-commissioned officers, got very drunk, almost helplessly drunk, and jumped into an empty wagon, driven by a colored man, to get a ride to the depot, on their way to camp; the appearance of the soldiers upon their arrival at the depot so exasperated a young sprig of chivalry, who claims to have had charge of said wagon and negro, that he incontinently assaulted the whole party of soldiers, who declined to enter into a free fight with him. It ended in the young man and a private (so drunk that he fell on his face out of the wagon, in attempting to get out) having a tussle, during which the soldier was stabbed repeatedly in the face and neck. He was sent to the hospital, and remained three days. Two citizens and one of the soldiers were tried before the commission for this affair, the two United States officers reduced to ranks by general court-martial, and the young citizen is now held to answer for assault with intent to maim or kill.

Again: "They have interfered with our labor." This charge, I suspect, refers to the sympathy, aid, or comfort that may have been given from time to time to that class of individuals which come to us with lacerated bodies to claim protection or ask redress for wrongs which have no parallel in history.

The writer is wrong in stating that the commandant "has placed rifles in the hands of the ignorant instead of reporting their grievances." It would have been nearer correct to state that the commandant has been of the opinion, for some time past, that it would be well to place rifles in the hands of the said ignorant, and also instruct them how to use them.

I predict that there will be but few of this ignorant class to operate upon, and in a very short period, unless it is allowed either to protect itself and its rights, or is protected by law.

The negroes are fast leaving the county, and most of them say they will leave when able to get away. There has been no charge of lawlessness, trespass, or misdemeanor made by a citizen against a soldier, that has not been promptly investigated, and the soldiers in every instance have been punished and reparation made, under the 32d article of war. It is well known to the citizens that this has been and now is the rule at this camp.

The Clipper is generally understood to be the organ of the K. K. K., the members of which body know exactly what credit is given its statements. To the respectable portion of the community the paper is unknown, unheeded.

Statement of Eli Barnes, (colored,) member of the General Assembly from Hancock County.

One week ago from last Wednesday night I was up to my house. I had been to a prayer meeting that was usually held on Wednesday evenings, and after coming home I went to bed. Just as the factory bell was striking one my wife woke me up and told me there was somebody moving around the house. I have generally been in the habit of having four or five young men stay with me, because the people threatened me so much. On this occasion there was but one young man with me. I listened and heard something moving about, some one slipping over my palings. I got up and poked my head out of the door. I heard them moving around smartly before I got to the door. They climbed

over my fence and crept into some high cotton that was planted close to my house. The young man went down the road about fifty yards from my house and saw two gangs of men; in one place there was about ten or fifteen, and in another place there was some eight or ten, standing right in the road. They said nothing and went back toward the town. I thought it best to go away from there. I left the next night and walked to Milledgeville, a distance of twenty-three miles. From Milledgeville I took the cars to Macon, remained there over night, and came to Atlanta the next day. I am a married man with a family. I have some property in Hancock County, which I suppose will be destroyed, as there is nobody there but my wife to take care of it. I cannot tell who they were that came around my house. They were dressed like Ku-Klux. They had on long garments with something on them that looked like buttons; I never saw such a thing in my life; I was very much frightened. I have no idea who those men were. They took a man named Oxford out of jail on Tuesday night; it was during the time of court; there was a trial on Monday, and the next day his trial was to come off; they took him out of jail; the jail was guarded, but the Ku-Klux went right up before the sheriff's door and demanded the keys from him, and then went on down to the jail and took him out.

Question. In the second week of the October term of the court at Sparta, these people came there and demanded and obtained the keys of the jail, and released this man Oxford and let him run away?—Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there anything done about it?—A. I do not know whether there was anything done or not; I only know that they were rejoicing over it all the next day in the street.

They take up colored people down there for almost nothing and put them in jail. I know I cannot stay there without some sort of protection. Whenever a colored man acquires property and becomes in a measure independent, they take it from him, and by leaving him nothing to live upon try to drive him away from the place.

ELI BARNES.

GEORGIA, *Fulton County*:

Personally came before me Eli Barnes, who, being sworn, says the facts contained in the above and foregoing statement are true.

ELI BARNES.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, November 20, 1869.

[SEAL.]

H. J. G. WILLIAMS,

Notary Public Fulton County.

[Indorsed.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Atlanta, Georgia, November 20, 1869.

I, R. Paul Lester, secretary executive department, do hereby certify that the foregoing and within is a true and correct copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the executive department at the capitol in Atlanta, the day and year above written.

[SEAL.]

R. PAUL LESTER,
Secretary Executive Department.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded to the general commanding, with the remark that Eli Barnes is a reliable man and one of the expelled members of the legislature, and with the request that a small number of troops be stationed at Sparta, Hancock County, for the protection of the Union men and colored men.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor.

GREENSBORO, GEORGIA, *November 6, 1869.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of October 23d, 1869, Toney Woodward and his wife (colored) came to me and reported facts as set forth in his affidavit hereto appended. He said he would like to have the affair peaceably settled; that, as soon as he had got his crop off, he had made arrangements to move with his family to Griffin, Georgia, and live on the plantation of his former master, and did not want to do anything that would prevent his carrying out those arrangements as soon as possible; but his wife was quite determined to prosecute John Hailes before the civil law. I told them what course to take if they were going to prosecute. They soon returned and informed me that Mr. Reed Hailes, father of John, and sheriff of the county, had persuaded them to arrange the affair among themselves, which they had agreed to do. The next morning, October 24, Toney Woodward again came to me and said that he and John Hailes had had further trouble that morning, and said he could not go on with the crop unless John Hailes would leave him and his family alone. I went up town with him and saw Sheriff Hailes, and told him there had been threats of violence made by his son, and that unless the affair could be settled, and an assurance made that there would be no more violence used toward Woodward and his family, I should have to take such measures as would prevent violence, if the civil law failed to do so. Hailes informed me that his son was quick-tempered; that Woodward was a good man, but that his wife was a bad woman, and made a good deal of trouble; but that he would settle it, and assured Woodward that if he would go to work that he would see there was no more trouble, and that he (Hailes) would hold himself responsible for any damage done by his son; which was satisfactory to Woodward, and they have had no further trouble. All of which I have the honor to submit, hoping that my action in the matter will meet with your approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. HOYT,
Second Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry.

Brevet Major JACOB KLINE,
Captain 18th Infantry, Commanding Post at Union Point, Ga.

STATE OF GEORGIA, *County of Greene, ss:*

Personally appeared before Lieutenant George S. Hoyt, Eighteenth Infantry, Toney Woodward, (colored,) who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he and his family have been living in a house belonging to Reed Hailes, and cultivating a part of his plantation, since Decem-

ber, 1868; that John Hailes also lives on and cultivates a part of said plantation; that in August, 1869, his wife, Chelsea Woodward, and another woman were talking about their own children, when John Hailes came along and told them to stop talking, and because they did not stop, he (John Hailes) picked up a large club and struck her (Chelsea Woodward) two hard blows with said club, and said he would kill her sure, if he had to do it underhanded; that he wasn't going to be run over by any free niggers; that on the morning of October 23, 1869, I sent my little boy after a pitcher to get some milk, and in rinsing it out some few drops of water flew on John Hailes's little girl, when he (Hailes) made his girl go into my house and strike my boy with a rock, when my wife says, "Don't come in here to fight," when Hailes came in and knocked my boy down, and said he sent her in, and that we had nothing to say to her; when he, Hailes, picked up a shovel and said to my wife he would kill her if she did not hush her mouth; that after he went out he picked up an ax and went toward the door, and said he was going to kill my wife, when I took the ax out of his hands; when he went and picked up another ax and tried to get into the house; when his wife and others came and stopped him, and before he went off he said, I will kill her (meaning my wife) yet.

TONEY ^{his} + WOODWARD.
mark.

Witness:

GEORGE H. SIMPSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of October, 1869.

GEO. S. HOYT,

Second Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry.

[Indorsement:]

HEADQUARTERS UNION POINT, GEORGIA,

November 9, 1869.

Respectfully forwarded to the headquarters Department of the South, for the information of the commanding general.

JACOB KLINE,

Captain Eighteenth Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A.

GREENSBORO, GEORGIA, *November 7, 1869.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that Crawford Ellington (colored) came to camp this morning and handed me the inclosed letter, purporting to be from the Ku-Klux, and stated the facts as contained in his affidavit, (hereto appended.) He seemed to tell a correct and true story, and said he had been intending to move to Wilkes County as soon as he could get his crop off; and by repeated questions I could learn of no offense committed by him, and was unable to learn of any facts that should make them desire to drive him away.

I informed him that I could give him no immediate protection, but advised him to go back and finish up his crop as soon as he could, and to give them to understand that he was going away as soon as he could get through with it—to keep a good lookout for himself nights, and to come and see me again next Tuesday (the 9th) when, perhaps, I might be able to give him further advice and information; he stated that he went to see Dr. Grissum, to make known to him the true facts about the

cows, but that they told him the doctor was sick and could not see him; I advised him to go again and see him if possible, and that it might save him further trouble.

This letter may have been a mere school-boy trick, and Ellington may not have reported, truthfully, all the facts in the case; but from condition of affairs in this vicinity I thought my duty to report it to you, and inclose the letter, whereabouts of which I assured him would not be known by any one that would injure him.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE S. HOYT,

Lieutenant Eighteenth United States Infantry.

Brevet Major JACOB KLINE,

Captain Eighteenth United States Infantry,

Commanding Post at Union Point, Georgia.

K K
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1869 O—20

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No. 5.]

In council assembled.

TO CRAWFORD ELLINGTON:

As you have become a nuisance to the neighborhood in which you live, we give you the space of two weeks to leave it from this date. *Herein fail not.* You know the reasons. It is not our place to parley but act.

OCT. 25 1869.

By order of the Ku-Klux Klan:

ψ . . .

φ . . .

STATE OF GEORGIA, *County of Greene:*

Personally appeared before me, George S. Hoyt, lieutenant Eighteenth United States Infantry, one Crawford Ellington, (colored,) who, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is cultivating land on shares on the plantation of Mr. Sim Ellington, about seven miles northwest of Greensboro, Georgia; that on the evening of November 6 he was handed the inclosed letter by Mr. Samuel Nickerson, who said that Bill Wilson gave the letter to him, and Bill Wilson told deponent that his father-in-law, James Lankford, gave it to him and said that he (Lankford) got it at the post office at Greensboro, Georgia, on the evening of November 5, 1869; that he asked Mr. Nickerson to open the letter and read it to him, which he did, and Mr. Nickerson said that he was surprised that I should get such a letter, and asked what I had done, and I told him nothing but drive Dr. Grissum's cows out of my cotton, and he said that was no more than anyone would do; that he had told Dr. Grissum that his cows were getting into his (Ellington's) cotton field, and the doctor said he would take care of them, but neglected to do so, and he (Ellington) turned the cows out several times; that his sister, who lives with Dr. Grissum, told him that George (a colored man that lives on the plantation) had told the doctor that he (Ellington) had said that he was going to kill the cows if they did not keep them out, but that he had seen George and he denied that he (Ellington) had ever told him that he was going to kill the cows; that he had never had any trouble with

anyone in the neighborhood, and had never had any trouble with a white man since he was free; that he had heard that the white men in the neighborhood had said that he (Ellington) should not live on that plantation another year, but does not know of any particular one that said it; that Sim Ellington, who owns the plantation, lives in Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, and had written to him (Ellington) to send the crop to him and he would send him the money for his share; that he has nothing to do with any one in the neighborhood about the crop, and is accountable to Mr. Sim Ellington only.

CRAWFORD ^{his} × ELLINGTON.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of November, 1869.

GEO. S. HOYT,
Lieutenant Eighteenth United States Infantry.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP AT UNION POINT, GA.,
November 9, 1869.

Respectfully forwarded to the assistant adjutant general, headquarters Department of the South, Atlanta, Georgia, for information of the general commanding department.

JACOB KLINE,
Capt. Eighteenth Inf., Brevet Major U. S. A., Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP AT UNION POINT, GEORGIA,
November 8, 1869.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by a detachment of this command on the night of the 6th and 7th of November, 1869. At about 9 o'clock p. m. on the night of the 6th instant, a colored man from Mr. Newson, ordinary of the county of Greene, residing about two miles up the Athens branch of the Georgia railroad, handed me a letter, (copy annexed, marked A,) upon which I issued Special Orders No. 11, (herewith annexed, marked B.) I selected a reliable non-commissioned officer and placed him, in compliance with the above-mentioned special orders, in charge, and proceeded in person with said party to examine into the "evidence," which was satisfactory to Mr. Newson, and which led him to believe that danger was threatened his premises and person.

It seems that Mr. Newson, in his official capacity, has, from the active part taken by him in ferreting out guilty parties in the Ku-Klux raid some two months ago, incurred the hatred of the Nunn family, and one of whom I aided the sheriff of Morgan County in arresting. This man, (on Saturday,) having been tried and found guilty, was sentenced to a term of five years in the penitentiary, passed through this place in the charge of a civil officer, *en route* to Milledgeville, Georgia. Mr. Newson believes that Lucas Nunn attempted to waylay and assassinate him on the night—Tuesday, November 2—when he returned from Madison, the county seat of ——— County, and the day on which the younger Nunn was being tried. This belief of Mr. Newson has its origin in the fact that a party or parties unknown, on the night in question, proceeded to a point upon his own plantation, and which he (Mr. Newson) had to pass, the foot-tracks of which he measured and which, after subsequent

comparison, he became satisfied were those of Lucas Nunn. He has since that date found other foot-tracks that perfectly agree with those already measured.

Upon hearing all the facts as cited above, I explained to Mr. Newson that thus far the only evidence in his possession, and which was such as to satisfy him of the intended assassination of himself or injury to his property, was purely circumstantial, and that I very much doubted whether the evidence was sufficient to sustain even a civil action of trespass against the party, much less a criminal action, which would deprive said party of his liberty, and that he could hardly find a justice of the peace who would do more than bind the said Nunn over to "keep the peace;" and I advised him, if he verily believed that danger threatened him, he should have said Nunn bound over in a sum sufficient that would in future, so far as he was concerned, guarantee to him perfect safety. To this Mr. Nunn objected. I then tried to explain to him my position as a military officer and that of the men under my command; that I had, as such, no authority to arrest any party unless I was perfectly satisfied that a breach of the peace was threatened, or that, by doing so, I might prevent an attempt at felony. Mr. Newson said that he had been informed by his excellency the governor of the State that I had been ordered there for the purpose of protection to private parties. To this end he desired that guards be stationed in his house, lot, and around his house, which I refused to do, as I did not believe that any occasion existed for an outer guard, and that, if any disguised party did come to his house, I wanted to arrest them in the commission of some open violation of the law and which would insure their conviction before a court of justice, cutting off all resort to proving an alibi, a favorite mode of defense in cases of this sort. After considerable discussion this seemed to be satisfactory to Mr. Newson, and he kindly furnished the guard with comfortable quarters. I returned to camp. Nothing occurred during the time the detachment was there.

I have been thus explicit because I feel that the differences of opinion expressed as to what Mr. Newson had been informed were my duties and from what I believe them to be, under the orders that stationed me at this post, and, furthermore, that in this matter I am liable to be misrepresented. If I am wrong I respectfully request further instructions, so that I may not again run counter to those issued by the governor of the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB KLINE,

Bvt. Maj. U. S. A., Capt. Eighteenth Inf., Commanding.

Brevet Colonel J. H. TAYLOR,

*Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the South,
Atlanta, Georgia.*

A.

AT HOME, NEAR UNION POINT,

Saturday Night, November 6, 1869.

MAJOR: Late this afternoon I have obtained evidence sufficient to satisfy me as to who was one of the party that waylaid me on Tuesday night; and, knowing that this party believes I am on his track, I have to ask troops to protect me and my premises till an investigation can be had on Monday next by the civil authorities. I will remain up till

the troops arrive and post them. I am afraid that this party, knowing that I suspect him, will get his klan and do either my person or property injury. I will do all in my power to make the soldiers comfortable to-night, and will come to see you early in the morning and bring my witness with me.

Very respectfully,

D. A. NEWSON.

Major JACOB KLINE,
Commanding Post, Union Point.

P. S.—It is the party I told you I suspected.

D. A. N.

B.

[Special Orders No. 11.]

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP AT UNION POINT, GEORGIA,
November 6, 1869.

Mr. D. A. Newson, ordinary of Greene County, Georgia, having, under date of November 6, 1869, stated to the commanding officer that he fears injury to his person or property from certain parties, and having asked a detail of troops, as guard to protect himself and premises until an investigation can be had on Monday next by the civil authorities, the commanding officer Company E, Eighteenth Infantry, will, for this purpose, detail a reliable non-commissioned officer and three privates of his company, the non-commissioned officer reporting at these headquarters for instructions.

JACOB KLINE,
Capt. Eighteenth Inf., Bvt. Maj. U. S. A., Commanding Post.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, *November 9, 1869.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, obedient to instructions indorsed on my previous report of outrages at Warrenton, Ga., I returned to Warrenton on the 5th instant, and, in company with First Lieutenant Geo. J. Madden, adjutant of the post, called upon Mr. McGregor, editor of the Clipper, and, having been introduced by Lieutenant Madden, I informed him that I had called upon him for the facts, dates, and witnesses in the several cases to which he alluded in his paper of the 13th ultimo, and which data he volunteered to furnish to the commanding general in his paper of October 20, 1869.

He stated, in reply, that he could not furnish this evidence, that it would be improper to do so, but that if proceedings were instituted he would be prepared, when called upon in court, to furnish all he had agreed to do. I then informed him that no complaints had been made in proper form but what had already undergone judicial investigation, and that to prosecute anybody further or investigate any transaction, it was necessary that the charges or complaints be submitted in some substantial form, or if this was not done the commanding general would then require the necessary data upon which he could take action in the premises. McGregor then requested me to give him until the next day (Saturday) at 4 o'clock p. m. to prepare it, at which time I agreed to

call upon him for such statement as he had to make. At the appointed time, in company with Lieutenant Madden, I again called upon the editor, but as he said he had not had time during the day I again gave him until the next day (Sunday) at the same hour. Precisely at the appointed hour I again called at his office and found it locked up, and failing to find him at his hotel I left my card for him, saying I would like to see him at 6.30 o'clock that day, as I would be compelled to return on Monday; and at 6.30 o'clock, in company with Lieutenant Madden, I met him at his office, when he furnished me the statement, without names or dates, hereto appended, declining, as appears in his letter, furnishing any particulars.

I very respectfully append hereto, also, synopsis handed me by Lieutenant Madden, (adjutant of the post since it was occupied by that detachment,) who is conversant with the facts, except as to those which, never having been heard of by any of the officers of the post, and none of the facts, dates, or names will be given, I am led to imagine are without foundation in fact. I respectfully beg to state that, as to the men traveling through the country at night-time disguised, &c., I imagine is not the case, unless it be very rarely indeed. Check-roll calls have been frequently ordered and absentees arraigned and tried, and as no names, dates, or descriptions are given or known, nor any complaints made of outrages committed by soldiers when so absent, except as accounted for by Colonel H. and Lieutenant Madden, there is no reasonable ground for arguing that these offenses, if committed at all, were committed by soldiers of the garrison, but rather that these prowling parties of desperadoes are the same Ku-Klux demonstrations of which all the loyal people so justly complain, and to shift the responsibility of their cowardly acts they wore, in whole or in part, the federal uniform; and some of these men so disguised may have assaulted Ed. Cody. The paragraph charging that Colonel Hall had furnished twenty-six muskets to the "natives" of a pattern with which he has never been supplied, and which he could in no way obtain except by purchase out of his private funds, is too silly to need further contradiction than that Colonel Hall himself pronounced it wholly false.

I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of the Georgia Clipper in which these articles occur. The passages underscored were marked by the editor; the other reference marks were made by myself.

Very respectfully submitted.

J. T. MACKEY,
Captain United States Army.

Colonel J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General Department of the South.

WARRENTON, GEORGIA, November 8, 1869.

CAPTAIN: I herewith inclose facts alluded to in editorial column of Georgia Clipper of October 13, and one or two which have occurred since. I have, up to date, been disappointed in securing data regarding the charge of men leaving camp at night in disguise and scouring the country; will endeavor to forward during the week. I have omitted dates and names in cases reported, but will furnish them when called on by a court.

Very respectfully, &c.,

CHARLES E. MCGREGOR.

CAPTAIN: On the night of — a party of United States soldiers assaulted the house occupied by Mr. — with stone and brickbats, thereby endangering the lives of the inmates.

On the — night of — a party of United States soldiers assaulted, on the streets of Warrenton, Mr. —. This case was reported to commandant, and the assaulting parties identified and turned over to the town authorities, dealt with according to law, and returned to their command. These same men, or other United States soldiers, visited Warrenton a few nights following in search of the party who had prosecuted them, with the avowed intention of beating him, and violently assaulted two citizens, each of whom was supposed by these soldiers to be the party who had prosecuted them. This citizen, fearful longer to remain in Warrenton, has since moved away.

On the — day of — Mr. — was insulted in his store by a United States soldier, and afterward forced to leave the pavement to avoid an assault.

On the — night of — a party of United States soldiers, or men in United States uniforms, assaulted and severely beat with a murderous weapon Mrs. —, from the effects of which she was for weeks confined to her bed.

On the — day of — a party of United States soldiers took forcible possession of a wagon and team belonging to a private citizen, and when requested to desist and return it by the owner's agent, assaulted and attempted to strike with a club said agent, causing the shedding of blood, and when called upon to surrender by the sheriff, resisted said officer.

On the — day of — a United States soldier (in charge of government property) assaulted the family of Mr. — in his absence, and demanded admittance to the house. On the — night of — a party of United States soldiers visited the house of Mr. — and demanded him to surrender; disarmed and attempted his life by firing upon his person, inflicting thereon one or more gun-shot wounds.

On the — night of —, Colonel Hall asserted that he had placed in the hands of a citizen a number of Winchester rifles, to be placed in the hands of his laborers.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES E. MCGREGOR.

Capt. J. T. MACKEY,

Ass't Judge Advocate, Atlanta, Ga.

CASE No. 1.—The afternoon the troops arrived here, (May 13, 1869,) some of the men of the command visited the whisky shop kept by a man called General Jones. He, it appears by his report, had refused to furnish or sell them whisky. He came to camp next morning and reported the affair to Major Van Voast, but said there was but one brickbat thrown—it did not break anything. He said he could identify the man. The command were *all* paraded; he failed to recognize any one. No further action was taken by the commanding officer.

CASE No. 2.—This case, a couple of the men of the command were charged with stopping on the street a negro and taking seventy-five cents from him. They were both tried by the civil authorities, and acquitted. They were also tried by a court-martial. Their names are Privates Brady and Kavanaugh, Company G.

CASE No. 3.—Never reported to the commanding officer; this is the first heard of it.

CASE No. 4, ditto No. 3.

CASE No. 5, ditto Nos. 3 and 4.

CASE No. 6.—The men implicated in this affair were arrested by the civil authorities and fined, afterward tried by garrison court-martial. (One of the men implicated, who was severely stabbed, was brought to camp and remained in hospital for some time. He has not been tried by the civil authorities.) The men did not take forcible possession of the wagon, but had the consent of the driver to get in and ride toward camp. They did not assault the "agent," but on the contrary he insisted upon and commenced the fight. He stabbed one of the men three or four times about the face and neck. None of the soldiers struck him with a club, but one of them, the cut man, struck him with a small stick he had in his hand, and not till after he had cut him; and these facts came out in the trial before the civil authorities. The sheriff was no further resisted than one of the men laying his hand upon the sheriff's arm, saying he could take care of the man, and would take him up to camp. No violence of any kind was offered to the sheriff.

CASE No. 7.—The man who was implicated has been tried by court-martial. See proceedings of garrison court-martial, now in session at this post, in case of Private Schulz, Company G. Proceedings in his case have been forwarded to department headquarters.

CASE No. 8.—In the Cody case nothing is known of this matter except through the columns of the Clipper. Cody could have been but little injured, as he has been seen in the town for several days past.

Cases Nos. 1 and 2 occurred while Major Van Voast was in command. Cases 3, 4, and 5, know nothing about. Cases 6, 7, and 8, while Colonel Hall has been in command.

G. J. MADDEN,

First Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry, Post Adjutant.

CAMP AT WARRENTON, GA., November 7, 1869.

WARRENTON, GEORGIA, November 13, 1869.

CAPTAIN: From the portions of your report which I have seen published, I see that the statements furnished you were not sufficient for General Terry to take further action, and as I do not wish to jeopardize the lives of parties interested by furnishing their names I can do nothing further unless in court. Therefore, I deem it unnecessary to furnish particulars promised regarding men leaving camp in disguise, &c. I would like to see your report entire; can you furnish me a copy?

Very respectfully,

CHAS. E. MCGREGOR.

Captain G. T. MACKEY,

Assistant Judge Advocate, Atlanta, Ga.

MACON, GEORGIA, November 17, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that Assistant Assessor James B. Wilson, third collection district, State of Georgia, has been compelled, by recent attacks upon his office, to apply to this office for troops to protect him in the enforcement of the revenue laws

in his district, composed of Taliaferro and Wilkes Counties. I inclose herewith a copy of the letter received from Assessor Belcher, third Georgia district, in relation to the facts. I would, therefore, respectfully request that a sufficient force be sent at once to render the above assistance and protection.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

W. KRYZANOWSKI,
Supervisor Internal Revenue.

General A. H. TERRY,
United States Army.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, November 15, 1869.

SIR: I have to report that Mr. James B. Wilson, assistant assessor of the tenth division of this district, (Taliaferro and Wilkes Counties,) has just arrived at this place from Washington, Wilkes County, under the following circumstances: His office was broken into last night, (14th,) his books and papers destroyed or stolen, and a note, the following of which is a copy, left on his desk:

"NIGGER SUB," BLOODY MOORE.

SIR: Your visit to this place must end. Your welcome has expired. A few days will be allowed you to depart, never to return. Take due notice and govern yourself according.

K
"You Know Who."
K

E. BELCHOR, *Assessor.*

W. KRYZANOWSKI, *Supervisor.*

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, Georgia, February 13, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith the record of the proceedings of a board of officers convened by virtue of General Orders No. 3, current series, from these headquarters, with reports, &c., pertaining thereto.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General,

In the absence and by direction of the Bvt. Major General Com'g.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
February 17, 1870.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

Proceedings of a board of officers which convened by virtue of the following order :

[General Orders No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, Georgia, January 13, 1870.

* In pursuance of instructions received from the headquarters of the army, a board is hereby appointed to inquire into the eligibility of W. T. Winn, of Cobb County, John J. Collier, of Dooly County, A. W. Holcombe, of Milton County, W. J. Anderson, of Houston County, B. B. Hinton, of Marion County, and C. J. Wellborn, of Union County, to seats in the legislature of Georgia under the reconstruction acts.

The board will meet and organize at once, and will have power to administer oaths and send for persons and papers. They will permit the persons whose eligibility is in question to appear before them either in person or by attorney, and will also permit the appearance before them of persons who deny the eligibility of said W. T. Winn, J. J. Collier, A. W. Holcombe, W. J. Anderson, B. B. Hinton, and C. J. Wellborn.

The board will keep a complete and accurate record of the proceedings, and of all testimony which may be given before them, and will transmit the same to these headquarters with its report.

Detail for the board.—Brevet Major General T. H. Ruger, United States Army; Brevet Brigadier General T. J. Haines, United States Army; Major Henry Goodfellow, judge advocate, United States Army.

By order of Brevet Major General Terry :

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

R. P. HUGHES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The board directed the recorder to give notice to the provisional governor of the State of Georgia, the president of the senate, and the parties named in the order, that the board would assemble and proceed to business to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock a. m.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, *January 14, 1870—11 o'clock a. m.*

The board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Brevet Major General T. H. Ruger, United States Army; Brevet Brigadier General T. J. Haines, United States Army; Major Henry Goodfellow, judge advocate, United States Army.

The board authorized the employment of two phonographers at the usual rate of compensation, and Henry C. Cerson was accordingly sworn to truly record and report, as phonographer, the proceedings.

H. P. Farrow, attorney general of the State of Georgia, announced that he was present to contest the eligibility of the respondents, and presented a communication, which was read by the recorder, and ordered by the board to be attached to the record and marked A.

The recorder having inquired if the parties named in the order were present, the following named appeared in person: Messrs. W. T. Winn, A. W. Holcombe, W. J. Anderson, B. B. Hinton, and C. J. Wellborn.

The board then inquired if the respondents desired to be represented by counsel.

Messrs. Winn, Holcombe, Anderson, Hinton, and Wellborn, signified their wish that John Collier, Richard H. Clark, and George N. Lester, esquires, should act as counsel, and they were accordingly admitted as counsel.

A communication from Provisional Governor Rufus B. Bullock to Brevet Major General A. H. Terry, being a statement of the grounds of alleged ineligibility of respondents, was read by the recorder, and ordered by the board to be attached to the record and marked B.

The board inquired of the attorney general if he was ready to proceed with the prosecution, to which the attorney general replied that he would require time and orders to produce papers and persons, some of which would have to be brought from a distance.

The board informed him that the necessary authority would be granted upon application to the board, or, during its adjournments, to the recorder, and inquired when he would be able to proceed in any of the cases.

The attorney general stated that the testimony in the case of Mr. Winn was the most accessible, being within twenty miles of this place, and that the prosecution would probably be ready to proceed to-morrow.

The counsel for the respondents here suggested that if the attorney general would state what he desired to prove in each case, time might be saved by the respondents admitting all facts of which they had any knowledge.

The attorney general stated that if the board would adjourn until to-morrow, he would confer with the counsel and endeavor to agree upon a statement of facts, while in the meantime testimony would be sent for.

The board thereupon adjourned to meet to-morrow morning, January 15, at 10 o'clock, at room 24, in the capitol building.

CAPITOL BUILDING,
Atlanta, Georgia, January 15, 1870—10 o'clock, a. m.

The board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Same members of the board as yesterday; counsel for the respondents, all the respondents except W. J. Anderson, and counsel for the prosecution.

The recorder presented to the board the following order:

[Special Order No. 1.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, Georgia, January 14, 1870.

1. The Board convened by General Orders No. 3, current series, from these headquarters, for the purpose of inquiring into the eligibility of certain persons to seats in the legislature of Georgia will omit in its investigation the case of the Hon. John J. Collier, of Dooley County.

By order of Brevet Major General Terry.

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

R. P. HUGHES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The counsel for the prosecution said that a statement of facts in the case of Hon. B. B. Hinton had been agreed upon with the exception of a single paragraph, and that if an opportunity were now given by the board to consult with counsel upon the opposite side, he believed the difficulty could be removed.

The board thereupon took a recess of twenty minutes.

At the end of that time the board again convened and counsel for the prosecution stated that they could not agree upon a statement of facts, and that it would be necessary to proceed to a full investigation of the case.

Counsel for the respondent requested that the board order that the charges preferred be made more specific, by stating what particular office each respondent held, and in what manner he thereafter participated in the rebellion.

Counsel upon both sides were heard upon the question. The board then retired, and after deliberation the following order was read by the recorder:

Ordered by the board, That the attorney general shall, at the earliest practicable period, announce to the board, for the information of the respondents, and to facilitate the business of the board, what he proposes to prove in contesting the eligibility of the respondents, and especially what office it is alleged that each respondent held, and by what act or acts he thereafter participated in rebellion. It is, however, to be understood by all parties, that after the investigation shall have been exhausted upon the allegations thus presented, the prosecution is not necessarily to be concluded from introducing newly discovered facts bearing upon the general question before the board.

Counsel for the prosecution then inquired of the board if he would be permitted to place upon the stand each respondent as a witness in his own case.

Counsel upon both sides were heard upon the question. The board then retired, and, after deliberation, announced as its decision that neither of the respondents would be required to testify against his will. Hon. B. B. Hinton then stated to the board that he was ready to go upon the stand and make a statement of facts in regard to his own case.

Counsel for the prosecution stated that he had not yet prepared specifications against Mr. Hinton, but would do so at once.

After a short delay, counsel for the prosecution presented and read the following:

Specifications in the case of Hon. B. B. Hinton.

It is stated, 1st. That he was justice of the inferior court of Marion County, Georgia, commissioned January 10, A. D. 1861, and held the office and exercised its functions until 21st of January, 1865, which said office was an office for the administration of general laws and of justice in the State of Georgia, and, after being so commissioned, engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, and gave aid and comfort to its enemies, and rendered, without the presence of direct physical force, support and aid to insurrection and rebellion against the United States, and held office under,

and gave support to, a government organized and acting in hostility to the United States, and levying war against the United States, in that he held and exercised the functions of the office of justice of the inferior court of Marion County from the first of May, A. D. 1861, afterward through several years until the 1st day of January, A. D. 1865.

HENRY P. FARROW,
Attorney General.

Counsel for the respondents then presented and read a plea against the jurisdiction of the board, which was ordered to be attached to the record, and marked C.

B. B. HINTON was then sworn by the judge advocate, and made the following statement:

I was elected some time in the early part of January, 1861, either upon the first Monday or Wednesday, I don't remember which; it was an election for county officers, and I was elected one of the justices of the inferior court for the county of Marion, in this State. By reference to the records in the secretary of state's office, I find that there was issued at the executive department at Milledgeville, by Joseph E. Brown, who was then the governor of the State of Georgia, a commission, thereby authorizing me to perform the functions of that office. My place of destination was about one hundred or one hundred and fifty miles from Milledgeville. Before the commission reached my destination, or before my attention at least was called to it by the clerk of the inferior court, the State of Georgia had passed the ordinance of secession, which, I believe, if my mind serves me right, took place on the 19th day of January, 1861. The court elected, composed of myself and others, were called upon to take the oath of office, which oath of office was sent out by the governor, in connection with the commission.

The State of Georgia having seceded before our attention was called to the fact that our commissions had arrived, we refused to take the oath of office. I think that those who took the oath of office at that time, and previous to that time, swore to support the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of Georgia. Having learned that the ordinance of secession had passed, we refused to be qualified, whereupon a correspondence was had with Governor Brown upon the subject, as to what should be done. The clerk of the court did not feel at liberty to strike out the words "Constitution of the United States," and we wrote to Governor Brown upon the subject.

Governor Brown wrote back instructing the clerk of the court to strike out the words, "Constitution of the United States" from the oath, and I took the oath simply to support the constitution of the State of Georgia. I think, I am not precise as to date, I think, however, that it was between the 27th day of January and the first day of February; perhaps, if any variation, a little later; from that time during a period of years I continued to perform the functions of the office. Afterward, after the war had ceased and reconstruction had commenced, the board of registration came to my town for the purpose of registering those who were entitled under the laws of Congress to register. I presented myself as one duly qualified to register, being conscientious on the subject then, as I hope I am to-day and always have been. I made known these facts to the board, that I had been elected before the ordinance of secession was passed, but that I had not taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States; that I had refused to take that oath because the ordinance of secession had been passed before my commission reached me. They decided that I was ineligible, and refused to register me.

I then wrote to General Pope, who was commanding this district, but upon reflection (knowing that General Pope knew nothing about me) I wrote a statement of the facts to Governor Brown, with whom I was personally acquainted, and asked him to see General Pope in my behalf. A few days afterward, as soon as I suppose a letter could reach my town from there, I received a communication from Governor Brown, stating that he had seen General Pope and that the matter of my eligibility had been sent to Colonel Hulbert, (who was then chief register of the State,) and that Colonel Hulbert would give it his attention. In a few days thereafter I received a communication signed by Colonel Hulbert, stating that he had investigated the question of my eligibility, and that he was clearly of the opinion that I was entitled to register, and that he had so directed the board of registration.

Shortly afterward a member of the board came to me and notified me that the board had received a communication of that sort from Colonel Hulbert, and I registered.

In regard to my participation in the rebellion I make no defense. I say that that is true. I did participate in the rebellion.

I know now of but one other fact which perhaps I ought to state in justice to myself, and that is a short conversation which took place between myself and Colonel Farrow on the 10th day of this month, while the organization of senate was in progress. In view of the fact that Colonel Farrow was attorney general of the State I submitted to him the facts that I have stated here under oath. I said to him that there was only one question in my mind that created any doubt as to the propriety of my taking the oath, and I called his attention to it by reference to his published opinion indorsed by Major

General Terry. He states : "If he held no office of any kind either State or national before the rebellion, he can legally take the oath, no matter what may have been his conduct during the rebellion." I said to him that the question in my mind was as to what time the rebellion began. If the act of secession was the beginning, then I was clearly eligible to hold any office. If, however, the rebellion began at a later date, it is possible I could not take it. I remarked to him that I would not have my character even tainted with suspicion. I said to him that he was the attorney general and that his opinion was law, and asked him if I could take this oath. Colonel Farrow did not say that I was eligible, and I should like to repeat what he did say. Am I at liberty to state these things?

Colonel FARROW. You are at liberty to state them; but you will please bear in mind that I particularly decline passing upon your eligibility or giving the date to the rebellion.

WITNESS. My object (as the court will have perceived by the testimony) in this conversation with Colonel Farrow, was to ascertain from him what he considered to be the date of the rebellion. He refused to give any opinion upon that subject, and said it was an unsettled question; but that if I was on trial for perjury and he was a jurymen, he would sit ten years under the circumstances that I had stated to him, before he would bring in a verdict of perjury against me. I believe I have stated all the facts in the case.

Colonel FARROW. I will state to the court in reference to the conversation between you and myself that I understood at the time the conversation took place with me, that the great question upon your mind was that of prosecution for perjury, and that you seemed to be apprehensive that you might be unjustly and maliciously prosecuted for perjury, and that I was inquired of more particularly upon that subject, when I stated to you that I could not under the circumstances of your case, if I were on the jury, bring in a verdict of guilty against you under an indictment for perjury; that was, as I understood it, the principal inquiry which you presented to me, and I believe I refused passing upon the question of your eligibility or as to the time when the rebellion commenced.

WITNESS. Yes, sir; as I stated, Colonel Farrow did refuse to state his opinion as to the time the rebellion began, or as to whether I was eligible or not.

By Colonel FARROW :

Question. I understand you to say, upon the subject of giving aid and comfort to the rebellion, that you make no kind of denial of that fact—you admit it all along?—Answer. Yes, sir.

By Mr. LESTER :

Q. You said that the State had seceded before you were qualified or entered upon the duties of the office of justice of the inferior court?—A. I do, sir.

Q. You never held any office before the date of secession?—A. I did not, sir.

Q. The ordinance of secession was passed before you were qualified or exercised the duties of any civil office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was understood by every one that the State had severed her connection with the Union?—A. Yes, sir; the ordinance of secession had been passed.

Q. Did not the same convention that passed the ordinance of secession also elect persons to the provisional confederate congress at Montgomery?—A. Well, sir, I was familiar with the politics of the country at that time, but do not recollect now.

Q. You do not recollect about the end of January, that it elected delegates to the provisional congress that met in Montgomery, the congress of the Southern States?—A. Well, sir, if I were to give my opinion I should say they did, but I cannot state positively.

Q. You are not positive about dates?—A. No, sir.

In reply to an inquiry by the counsel the board stated that facts which were matters of record need not be proved orally, but that the counsel could furnish a memorandum agreements of such facts to be attached to the record.

Counsel for the prosecution then announced that they were not ready to go on with another case at present, and the board thereupon adjourned until 3 o'clock p. m.

JANUARY 15, 1870—3 o'clock p. m.

The board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, all the members.

Counsel for the prosecution read the following:

Charges and specifications in the case of W. T. Winn, of Cobb County.

CHARGES.

1st. That the said W. T. Winn held a civil office for the administration of a general law and of justice, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

SPECIFICATIONS

1st. That the said Winn did hold the office of notary public in the county of Cobb, and State of Georgia, in the year 1844, and in the year 1848, and in the year 1850, and at other times, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

2d. That the said Winn did hold the office of mayor of the city of Marietta, in the county of Cobb, and State of Georgia, in the year 1854, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

3d. That, after holding certain offices for the administration of general laws and of justice, the said Winn did give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States in that he held the office of mayor of the city of Marietta, in the State of Georgia, in the year 1863, and again in the first four months of the year 1865.

4th. That after holding the offices as aforesaid he furnished beef to troops in the rebel army and at the post of Marietta, Georgia.

HENRY P. FARROW,
Attorney General.

Counsel for the respondents stated that the plea of jurisdiction, read in the case of Mr. Hinton, applies equally to this respondent.

He then read admissions to the above specifications as follows:

Of the specifications against William T. Winn, we admit the following, that is to say: That said Winn held the office of notary public in the county of Cobb, and State of Georgia, in the years 1844, 1848, and 1850; that said Winn held the office of mayor of the city of Marietta, in the county of Cobb, and State of Georgia, in the years 1854 and 1863.

JOHN COLLIER,
R. H. CLARKE,
GEORGE N. LESTER,
Attorneys for W. T. Winn.

The charges and other specifications we deny.

JOHN COLLIER,
R. H. CLARKE,
GEORGE N. LESTER,
Attorneys for W. T. Winn.

Counsel for the prosecution announced Mr. George S. Thomas as his associate counsel in the case.

JAMES L. DUNNING, a witness for the prosecution, was sworn by the judge advocate.

Examined by Mr. FARROW:

Question. You will please state to this court whether or not you have any knowledge, from the admissions, acknowledgments, or statements of Mr. Winn, or otherwise, concerning any participation of his in the rebellion or insurrection against the government of the United States.—Answer. In July, 1868, about the time that the committee appointed by the legislature, which had convened on the 4th, and was in session thereafter, (a committee that was appointed to inquire into the eligibility of certain members composing that body,) in a conversation myself with Mr. Winn, he admitted to me that he was mayor of the city of Marietta, my recollection is before the war, but of that I am not willing to swear positively. He further stated, in answer to a question which I put to him whether or not he had at any time furnished assistance to the enemies of the government of the United States, in reply to which he said that if furnishing beef to men who were in the hospitals, or a garrison of men, or a post of men comprising a post at Marietta, then he did. What troops those were I cannot say, whether State troops or confederate troops, but they were troops stationed at Marietta, and that himself and others had a general contract to furnish beef.

Q. Was that beef furnished to troops in organized hostility against the government of the United States?—A. I can only say this, that he stated that it was a garrison of men, or a detailed company of men composing a post. I think it was a post; I am not perhaps familiar with the proper military terms in such cases, but it was furnished to men who were stationed there, either under authority of the Confederate States, or under the authority of the State. They were acting under military orders and were under military control.

Q. Against the United States?—A. Yes, sir.

Cross examined by Mr LESTER:

Q. Did he state in what year it was that he furnished the beef?—A. I do not think that I can recollect the year that it was furnished, but think it was, perhaps, toward the close of the war—during the last of the war.

Q. Was it before the city of Marietta was abandoned?—A. I cannot say positively in relation to that, sir; there was a garrison at the place at the time.

Q. The city of Marietta was abandoned by confederate troops in the spring of 1864; was it not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was some of the time occupied by the Union forces, and I would like to know whether he stated that he furnished beef to the Union forces or to the rebel forces?—A. He did say it must have been confederate forces; but he qualified it as being harmless, because there were some federal prisoners in Marietta who partook of the beef in the hospital; that there were some federal soldiers who shared the beef; that they were prisoners who were wounded and sick; but at that time my best recollection is that the city was under the control of confederate officers.

Q. Do I understand you to say that this conversation with Mr. Winn grew out of, or was with reference to his eligibility to a seat in the senate?—A. It grew out of that.

Q. Do I understand you to say that he declared to you that he held this office and stated that he was eligible, unless furnishing beef to that garrison disqualified him?—

A. My recollection is, that his answer was given in this way to a question which I put to him, and then what I have stated was the answer to it—to this effect, that he did not, after holding this office, give aid or comfort to the rebellion. It grew out of the seeming force and necessity of complying with the third section to the fourteenth article to the Constitution of the United States, which was made the test at that time. I asked him if he did not give aid, and he admitted having held the office. I asked him if he did not, after that, give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States; and his answer was that he furnished some beef to a garrison of men or a squad of men who composed a post connected with a hospital. He stated that the hospital was there and that he furnished beef for federal troops who were in the hospital.

Q. How was this conversation started between you and Mr. Winn?—A. It arose about the court-house where the organization of the legislature was going on. The legislature had met, and in conformity to a resolution of that body, a committee was appointed to inquire into the eligibility of members claiming to hold seats upon that floor.

Q. Was it before the committee?—A. I am not certain. The committee was not in session. It was in the committee-room, and subsequently the same conversation passed at another point, I think between the court-house front and the street; but I am not certain about that; at least one conversation we had, and to the best of my recollection there were two conversations upon it.

Q. You were before the committee when the question of the eligibility of Mr. Winn was before it, were you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were his opponent for senator, were you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Under the law, you would have taken his seat, if he had been declared ineligible?—A. Yes, sir; it is probable that I should, sir.

Q. You don't pretend to give the precise words used by Mr. Winn, do you?—A. I am very near it.

Q. Refresh your recollection, Mr. Dunning, and state whether you are sure that Mr. Winn told you he had a contract to furnish the confederate authorities with beef.—A. I did not say confederate authorities. I said I was not positive about that; it was either confederate or State troops.

Q. A contract to furnish beef?—A. Yes, sir; that he had a contract to furnish beef; that he was furnishing beef to a garrison of men, or a post of men, or a detailed body of men who were there guarding a hospital, or for some other purpose in those times.

Q. Didn't he tell you that he was impressed by the military authorities?—A. I do not recollect, sir.

Q. You don't recollect?—A. I do not.

Q. Didn't he state to you that he and other citizens went round and carried provisions to these men in the hospital?—A. No, sir; he didn't state anything about conveying provisions around. He stated that he furnished provisions for the hospital, and that among those who partook of it were some federal soldiers wounded or sick. They were in the hospital at the time, I think, and they were among those that needed assistance.

Q. Can you get at the time this occurred? Let me ask you if, about that time, the armies were not close together?—A. Yes, sir; I think they were.

Q. Sherman's army and Johnson's army?—A. I cannot say, sir, concerning that; because I am unable to say what day of the month or what month in the year it was that he furnished this beef.

Q. You don't recollect?—A. No, sir.

Q. Might it not have been after Johnson was driven out of the city of Marietta?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't the confederate troops evacuate the city of Marietta in the year 1864, say in May, or the 1st of June?—A. It might have been, sir; I cannot say exactly. I was on this side, and was not permitted to know what was done on the other side of the Chattahoochee River.

Q. Was there anybody else—do you recollect now, Mr. Dunning—present in the com-

mittee-room at the time of this conversation?—A. There were persons in the room. I think during most of the conversation there were persons in the room. I think most of the conversation took place while members composing that committee were sitting promiscuously around, but the committee was not really in session. For the most part this principal conversation took place before the committee had come to order. I recollect distinctly that Mr. E. T. Higbee, senator elect, was in the room. I think there were others, but I paid no particular attention to it; and I wish to state that I did not contest the seat of Mr. Winn—I was not there for that purpose. I never was asked a question by a single member of that committee. I was in the room when they were inquiring into his eligibility, but I was never asked a question before that committee at all.

Q. Had you then had this conversation with Mr. Winn?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the decision of that committee; did he retain his seat?—A. He retained his seat.

A. And remained in the legislature?—A. He did so.

Q. Do you know what was the report of that committee; whether it was in favor of or against his eligibility?—A. My recollection is that individuals in that report were never named; that is my recollection; but I am not certain, and would rather not say anything unless I am positive and can speak with certainty. My recollection is—but I will not impose my recollection upon you unless you wish it.

Q. The decision of the committee was not against his eligibility; that is what I want to get at.—A. No, sir; I believe the members composing that body were eligible just as much as in the house. They made a lumping trade of it, and they all took their seats and all acted as members.

Q. To refresh your recollection, was there not a minority report specifying who were ineligible, and that the name of Mr. Winn was not in the list?—A. I am not able to say, sir.

Q. You don't recollect that?—A. No, sir.

DIX FLETCHER was called as a witness for the prosecution, and sworn by the judge advocate.

Examined by Mr. FARROW:

Question. Where do you reside?—Answer. At the present time in Cobb County.

Q. Did you reside there during the war?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know Mr. W. T. Winn, of that county?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything concerning his having a butcher's pen in the town of Marietta during the war? if so, state anything that you know concerning it.—A. I know nothing more than common report. He had a butcher's pen there. He bought out a concern that was there—bought it out and carried it on himself. The common report was that he took it for the confederate army.

(Objected to by counsel for the respondent, on the ground that it is incompetent for the witness to state what was common report.

The attorney general waived so much of the answer as related to common report.)

Q. State whether or not it was a notorious fact that the butcher pen was carried on after the rebel garrison was there?—A. Yes, sir; the butcher pen was carried on after the rebel garrison was there. It was a notorious fact; and I will remark that I lived at the time about two miles in the country, but I had occasion to go into town, and was in town almost every day. I did not make it my business to inquire particularly, but I know many of the citizens, and saw them from day to day, and so far as I understood it was the common report that he furnished beef.

Q. You have no knowledge of your own as to his delivering any beef for rebel forces?—A. I have not, sir.

JAMES CANTON was called as a witness for the prosecution, and sworn by the judge advocate.

Examined by Mr. FARROW:

Question. Where do you reside?—Answer. In Marietta, sir.

Q. How long have you resided there?—A. Twelve years.

Q. Do you know Mr. Winn?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you known him?—A. Twelve years.

Q. Do you know whether or not he had any butcher pen in the town of Marietta?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did he have a butcher pen there?—A. In 1863; I don't know what time in 1863.

Q. Was it before there was a rebel garrison there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did it remain up to the time that the rebel garrison appeared there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about any contract between Mr. Winn and any of the

officers of the troops of the rebel army concerning beef? if so, state what it was.—A. He had a contract for furnishing beef for the hospital.

Q. Did he have any contract? if so, state anything that you may know concerning it.—A. Yes, sir; he had a contract, but I do not know what that contract was.

Q. With whom was the contract made?—A. With Doctor Sanders.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with him as to his having a contract with Captain Patten? if so, state what the conversation was.—A. He spoke to me about Captain Patten, and called his name; but he told me that Captain Patten was not the man; Doctor Sanders was the man.

Q. Do you know whether or not he ever offered to take a contract with Captain Patten?—A. No, sir, I do not; but I know he was not the man.

Q. Do you know Major Berkley?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know Captain Patten?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Winn concerning a contract with either of these gentlemen?—A. He did not have any contract with them; he made a contract with Doctor Sanders.

Q. Did he furnish beef?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have many beeves on hand at the time the garrison was brought there?—A. No, sir; he didn't buy beeves at all; they bought them themselves.

Q. Did you have any beeves on hand when they came there?—A. We had a few.

Q. Do you know what he did with them?—A. He sold them out.

Q. Who did he sell them to?—A. Sold them to citizens. They might have taken a few of them themselves.

Q. How long did he continue to furnish beef for that purpose?—A. I don't recollect how long it was; somewhere near a year, I think. It was from the time the hospital came there until they left.

Q. You say he had a contract with them?—A. Yes, sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. LESTER:

Q. You say Mr. Winn did not buy any beef when those hospitals were there?—A. No, sir; he didn't buy any for them.

Q. Was it not this way, that when they came there they bought the beef and simply had Mr. Winn to butcher it for them?—A. I don't know, sir; I didn't ask what the contract was about.

Q. Of course it was not a contract for furnishing beef, was it? because he didn't furnish any.—A. He did not furnish any beef at all. They got the beeves themselves.

Q. He furnished one or two to the hospitals?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There were no soldiers, was there, then, except sick soldiers?—A. That is all at that time, sir, until they came in afterward.

Q. Those who contracted with him furnished the beeves themselves, didn't they?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You just killed them?—A. I was the butcher.

Q. They furnished all the beef?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You just took them and butchered them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He sold beef to the citizens all the time, did he not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But then other parties furnished the beeves and you killed them?—A. They bought the beef and we killed it.

Q. He didn't take charge of them, but simply overlooked and directed the matter?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You didn't know anything about the terms of the contract between Mr. Winn and these parties?—A. I know there was a contract, but I do not know what it was.

Q. Wasn't he to get so much for butchering the beeves?—A. I don't know anything, sir, about that. He told me that he got a contract, but he did not tell me what it was.

Q. He did not sell beef, did he?—A. No, sir.

Counsel for the respondents then stated that he had no witness to offer but the respondent himself, and asked permission of the board to place him upon the stand, which was granted.

W. T. WINN was then sworn in his own behalf by the judge advocate.

Examined by Mr. LESTER:

Question. Just state what connection you had with furnishing beef to the confederates. Just make your statement as to what connection you had with this beef transaction?—Answer. Well, sir, I had bought this man, (referring to the preceding witness, James Canton,) who was a butcher, and I bought out the market-house, tools, &c., and I allowed him to carry on the business. He was connected with the establishment before I bought him. The hospitals came down to our town and took possession of it, so to speak, took possession of nearly all of it. They took possession also of my butcher pen and of my market-house. They said they would pay me for the hire and use of it, &c., and for the trouble of slaughtering animals. They desired me to have some animals

slaughtered for them. My recollection was that they decided to give me \$3 per head for slaughtering the animals, and then they varied it from time to time, and gave me at any time just whatever they choose to give me. It was a one-sided contract as I understood it, that is to say, whatever they offered to give me, that I had to take, and I got no more. I made no bother with them about it. I consider that my property was impressed owing to the exigencies of the situation. My storehouses, or rather my storehouse, and two rooms were taken. I was not consulted upon the subject at all; whatever they choose to do they did. But as for any contract by which to buy or furnish them beef, no such thing existed; all that ever occurred in that direction was that they gave me a certain sum for the use of my property and for the work of my hands that I had employed. That is my recollection; I had no contract to buy or furnish them any beef. I was merely to slaughter the animals. They gave me so much per head. I think \$3 per head. They varied it afterward from time to time. They were capitious about it, and gave me whatever they chose, just as they pleased.

Q. Mr. Winn, about the facts of this case and your status in relation to the question of your eligibility to a seat in the legislature. I will ask you, if you had anything to do whatever with the secession of Georgia from the United States?—A. I do not know that I did.

Q. I will ask you if you were in sympathy with it?—A. I think I was averse to it, that is my recollection. I did not think there was anything to be gained by it.

Q. I will ask something now that I know myself, but I wish you to prove it. I will ask you if you didn't frequently, while the war was progressing, express yourself as opposed to the policy of secession, and that it would eventually end in ruin?—A. I think I did, sir. That was my feeling about it at the time.

Q. You were a registered voter?—A. Yes, sir; I was a registered voter.

Q. You were elected by registered voters, were you not?—A. I think that I was.

Q. Do you know how the election was conducted?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. No one was allowed to vote except those whose name appeared upon the register?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. Did you act in this legislature?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you here in July or August or September, 1868?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you here at the last session?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You took part in the ratification of the 14th amendment?—Yes, sir.

Q. Did you take part in the re-organization of the Senate here last Monday?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you take part in assenting to the conditions imposed by Congress upon Georgia for the admission of representatives?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you take part in the confirmation of the various officers who were before the senate?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you vote upon the adoption or the attempted ratification of the 15th amendment?—A. Yes, sir; I voted upon it and voted for it, too.

Q. For the ratification at the last session?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you ever in the war?—A. No, sir.

Q. You never contributed any money to any soldiers?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. And this use of your slaughter-pen and market-house was made by the authorities themselves?—A. Yes, sir; they were put under men who really took charge of it and overlooked it. I was there but seldom, and did not really overlook it myself. From the time the authorities came there, they took just whatever they desired. They impressed my property more than once.

Q. Did they remodel your house there?—A. Yes, sir; frequently without consulting me at all, without ever asking me about it.

Cross-examined by Mr. FARROW:

Q. When the garrison or post was first there under the rebel authorities, you were at that time engaged in the business of butchering there, were you not?—A. Yes, sir; this man who just testified, James Canton, was my butcher.

Q. He was then your slave?—A. Yes, sir; he had charge of the pen and was carrying it on. I permitted him to do so.

Q. You intrusted the entire business with him?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You didn't do any of the work but superintended the business, leaving its general management in the hands of this man, who was at the same time your slave, and the butcher pen belonged to you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When this post was first established there, did you have beef on hand or beeves?—A. Yes, sir, I think I had some beeves in the pen that were already there.

Q. Did you furnish some of that beef to the post immediately after it came there?—A. Yes, sir; that is, they proposed to take and use all of my beeves until they could get some, and then they would pay me back in beef. It was rather in the nature of a loan.

Q. They borrowed beef from you, to be returned; you loaned it to them in that way?—A. Yes, sir, in that way.

Q. When the first contract was made with you to butcher the beeves, they buying and furnishing them to you, did they pay you \$3 per head?—A. Yes, sir; I think that they paid me \$3 per head at first.

Q. Was there not an understanding and agreement between you and them that they would pay you \$3 per head?—A. I think that they proposed to give me that amount. They made their own price.

Q. Did you or not attempt to get them to pay you more than \$3 per head?—A. I did not say a word about it. I just took whatever they proposed to give me.

Q. Was not the contract subsequently changed and did they not pay you more?—A. They afterward said that they would not give so much, and they changed it and did not allow so much, and made other arrangements about the offal. They wanted certain portions of the offal that were usually claimed by the butchers.

Q. And these details were arranged between them and your man here?—A. They merely announced to me what was their conclusion in reference to the matter, and it was no use to say anything.

Q. In what year was that?—A. I think that was in the year 1863.

Q. What was your age at that time?—A. I was born in 1815. I don't recollect how old I was then.

Q. You were not subject to conscription, were you?—A. Well, I don't know whether I was then or not. I was subject to conscription during the war.

Q. You were above the conscript age at that time, were you not, Mr. Winn?—A. I do not remember whether I was or not. I do not know when the orders in reference to conscription reached me; I think they reached me some time during the year 1863, but I am not positive.

Q. Were you conscripted?—A. Yes, sir, I was conscripted.

Q. At what time?—A. I don't remember the time.

Q. Was it before these beef transactions?—A. I think it was before the time of these beef transactions.

Q. Were you not 48 years of age in 1863?—A. I do not remember.

Q. You were born in 1815?—A. That is a matter of arithmetic, I have not made the calculation myself.

Q. (Showing paper to witness.) Is not this calculation correct?—A. I have not made the calculation myself; you seem to have made the calculation there. It is easily ascertained by figures.

Q. Did the conscript law in 1863 conscribe persons who were 48 years age?—A. I do not recollect.

Q. You were not in military possession, the military did not have control of your person as a conscript of the rebel government, did they?—A. Well, sir; I do not remember what time it was, but an officer was sent from here for me, and brought me down to Atlanta. I was conscripted, but the date I do not remember.

Q. Was it in the year 1863?—A. I am not sure about the time.

Q. Didn't you take these contracts for butchering beeves for the purpose of making money by it, not because you were conscientious about engaging in the rebellion. Didn't you do it at your own option, voluntarily?—A. It is true that I went into the investment as a money-making matter, but I did not regard it as a money-making matter. I would very much have preferred, of course, to have gone on with my market-house, selling beef to citizens, if I could have been free from impressment, and all that kind of thing.

Q. Well, did you not have a contract for butchering beeves at \$3 a head for the rebel forces?—A. Well, sir, they came upon me to have it done, and I submitted to it.

Q. State what the necessity was?—A. I was informed that my market-house and everything that they desired they would have, and if it appeared to suit them they would take it.

Q. You could have declined to butcher the beeves?—A. They could take my things. They did not force me to do it. But they could take my property and my things. It was not optional with me, as I considered it, to decline.

Q. Did you on one occasion go with a squad of troops to the bridge over the Chattahoochee River?—A. Well, sir, I was up there on one occasion with a squad. We were looking out for danger. There was a raid, and I went out for the purpose of seeing what the danger was.

Q. When was that that you went up with these men?—A. I don't remember what time it was. I do not know whether there were any troops on board or not. There were a great many citizens and there was a great deal of excitement in the country. It was about the time there was a raid, and the people of Marietta were apprehensive of danger, and they went out to see what the danger was.

Q. You went out there because you supposed there was danger?—A. Yes, sir; I thought there was danger and I wanted to see what the danger was.

Q. You feared a raid, and you wanted to get information concerning its approach?—A. I only wanted to know what my danger was in reference to my own property.

Q. Didn't you send a squad of negroes to work down on the Chattahoochee River?—
A. Not that I know of.

Q. Did you go anywhere else in any service connected with the rebellion?—A. Oh, I was in the service when I was conscripted.

Q. When you were mayor of the city of Marietta, didn't you have any duties to perform in support of the government of the southern States; any forces to raise, or anything of that character? You were mayor in 1863?—A. Yes, sir; I had no duties to perform in that connection that I know of. I had no forces to raise or anything of that kind. The law under which the city was created, and the act of incorporation, shows what my duties were more definitely than my testimony would.

Q. Is it very specific upon the subject?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were there any such duties required at those times of municipal governments?—
A. If there were, I don't know of any, so far as Marietta was concerned.

Q. Were you mayor of the city during the year 1865?—A. No, sir.

Q. At no period in 1865?—A. No, sir; that is my recollection. If I was, it has escaped my mind entirely.

Q. Do you recollect who was mayor of the city in January or February of that year; were you not?—A. No, sir; I think I was in Macon during that time.

Q. You returned there?—A. Yes, sir; but I do not recollect at what time it was in the year.

Q. Did you return any time previous to the surrender during that year?—A. No, sir; I was not there at any time previous to the surrender; that is my recollection. I think I left Macon probably some time in the year 1865; in July or August; I am not sure about the date. I went up to Marietta upon the railroad that was then running from Macon to Marietta with my family.

Q. You discharged all the duties of your office to the best of your ability during the time that you were mayor?—A. Yes, sir; I discharged the duties that I felt were incumbent upon me.

Q. To the best of your ability?—A. Yes, sir.

Redirect by Mr. LESTER.

Q. I understand you to say that this contract, in relation to the beef, was not really a contract—that is, there was no aggregation of minds—a coming together of your mind and theirs; it was a one-sided matter?—A. That was the view I took of it.

Q. You had no option and no exercise of opinion?—A. No, sir.

Q. Anything they desired to do, they had the power and could do it?—A. Yes, sir.

Counsel for the respondents announced that the evidence in the case of Mr. Hinton and Mr. Winn was closed.

The board thereupon adjourned until Monday morning, January 17, at 10 o'clock a. m.

CAPITOL BUILDING, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
January 17, 1870—10 o'clock a. m.

The board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: all the members of the board, counsel for the prosecution, and counsel for the respondents.

John W. Wilson sworn in as an additional phonographer.

Counsel for the prosecution then read the following:

Charge and specifications in case of C. J. Wellborn, of the county of Union.

CHARGE.

1. That the said C. J. Wellborn held a civil office, created for the administration of a general law of the State, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

SPECIFICATIONS.

1st. That the said C. J. Wellborn did hold the office of State librarian for and during the year 1858, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

2d. That the said C. J. Wellborn did, after holding said office of librarian, give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States; in that he, the said Wellborn, did volunteer and enter into a military organization in hostility to the United States.

3d. That the said C. J. Wellborn did, after holding said office of librarian, give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States; in that he, the said Wellborn, did hold office in a military organization in hostility to the United States.

H. P. FARROW,
Attorney General.

Counsel upon both sides requested permission of the board to procure a copy of the

testimony taken in each case. The board stated that they were not authorized to act in the matter, but would refer the subject to General Terry.

The counsel for the prosecution then offered a certificate in evidence, hereto annexed, and marked D, as follows:

“EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA,
“January 1, 1858.

“Ordered, That C. J. Wellborn, of the county of Union, be, and he is hereby, appointed State librarian for the year 1858.

“JOSEPH E. BROWN.

“By the governor:

“M. D. McCOMB,

“Secretary Executive Department.

“EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
“January 10, 1870.

“I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct transcript from the executive minutes of this department.

“Given under my hand, and the seal of the executive department, this tenth day of January, 1870.

“[SEAL.]

“H. C. CERSON,
“Secretary Executive Department.”

JOSEPH E. BROWN, witness for prosecution, was called and sworn by the recorder.

Examined by Mr. FARROW:

Question. Will you please state to the court whether or not you have any knowledge concerning the participation of Mr. C. J. Wellborn in the recent rebellion.—Answer. Well, I do not recollect whether I have knowledge of any overt act done by him during the rebellion.

Q. Do you know Mr. Wellborn?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you had any conversation with Mr. Wellborn concerning his participation in the war?—A. I suppose I have conversed with him frequently about the war. He was in the State during the war, a portion of the time, at least, and acted as State librarian at the commencement of the war.

Q. Do you know how long he continued to discharge those duties?—A. I do not remember. The records will show that. I suppose there were so many appointments and changes made that I could not, without looking at the record, tell the time of each one. I am not positive.

Q. You say you have had repeated conversations with him concerning the war; in these conversations, did he admit participation in it?—A. I do not recollect that he did.

Q. The duties which he performed in the State department—was he State librarian during the war?—A. Yes, sir; I said my recollection was that he acted as State librarian a portion of the time during the war. I did not state that I thought that was participation in the rebellion.

Cross-examination by Mr. LESTER:

Q. At the time Mr. C. J. Wellborn was first appointed librarian by yourself, you were in the executive department?—A. I was.

Q. At the time of the appointment there was very little law regulating the office of librarian?

(Objected to by the attorney general, on the ground that it was a matter of opinion on the part of the witness, and that the record would show what the duties of the office were.)

The board requested the question to be put in writing, whereupon counsel for respondent said that they would withdraw the question for the present.

WITNESS. I have no doubt that the record of this letter of appointment, as it is here exhibited to me, is correct, and is in accordance with the laws then existing.

Q. At the date of the passage of that order of yours as governor of Georgia, and from that time up to the adoption of the code, which took effect in 1863, was the position or appointment of librarian an office in the sense of the constitution and laws of Georgia?

The ATTORNEY GENERAL. The laws of the State of Georgia say what an office is, I believe, and I object to witness giving his construction of the laws as to the holding of this or that office.

Counsel for the respondent stated that they would change the question as follows:

Q. The position of librarian was an office in your department at that time, was it not?—A. Yes, sir, it was a position under the control of the executive department.

Q. The governor at that time exercised the supervision and direction as to what was to be done?—A. He did.

Q. Was there any difference between that position and the messenger of the execu-

tive department? For instance, was he not a servant of the executive department?—A. I considered one as much an officer of the State as the other; but I considered neither an officer in the constitutional sense.

Q. Was it not the same as the State house guard, which was appointed to preserve the public buildings there, sweep them out, make fires; and were they not all on the same footing, so far as their offices were concerned?

(Counsel for prosecution objected to witness giving his opinion as to the legal acceptance of the term "office.")

WITNESS. If I cannot state what my reasons for my opinion are, I do not wish to express an opinion at all. I desire that my answer be intelligible.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL. It is a matter of argument.

WITNESS. My opinion is, that under the Constitution of the United States, as originally framed, and under the fourteenth constitutional amendment, section 3, and under the reconstruction acts, taken all together, this was not an office in the sense contemplated by the Constitution. I would be glad to give my reasons in full for that.

The board declined to hear the reasons of the witness.

Q. Was Mr. Wellborn the librarian at that time? Did he take any oath?—A. He did not.

Q. Did he have any commission?—A. He did not.

Q. Give the board the details of the duties connected with this position.

Mr. FARROW said the laws of Georgia described his duties, and that the acts of 1851 and 1852, and other acts of the legislature of the State of Georgia, specifically described his duties, and he saw no necessity for delaying the board with these inquiries.

Mr. LESTER, counsel for the respondents:

Q. Was there any official term prescribed for the librarian?—A. None that I recollect, sir.

Q. Was he changed or removed at your pleasure?—A. That is my understanding of the law.

Q. Could you remove him ten times a year if you chose?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I understood you to say before that he was subject to your direction?—A. I so considered it.

Q. Did I understand you to say that there were other officers appointed as a part of the executive department under the same rules of government—the State house guard, &c.?

(Objected to, and the board requested the question to be put in writing.

Counsel for respondents then reduced the question to writing, as follows:

Q. Were there not other appointments made by the governor at the same time, to wit: State house guards, governor's messengers, keepers of the furniture, &c., that were governed by the same rules as to appointment, removal, and pay, that governed in the case of librarian?

The board having retired for consultation sustained the objection.)

Q. Are you now prepared to state when it was Mr. Wellborn ceased to be librarian?—A. After refreshing my mind by a conversation with Mr. Wellborn I can state that he was a candidate for the office of the secretary of state in November, 1861. It was after the passage of the ordinance of secession, and he was defeated.

Q. You are sure that he did not hold the office in 1863?—A. My mind is entirely satisfied that he did not in 1863.

By the BOARD:

Q. At what time did he accept this office, appointment, or employment, and how long did he act?—A. From January 1, 1858, until, I think, November, 1861. He discharged the duties of the position of State librarian. I think he retired from the position in the latter part of 1861, or the early part of 1862. I think the records will show.

WILLIAM F. WRIGHT, witness for prosecution, was called and sworn by the recorder.

Examined by Mr. FARROW:

Question. Do you know Mr. C. J. Wellborn?—Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of his participation in the rebellion in any way? If so, state it.—A. Well, sir, I can state this much. Mr. Wellborn, during the latter part of 1861, and a portion of the year 1862, a portion of the time, acted, I believe, in the capacity of quartermaster for the State troops. I state that as a fact. During the fall of 1861, Governor Brown issued a call for three regiments of State troops. I raised one of these regiments. Captain Wellborn was assigned to my regiment as a quartermaster and acted in that capacity. We were stationed at Savannah and remained there several months under the command of General W. H. T. Walker, and he held his office by appointment by Governor Brown, and Governor Brown was acting as commander-in-chief of army and navy of Georgia. Never was in active service.

Cross-examination by Mr. LESTER:

Q. Did the regiment do any fighting?—A. No, sir.

Q. What duty did you perform while you were in the regiment at Savannah?—A. Well, sir, we did not march up hill and down again, for we were stationed on a plain. We drew our rations and ate them; occasionally had a dress parade, and sometimes some of the men were called out to do manual labor of some sort. I think Captain Wellborn never did it. I think his business was to take care of the tents and cooking utensils and issue them out.

No more witnesses were called on the part of prosecution, and the board inquired of counsel for respondents if they were ready to proceed with the defense. Counsel for respondents said that they had no testimony but what, under the ruling of the board, would be before it, as, for instance, the proclamation of Governor Bullock convening the legislature, the order of General Meade, &c.

The board then announced that they were ready to proceed in the next case, whereupon counsel for prosecution asked that time be allowed for the preparing of specifications in the case of Mr. Holcombe, and for the return of his associate, who was away procuring evidence. A recess of half an hour was accordingly granted by the board. At the end of that time the board again convened and the case of Mr. A. W. Holcombe was taken up.

Counsel for the prosecution then read the following:

Charges and specifications in the case of A. W. Holcombe, of Milton County.

CHARGES.

1. That the said A. W. Holcombe held an office in the State of South Carolina for the administration of general laws, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

2. That the said Holcombe held office in the State of Georgia for the administration of general laws and of justice, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

SPECIFICATIONS.

1. That the said Holcombe held the office of a militia captain in the district of Greenville, State of South Carolina, the duties of which required the carrying out and execution of all patrol laws in said State, and of other general laws, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

2. That the said Holcombe held the office of marshal in the city of Marietta, and State of Georgia, in the year 1852, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

3. That the said Holcombe, after holding office as above specified, gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, in that he made speeches in the county of Cobb, urging persons to engage in rebellion against the United States, and did himself volunteer and hold office in an organization in hostility to the United States.

H. P. FARROW,
Attorney General.

Counsel for respondents stated that they had no objection to these specifications except in this, that the office which Mr. Holcombe held in the State of South Carolina had nothing to do with the execution of the patrol laws, as he had ascertained from a careful investigation of the laws of South Carolina bearing upon the subject.

Upon application of the attorney general to afford him time to produce testimony, the board thereupon adjourned until 2½ p. m.

JANUARY 17, 1870—2½ p. m.

The board met pursuant to adjournment.

Counsel for the prosecution announced that they were ready to proceed with the case of Mr. Holcombe.

BLUFORD D. SMITH was called as a witness for the prosecution and sworn by the recorder.

Examined by Mr. FARROW:

Question. State, if you please, whether you knew Mr. Holcombe in South Carolina, and whether you were mustered under him.—Answer. Yes, sir; I knew him in South Carolina, and was mustered under him, I believe.

Q. What office did he hold?—A. Well, I don't know; they called him "Captain;" I know that.

Q. State whether he discharged the duties of captain.—A. I believe he did, sir, so far as drilling was concerned.

Q. Do you know whether he held any other office or not?—A. None that I know of.
 Q. State in what portion of the State you resided when this mustering was done.—
 A. It was then Pickens District.
 Q. South Carolina?—A. Yes, sir.
 Q. State in what year, as nearly as you can, to the best of your recollection?—A. It was in 1837, 1838, or 1839, somewhere along there; that is my recollection.

Cross-examined by Mr. LESTER:

Q. You say that they called him captain?—A. Yes, sir; I have heard him called that.
 Q. You mustered under him?—A. I believe I did, sir.
 Q. Do you know whether he was elected captain or not?—A. I do not.
 Q. Do you know whether he had a commission as captain?—A. I do not, sir.
 Q. You are not prepared to say, then, whether he was captain at all or not?—A. I do not know that he was elected or had a commission. All I know I have stated to you.
 Q. You don't know whether he ever received a commission or was ever elected to that position?—A. I don't know how it was done, sir.
 Q. What arm of the service was he connected with?—A. He was in the cavalry. That is where I mustered in.
 Q. He was then acting as captain?—A. Yes, sir; we called him captain. That is my recollection of it.
 Q. Was it volunteer militia?—A. It was not militia; I never heard that spoken about.
 Q. A volunteer company?—A. Yes, sir; a uniformed company.
 Q. Do you know whether he was ever connected with the militia at all?—A. I do not know, sir; it has been so long ago that I don't recollect.
 Q. I will ask you whether or not he was ever the captain or exercised the duties of a captain of what is called a "beat" company?—A. Not that I know of.
 Q. Nothing of that sort?—A. Nothing of that sort, that I know of.
 Q. Do you know, Mr. Smith, whether or not you belonged to this company?—A. I belonged to that company.
 Q. Do you know whether or not it had anything to do with the execution of patrol laws, or whether that duty belonged to other branches of the service?—A. I never had anything to do with it; what others had to do with it I don't know.

Counsel for the respondents announced that it was admitted that Mr. Holcombe held the office of marshal of the city of Marietta during the years 1852 and 1853.

DIX FLETCHER was called as a witness for the prosecution and sworn by the recorder.

Examined by Mr. FARROW:

Question. State to the court whether or not you have any knowledge of any participation on the part of Mr. Holcombe in the rebellion.

Counsel for the respondents admitted that Mr. Holcombe participated in the rebellion.

Dr. J. G. WESTMORELAND was called as a witness for the prosecution and sworn by the recorder.

Examined by Mr. FARROW:

Question. State whether or not you had any conversation with Mr. Holcombe in reference to his holding office before the war; if so, state what it was.—Answer. Yes, sir; I had two conversations with him in which the holding of office was mentioned. The first that he said about it was that he held the office of a captain or an officer in the militia service; I am not sure which. The next conversation he stated that he was the captain of a cavalry company; that was the office he held.

Q. Was there any other office spoken of?—A. No, sir; I think not. He didn't state at first what kind of service it was, but he told me subsequently he was in a cavalry company.

Counsel upon both sides announced that they had no further testimony to offer in the case of Mr. Holcombe, and that the case is closed.

Counsel for the prosecution stated that he had not prepared the specifications in Mr. Anderson's case.

The board then took a recess for thirty minutes, and upon reassembling counsel for the prosecution then presented the following:

Charge and specifications in case of W. J. Anderson, of Houston County.

CHARGE.

1. That the said W. J. Anderson held a civil office for the administration of general laws and of justice, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

SPECIFICATIONS.

1. That the said W. J. Anderson did hold the office of notary public in the year 1860, and did thereafter give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

2. That the said W. J. Anderson did, after holding office as aforesaid, give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, in that he the said Anderson advised and urged persons to volunteer in the rebel service, and also contributed means in aid of troops engaged in rebellion, and also held office in an organization in hostility to the United States.

H. P. FARROW,
Attorney General.

Counsel for respondents then stated that the following facts were admitted :

That Mr. W. J. Anderson was appointed notary public in the year 1858 or 1859; that an order was passed appointing him as such; that he signed his name as such, but was never qualified by any officer; that he discharged the duties of the position; that he took part with the Confederate States against the United States in the war that followed secession.

Mr. LESTER. I would like, if the court please, to state why it was that Mr. Anderson was never qualified.

Mr. Anderson resided about twelve miles from the court-house. The clerk of the inferior court made out the proper papers and returned them to him. He received them and paid the clerk \$2 for recording them, which was his legal and customary fee. He continued to sign his name as notary public until there was another notary appointed, (both in the same town,) who had a conversation with Mr. Anderson about his exercising the duties of notary public, and called his attention to the fact that he never was sworn. Mr. Anderson said that he didn't know it was necessary to be sworn. The other man said it was necessary, and that his office could not be properly exercised unless he was. Mr. Anderson replied, "If that is so, then I am not a notary public, and I will cease from this time forward to exercise the duties of the office, and you can take charge of the business." He obtained the position for his convenience, as a bank agent, in the matter of protesting notes and papers. I make this statement for the purpose of showing why Mr. Anderson was not sworn.

Counsel for the prosecution stated that, considering his neglect to take the oath and to be qualified was not material, inasmuch as he held his commission and exercised the duties of the office, he was willing to close the case without the introduction of further evidence.

Counsel for the respondents stated that he desired to offer in evidence, in the case of B. B. Hinton, W. T. Winn, C. J. Wellborn, A. W. Holcombe, and W. J. Anderson, the order of General Meade, No. 90, dated Headquarters Third Military District, Department of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, Atlanta, Georgia, June 25, 1868, declaring who were elected as senators in the general assembly of said State from the respective senatorial districts, from which it appears that said Hinton was elected in the twenty-fourth district, that said Winn was elected in the thirty-fifth district, that said Wellborn was elected in the fortieth district, that said Holcombe was elected in the thirty-ninth district, and that said Anderson was elected in the twenty-third district.

He also put in evidence the proclamation of Provisional Governor Rufus B. Bullock, dated December 22, 1869, under an act of Congress to promote the reconstruction of Georgia, approved December 22, 1869. He also stated that he desired to put in evidence the fact that, pursuant to that proclamation, the legislature did convene in this place on the 10th day of January, 1870, and that the senate was called to order at 12 o'clock; that W. T. Winn, B. B. Hinton, C. J. Wellborn, A. W. Holcombe, and W. J. Anderson, each took the oath prescribed in the act of December 22, and also qualified by taking the oath to support the constitution of the State of Georgia; that they took a part in the election of the president of the senate and the secretary of the senate.

He also stated that he desired to put in evidence the fact that all of these senators served in the two preceding sessions of the general assembly and took part in the action of that body, all of which is shown by the journal of the senate covering that time; that the eligibility of the senators was inquired into when the legislature first met, and it was determined that all of them were eligible to seats, all of which is shown by the journal of the senate; that all of these senators took part in the confirmation of the various officers that were nominated; that they took a part in the ratification of the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States; that they also took part in declaring the assent by solemn public act of the legislature of Georgia to the conditions imposed by Congress, in what is known as the "Omnibus" bill, before Georgia could be admitted to representation.

Counsel for the prosecution stated that he desired to introduce some of the statutes of the State, and other matters, but as they were matters of record he would not do so at present.

Counsel for the respondents stated that he wished to make a statement in the case

of Mr. Hinton, and it was this: That the ordinance of secession was passed on the 19th day of January, 1861. An ordinance providing for the public defense was passed on the 25th of January, 1861. The convention assumed, on the part of Georgia, jurisdiction over the forts and arsenals throughout the State. On the 25th day of January, 1861, Fort Pulaski, near Savannah, was seized by the governor of Georgia, and approved by the convention. During the month of January, 1861, delegates were elected to the provisional congress, which met on the 4th day of February, at Montgomery. The arsenal at Augusta was seized before the ordinance was passed.

Counsel upon both sides announced that they had no further evidence to offer in either case.

Counsel upon both sides stated that it would require considerable time and labor to prepare their arguments for submission, and that they could not be ready until day after to-morrow.

The board thereupon adjourned until Wednesday morning, January 19, at 10 a. m.

CAPITOL BUILDING, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
January 19, 1870—10 o'clock a. m.

The board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: all the members of the board, counsel for the prosecution, and counsel for the respondents.

Hon. Joseph E. Brown asked permission of the board to add to his testimony, on page 63, line 14, taken on the 17th instant, the following:

"I cannot pretend to recollect every person who held a subordinate position during the war; but since I have read Colonel Wright's testimony, I am satisfied that Mr. Wellborn acted as quartermaster. I did not recollect the fact when I was first examined. I suppose I may have signed his commission, but the fact had entirely escaped my recollection when I testified."

Counsel for the prosecution, upon inquiry by the board, announced that he was ready to submit his argument in the case of each respondent.

Counsel for the respondents stated that he had been unable to complete his argument in time to present it to the meeting of the board this morning, and asked that the board proceed to the investigation of the eligibility of certain members of the house of representatives, in order to give him time to complete it.

Counsel for the prosecution announced that he desired to reopen the case of Mr. W. J. Anderson, for the purpose of introducing in evidence a certified record from Houston County, showing that Mr. Anderson was duly sworn as a notary public, a fact that was not included in the admissions presented by counsel for the respondents.

There being no objection made, a paper was offered in evidence, being an oath taken and subscribed to by Mr. Anderson on the 10th day of June, 1858, to perform the duties of notary public, in and for the county of Houston, accompanied by his appointment and an official certificate from the ordinary of Houston County, with the seal of his office attached, which paper was ordered by the board to be attached to the record, and marked E.

To afford further time to the respondents to prepare their arguments, and with a view of enabling the attorney general to be ready to proceed in the cases of the members of the house of representatives, the board then adjourned until to-morrow morning, January 20, 1870.

CAPITOL BUILDING, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
January 20, 1870—10 a. m.

The board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: All the members of the board, counsel for the prosecution, and counsel for the respondents.

Counsel for the respondents announcing that they were not yet prepared to submit their arguments in the case of these respondents, the board then proceeded to the investigation of the eligibility of the persons named in the following order, which was read by the recorder:

[General Orders No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, Georgia, January 15, 1870.

The board of officers convened by General Orders No. 3, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby directed, in addition to the duty assigned to them by that order, to inquire into the eligibility, under the reconstruction acts, of the following named members elect of the house of representatives, viz: Isham Radish, of Appling County; R. W. Phillips, of Echols County; E. M. Taliaferro, of Fulton County; J. H. Nunn, of Glasscock County; R. A. Donaldson, of Gordon County; W. P. Price, of Lumpkin County; J. N. Harris, of Murray County; L. H. Walthall, of Polk County; L. C. A. Warren, of Quitman County; Thomas F. Rainey, of Schley County; C. C. Humber,

of Stewart County; G. N. Harper, of Sumter County; Frank Wilchar, of Taylor County; John H. Sorrels, of Walton County; J. D. Smith, of Ware County.

By order of Brevet Major General Terry.

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

R. P. HUGHES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The attorney general announced that he was present to deny the eligibility of the persons named in the foregoing order.

Messrs. George N. Lester, Robert H. Clark, and John J. Collier appeared for all the respondents, and additional counsel in particular cases.

For the purpose of facilitating the investigation, those cases were first taken up by the board in which counsel upon both sides were ready with their charges and admissions.

Counsel for the prosecution then presented and read the following :

Charge and specification in the case of Thomas F. Rainey, of the county of Schley.

CHARGE.

1. That the said Thomas F. Rainey did hold a civil office created by law for the administration of justice in a State, and afterward gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

SPECIFICATION.

1. In this that the said Thomas F. Rainey did hold the office of a justice of the inferior court of the county of Schley, in the State of Georgia, in the early part of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

H. P. FARROW,
Attorney General.

Counsel for the respondents then presented and read the following admission to the above specification :

Thomas F. Rainey, a member from the county of Schley, denies that he held the office specified, or any other office, before the rebellion, but the first office he ever held was that of justice of the inferior court for the county of Schley; that he was elected on general election day for county officers in the month of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862,) and took the oath appertaining to said office thereafter, precise date not remembered, but believes it was either in the month of March or April of the same year. He served out the unexpired term for which he was elected, and was re-elected in January, 1865, and held the office until elected to the legislature in 1868. He was thus an officer of the State of Georgia after the rebellion began, and after the commencement of actual hostilities.

Wherefore he submits that he is not within provision of any act of Congress or the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and is eligible to his seat in the legislature.

THOS. F. RAINEY.

JANUARY 19, 1870.

Counsel for the prosecution stated that he accepted the above admission, and that the case was closed.

Counsel for the prosecution then presented and read the following :

Charge and specification in the case of Isham Radish, of Appling County.

CHARGE.

1. That the said Isham Radish was a member of the legislature of the State of Georgia, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

SPECIFICATION.

1. In this, that the said Isham Radish was a senator in the legislature of the State of Georgia in the years eighteen hundred and fifty-three and four, and thereafter did enter into and become a member of the State troops of the State of Georgia, organized and acting in hostility to the United States.

H. P. FARROW,
Attorney General.

Counsel for the respondents then presented and read the following admissions to the above specifications :

Isbam Radish, a member of the house of representatives from Appling, admits that he was a member of the general assembly for the years 1853 and 1854, and for 1855 and 1856. When the secession of the State was proposed and discussed, he was opposed to it—opposed to it at the time and ever afterward, and made his opposition known by voting and talking against it. He contributed nothing in aid of the rebellion, and, on account of this and his open opposition to it, he became very unpopular in his own county. He was of the age to do militia duty, and enrolled in the militia, and when the militia was called out by the governor there were details of men in his county to gather up and force every member into the service. Seeing that force was inevitable, and not feeling his person safe at home if he should add a refusal to go into the militia to his known opposition to the war, he reported at headquarters, went before a medical board, and, being in bad health, was assigned to light duty; was ordered to the medical hospital, and there served, under the circumstances aforesaid, as assistant cook for four or five weeks; was then furloughed, went home, and never more returned to the service. This is the sum and substance of his aid to the rebellion, which, if it can be called such, was, (in his judgment,) by the application of direct physical force; at any rate, he felt said force, and had to yield to it. He stood before his people as a loyal Union man before the war, during the war, and since the war, and now; has borne and endured all the odium which at one time his position brought on him, and hopes that now, after all he has done and suffered, this commission will not astonish and shock him and his constituents by finding him a rebel. He distinctly denies being a member of the Georgia State troops, but of the militia, there having been an organization separate from the militia, and known as the Georgia State troops.

ISHAM RADISH.

JANUARY 19, 1870.

JOHN W. O'NEAL, witness for the prosecution, was called and sworn by the recorder.

Examined by the ATTORNEY GENERAL :

Question. Mr. O'Neal, if on any occasion you have heard admissions or statements from Mr. Radish to the effect that he participated in the rebellion or insurrection, please state what they were to the court.—Answer. I was chairman of what was denominated the "purging committee," sometimes called the castor oil committee of the legislature of 1868. Mr. Radish came before that committee on this same question of eligibility and was sworn. He took his affidavit in writing. I tried at the last session of the legislature to find it, together with other affidavits, not his particularly but all of them, but I was unable to do so. My recollection of Mr. Radish's testimony before—

(Counsel for the respondents objected to witness stating what his recollection of the testimony was, on the ground that it did not appear that search had been made for the original papers.)

WITNESS. I made application to a gentleman called Mark Harden about here, who was clerk of the house of representatives, I believe, at the last session. Mr. Harden said that he thought that the affidavits had probably been destroyed among the rubbish papers that were in the building where the first session was held, commonly called the City Hall. I would not undertake to state exactly of course the contents of that affidavit, or the affidavit of any one else; but I was going to state my recollection of what he said before the committee. He said that he had been a member of the legislature prior to the war; that he was opposed to secession *per se*; that during the war he was in Governor Brown's militia; that he responded to Governor Brown's call for militia for the purpose of avoiding the confederate service, which he considered the harder branch of service, and that he came up here to Atlanta and attended to some cooking, I think.

Q. Please state whether you heard any admission in your presence, at that or any other time, going to show Mr. Radish's acquiescence in the action of secession, so called, and in any action to support the government of the Confederate States; if so, state what it was?—A. I cannot state any more than I have stated in answer to your question: that he was a member of the legislature before the war, and was opposed to secession *per se*. I think he was on the Ben. Hill line of co-operation. He did not want one State to go out at a time, but wanted all to go out together, if they went out at all, and that he kept out of the confederate army all he could. When Governor Brown called for his militia, he found that in his order that if he did not respond to it and join the militia, they proposed to turn them over to the confederate army; and that to avoid that branch of the service he responded, and was sent down here and attended to some cooking.

Q. State whether or not he was in favor of co-operation?—A. He stated that he was; I cannot recollect, of course, colonel, the exact language, but he said that he was opposed to secession *per se*, and that he kept out of the confederate service all he could.

Counsel for the prosecution then announced that he had no further evidence to offer in the case of Mr. Radish, and that the case was closed.

Counsel for the prosecution then presented and read the following:

Charge and specification in the case of J. N. Harris, of the county of Murray.

CHARGE.

1. That the said J. N. Harris did hold a civil office created by law for the administration of a general law of a State, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

SPECIFICATION.

1. In this: That the said J. N. Harris did hold the office of road commissioner by appointment of the inferior court of Murray County, in the State of Georgia, at the June term, 1849, of said court for the eight hundred and seventy-fourth district Georgia militia, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, in that he assisted in the organization and equipment of Captain Beck's company for the rebel army in said county of Murray, in the year 1862.

H. P. FARROW,
Attorney General.

Counsel for the respondents then presented and read the following admission to the above specification:

Hon. J. N. Harris, of the county of Murray, says that if he ever was appointed road commissioner, as charged in said specification, he has no knowledge of it. He denies ever having acted as road commissioner prior to the year 1866. He denies that he ever assisted in organizing any company of troops in hostility to the government of the United States, as charged; says that he and another person paid to Captain Beck the sum of forty dollars to get his son out of the service of the rebel government; that he never held any office of any kind prior to his election to the legislature in the year 1868, unless acting as road commissioner in the year 1866 was holding office.

JOHN N. HARRIS.

Counsel for the prosecution announced that he had no further evidence to offer in this case at present, but asked permission of the court to introduce additional testimony in the future, if it became necessary.

Counsel for the prosecution then presented and read the following:

Charge and specification in the case of R. W. Phillips, of the county of Echols.

CHARGE.

1. That the said R. W. Phillips did hold a civil office created by law for the administration of justice in a State, and for the administering of a general law of a State, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

SPECIFICATIONS.

1. In this: That the said R. W. Phillips did hold the office of mayor of the city of Valdosta, and the office of notary public in the county of Brooks, in the State of Georgia, in the year 1861, in the early part of said year, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

2. In this: That the said R. W. Phillips, having held the office specified in specification 1, did afterward give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, in that he held the office of adjutant of a regiment organized and acting in hostility to the United States.

HENRY P. FARROW,
Attorney General.

Counsel for the respondents then presented and read the following admission to the above specifications:

Rufus W. Phillips was elected mayor of the town of Valdosta, in Lowndes County, in the State of Georgia, in the early days of January, 1861; and that he was installed and qualified as such mayor about the 10th of February, 1861, and exercised the duties of the position until about the 1st of June, 1861, when he resigned. Said Phillips afterward took part with the confederate government against the government of the United States in the war that followed the secession of Georgia. He held no other office before the mayoralty aforesaid. He further admits that he was appointed a no-

tary public for the county of Lowndes by the inferior court thereof, and was qualified at the February term, 1861, sitting for county purposes; precise date not remembered, but asks permission to supply the date if held material.

R. W. PHILLIPS.

It is further admitted by Mr. Phillips that he was *ex officio* justice of the peace while acting as mayor.

Counsel for the prosecution announced that there was no further evidence to be introduced on his part, and that the case was closed.

Counsel for the prosecution then presented and read the following:

Charge and specifications in the case of R. A. Donaldson, of the county of Gordon.

CHARGE.

1. That the said R. A. Donaldson did hold a civil office for the administration of a general law of the State of Georgia, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

SPECIFICATIONS.

1. In this: That the said R. A. Donaldson did hold the office of a road commissioner of the sixth district of Gordon County, Georgia, in the year 1855, afterward and thereafter did hold the office of road commissioner of said district and county during the year 1862.

2. In this: That the said R. A. Donaldson did hold the office of a road commissioner of the sixth district of Gordon County in the year 1855, and thereafter did volunteer into and hold the position of ordnance sergeant in Colonel W. H. Dabney's regiment, first regiment State troops of the State of Georgia, a government organized and acting in hostility to the United States.

H. P. FARROW,
Attorney General.

Counsel for the respondents then presented and read the following admission to the above specifications:

Hon. R. A. Donaldson says, in answer to the charges and specifications preferred against his eligibility as a member of the Georgia legislature: He admits that he was a road commissioner in the county of Gordon before the late war, and that he did act as road commissioner in said county in the year 1862. He further admits that he held the position of ordnance sergeant in Colonel W. H. Dabney's regiment of Georgia State troops during the war.

R. A. DONALDSON.

Counsel for the prosecution announced that he had no further testimony to offer, and that the case was closed.

The case of L. C. A. Warren was then taken up.

Counsel for prosecution then stated that he had a certificate from the executive department, showing that Mr. Warren was commissioned as justice of the inferior court, but that the *dedimus protestatum*, which usually accompanied commissions of that character, could not be found, and that a messenger had been sent to Milledgeville for it.

The board stated that they would proceed with the case, and any additional testimony could be brought in afterward.

Counsel for the prosecution then presented and read the following:

Charge and specification in the case of L. C. A. Warren, of the county of Quitman.

CHARGE.

1. That the said L. C. A. Warren did hold a civil office created by law for the administration of justice in a State, and thereafter held an office under, and gave support to, a government organized and acting in hostility to the United States.

SPECIFICATION.

1. In this: That the said L. C. A. Warren did hold the office of a justice of the inferior court of the county of Quitman, in the State of Georgia, in the month of January, in the year 1861, and thereafter held the office of a justice of the inferior court of said county of Quitman, while the said State of Georgia was a government organized and acting in hostility to the United States.

H. P. FARROW,
Attorney General.

Counsel for the respondents then presented and read the following admission to above specification :

L. C. A. Warren, a member of the house, from the county of Quitman, admits that he was elected a justice of the inferior court of said county on the first Monday or first Wednesday in January, 1861, and was qualified as such some time after the first of March of that year ; perhaps it may have been in April, the precise date not remembered, and held it until January, 1865. He remembers that when qualified that part of the oath requiring him to support the Constitution of the United States was stricken out and omitted, and in that respect he swore only to support the constitution of Georgia, wherefore he submits that he never held office under the State of Georgia before the rebellion, and in the sense of the fourteenth amendment, or of congressional legislation touching his or similar cases.

L. C. A. WARREN.

Counsel for the prosecution introduced in evidence a certificate from the executive department, setting forth the date of Mr. Warren's commission as judge of the inferior court of Quitman County, which was ordered to be attached to the record, and marked F, and was as follows :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, Georgia, January 12, 1870.

I, R. Paul Lester, secretary of the executive department, do hereby certify that according to the records of file in this department L. C. A. Warren was commissioned justice of the inferior court of Quitman County, January 10, 1861, and held said office till January 23, 1865.

Given under my hand and the seal of the executive department, at the capital, in Atlanta, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.]

R. P. LESTER,
Secretary Executive Department.

Counsel for the respondents then stated that they desired to introduce Mr. Warren, for the purpose of showing that he has made diligent search at the proper office for the *dedimus* which should be attached to his commission ; that the paper introduced by the attorney general showed only the date of his commission, but that the *dedimus*, which shows the date of his qualification, could not be found.

L. C. A. WARREN was called as a witness in his own behalf, and sworn by the recorder.

Examined by Mr. CLARK :

Question. Will you please state to the court what search you made for the *dedimus*, which ought to be attached to your commission, whether that search was diligently made, and where it was made ?—Answer. I was not apprised of these charges against me until Sunday or Monday evening. When I came up to see General Farrow to know what the charges were, I received a notice and protest. I could not have an interview with him at that time, but after awhile I did. I went to the secretary of state's office, and wanted to get the date of my qualification. I supposed I was not considered as holding an office until I was qualified and entered upon the duties of the office. I was not at home during the election. I wanted to know whether I could get the date of my qualification.

Q. That is not what I asked you ; I asked you simply to state what search you had made ?—A. I went to the secretary of state's office to see if I could find the *dedimus*, which is always returned after the commission is received, to find the exact date of my qualification. He told me that he could not find it ; that they were all gone ; that he did not know where they were, and that he had no knowledge of it. I have searched diligently for the *dedimus* in the secretary of state's office, and he looked himself to find it. I am unable to state what time I was qualified or entered upon the duties of my office.

Cross-examination by the ATTORNEY GENERAL :

Q. You state that you were qualified some time after the first of March, in the year 1861, or in the month of April. Are you sure that it was on the first day of March.

COUNSEL FOR THE RESPONDENTS. I introduced this witness for a specific purpose, and now the attorney general proposes to go into a general examination.

WITNESS. I have no objection to answering the question. I want this thing correctly ferreted out. Well, sir, I was in the employment of a merchant, clerking for him, and he sent me to Charleston to buy a stock of goods for him. I had been to Mobile also ; I had been traveling about a good deal, trading for him. He sent me to Charleston to buy a stock of goods. I was at Charleston during the bombardment of Fort Sumter. For my life I cannot state whether I was qualified before I left for Charleston, or whether I was qualified afterward. As I stated, I went to the secretary of state's office, to hunt up the *dedimus*, that I might be advised of it, but he

informed me that they were all gone. But this commission was dated the 10th of January, 1861, but I never saw it until I was qualified, whether it was in March or April, I cannot say.

Q. Did you say that you were in Charleston at the time of the bombardment of Fort Sumter?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't recollect whether you had been qualified then or not?—A. No, sir; I do not know whether I was qualified before then or after I came home; I cannot recollect, sir.

Q. Are you prepared to state that you were not qualified?—A. I am not, sir; I will state, if the court will permit, that when the commission was sent to me the judge of the superior court, whose term had expired, qualified me and told me that it was the instruction of Governor Brown that the words "United States" should be erased and the words "Confederate States" inserted in the oath, from the fact that it was not until after Georgia had seceded that the commission arrived. That was the instruction from the governor, and I complied with it.

Counsel for the prosecution announced that he had no further evidence to introduce in this case at present, until the arrival of the *dedimus* from Milledgeville.

Counsel for the prosecution then presented and read the following

Charges and specifications in the case of E. M. Taliaferro, of the county of Fulton.

CHARGES.

1. That the said E. M. Taliaferro did hold a civil office created by law for the administering a general law under the laws of the United States, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

2. That the said E. M. Taliaferro did hold a civil office created by law for the administration of justice in the State of Georgia, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

SPECIFICATIONS.

1. In this that the said E. M. Taliaferro did hold the office of postmaster at Stockbridge post office, in Henry County, in the State of Georgia, during the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

2. In this that the said E. M. Taliaferro did hold the office of a justice of the inferior court of the county of Fulton, in the State of Georgia, in the early part of the year 1861, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

3. In this that the said E. M. Taliaferro, after having held the offices set forth in specifications 1 and 2, gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States in that he held the office of a justice of the inferior court of the county of Fulton, in the State of Georgia, in the year 1863.

HENRY P. FARROW,
Attorney General.

Counsel for the respondents then presented and read the following admission to the above specifications:

Hon. Edward M. Taliaferro, representative of the county of Fulton, admits that he was elected justice of the inferior court of Fulton County on the first Wednesday in January, 1861, and that he was sworn into office on the 5th day of March thereafter, and continued to hold said office until the office was abolished by the adoption of the constitution of the State of Georgia. He never held any office of any kind before the late war, except that of deputy postmaster at Stockbridge, in the county of Henry, in the years 1847, 1848, and 1849; that he took no oath of office as such deputy postmaster; says that when he was sworn in as justice of the inferior court, as before stated, he only took an oath to support the constitution of Georgia. He denies having given aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States government, or having engaged in rebellion against the government of the United States.

EDWARD M. TALIAFERRO.

Counsel for the prosecution announced that he had no further evidence to offer in the case at present.

No other cases being ready, the board adjourned until 2 p. m.

JANUARY 20, 1870—2½ p. m.

The board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: All the members of the board, counsel for the prosecution, and counsel for the respondents.

Counsel for the prosecution announced to the court that in the case of Mr. Harris, of Murray County, he desired to send to the ordinary of Murray County for a copy of the records of the inferior court for the years 1849 and 1850, for the purpose of proving

that Mr. Harris was commissioner of roads during that time, and also to send for certain witnesses for the purpose of proving his participation in the rebellion. By direction of the board telegrams were sent to the ordinary of Murray County, and to other witnesses.

Counsel for the prosecution then presented and read the following:

Charges and specifications in the case of L. H. Walthall, of the county of Polk.

CHARGES.

1. That the said L. H. Walthall did hold a civil office created by law for the administration of a general law under the laws of the United States, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

2. That the said L. H. Walthall did hold a civil office created by law for the administering of a general law of a State, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

SPECIFICATIONS.

1. In this, that the said L. H. Walthall did hold the office of a road commissioner for the — district, Georgia militia, of the county of Polk, in the State of Georgia, during the year 1855, or about that time, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

2. In this, that the said L. H. Walthall did hold the office of postmaster in the county of Polk, in the State of Georgia, during the year 1850, or about that time, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

3. In this, that the said L. H. Walthall, after having held the offices set forth in specifications 1 and 2, did, openly and voluntarily, advocate and support the insurrection and rebellion; did urge persons to volunteer in the rebel service, and did afford subsistence for rebel troops.

H. P. FARROW,
Attorney General.

Counsel for the respondents then presented and read the following admission to the above specifications:

Hon. L. H. Walthall says, in answer to the charges and specifications preferred against his eligibility to hold a seat in the representative branch of the general assembly of Georgia: He admits that he was road commissioner for the county of Polk, in said State, in the year 1855, or about that time, and that he was deputy postmaster in Polk County before the time stated in said specifications—the exact date not recollected; that at the time he held the office of deputy postmaster he took no oath of office; admits that he fed both confederate and federal soldiers during the late war.

L. H. WALTHALL.

Counsel for the prosecution stated that he desired to introduce testimony for the purpose of showing the participation of Mr. Walthall in the rebellion, in giving aid and comfort to its enemies.

Z. B. HARGROVE, witness for the prosecution, was called and sworn by the recorder.

Examined by the ATTORNEY GENERAL:

Question. How long have you known Mr. Walthall?—Answer. I think my first acquaintance with Mr. Walthall was in the year 1862 or 1863. It might have been before that time, or after that time.

Q. State, if you please, all the facts which you may know going to show his participation in, and his support of, the rebellion.—A. I do not know that I know of any direct overt act of Mr. Walthall. I was at Mr. Walthall's house, I think, in 1864 or 1865, with a command of soldiers. I staid and camped near his house—in fact at his house. Mr. Walthall was considered a rebel in those times by the soldiers. I subsisted my command there for a short time. I believe Mr. Walthall was remunerated satisfactorily to himself. I did not have a great deal to say to him, but, from conversations with him, I was impressed with the opinion that he was with us in feeling and sentiment, and was what the soldiers in those days denominated as being on the "live list."

Counsel for the respondents objected to witness stating what his impression or his opinion was on the subject.

By the BOARD. As far as possible confine your testimony to the facts you know and the acts that were done.

WITNESS. Of course, I don't know what his feelings were on the subject.

By the ATTORNEY GENERAL:

Q. State whether or not you subsisted your command there at Mr. Walthall's house.—

A. Well, sir, I procured provisions there, and forage and subsistence for the soldiers, for which I paid Mr. Walthall.

Q. You purchased them from him, did you?—A. Well, yes, sir. He fed our command at his house, for which he was paid. I asked very few questions of him, and he of me.

Q. State fully, if you please, whether you impressed these supplies, or whether you purchased them from him. State fully, if you please.—A. No, sir, they were not impressed. I know we subsisted the command there, and I felt under some obligations to Mr. Walthall at the time.

Q. State why you felt under obligations to him.—A. Well, I had friendly intercourse with him, and he was very liberal and generous toward us.

Q. State whether he gave you any information or assistance.—A. I asked him no questions. I did not ask him for any information particularly.

Q. State if you have had any conversation with Mr. Walthall in relation to what you expected to testify to here.—A. Yes, sir, he spoke to me in reference to it.

Q. State where it was.—A. In the representative chamber.

Q. State what that conversation was, if you please.—A. He spoke in reference to my being a witness for him and I told him that I was subpoenaed to be a witness on the part of the prosecution, and that the facts that I would state in that case would be about all I knew in reference to it, and would answer the same purpose. I said to him in that conversation, that I was under the impression that during the war he was with us.

Q. State particularly, if you please, what he said to you in that conversation.

By the BOARD. You need not state what you said to him unless it is necessary to explain something he said to you, but state all that he said to you.

WITNESS. He said very few words to me in the representative chamber, and of course I said few words to him.

By the ATTORNEY GENERAL :

Q. What did he say in relation to this matter? that is the question. State whether or not, if you please, he endeavored to prevail upon you to testify that he was not a participator in the rebellion.—A. No, sir, he did not. From the tenor of his discourse at that time, I do not think he expected to move me in that way, because he knew that I was decidedly of a different opinion. My opinion, of course, is not worth anything in this case.

Q. Do you recollect what he did say to you?—A. I do not remember exactly what he said. He approached me in a friendly manner and called upon me to testify in his behalf in this case to the effect, I believe, that he had done nothing during the war.

Q. According to your best recollection, what did you say to Mr. Walthall?—A. My impression is that I told him that he was with us; that he was considered with us at the time the confederate soldiers were at his house. I said I did not think very favorable of a man who would not feed rebel soldiers when they were hungry. I told him that there were a great many of that opinion yet.

By the BOARD :

Q. What did he say in reply to that?—A. He did not say anything in reply to it, that I recollect.

Cross-examination by Mr. COLLIER :

Q. When you left the house of Mr. Walthall was it not well understood that it was simply a question as to whether or not a party would sell or whether the confederate authorities would not impress whatever they wanted?—A. That may have been Mr. Walthall's motive and he may have acted upon it, but such was not my course, nor did I permit any soldiers in my command to impress the property of citizens at that time. Mr. Walthall may have thought that was the case and therefore gave his consent.

Q. Was not that pretty generally the case?—A. It was in some commands; it was not so in my command.

J. J. MORRISON, witness for prosecution, was called and sworn by the recorder.

Examined by ATTORNEY GENERAL :

Question. Do you know Mr. Walthall?—Answer. Yes, sir, I know him.

Q. How long have you known him?—A. I have known him since 1849 or 1850.

Q. You will please state whether you have any knowledge whatever of his giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States engaged in insurrection and rebellion, or rendering any support to the rebel government.—A. Well, sir, I cannot say that he did positively. Mr. Walthall, like all the balance of the people in that section of the country, was considered—

By the BOARD :

Q. State what you know. Do you know that Mr. Walthall ever gave any support or aid to the insurrection or the rebellion?—A. Well, sir, that is a long ways back. I

could not say that I know he did. I had conversations during the war with Mr. Walthall. I do not recollect what was said then. I never expected to be called upon to testify in relation to it.

By the ATTORNEY GENERAL :

Q. Did you raise troops in that county?—A. Yes, sir, we raised two companies there.

Q. Do you recollect meeting Mr. Walthall at different times when you were raising those companies?—A. Yes, sir; I never went into the county hardly that I did not meet him. I cannot recollect what he did. I am like Mr. Hargrove. It is a mere matter of opinion. Of course any opinion that I may have about it does not make any difference. I thought Mr. Walthall was with us. I cannot say what made me come to that conclusion. I met him frequently during the time we were raising those companies, and, like every one else, I thought that he was for it.

Q. Did you have any conversations with Mr. Walthall concerning this question of eligibility?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he admit taking part in the rebellion? If you had any conversation with him, state what it was.—A. I had a conversation with Mr. Walthall, and it was about this, as well as I recollect, that he was talking about eligibility, and I think he said to me that he held the office of postmaster, and that he had also been road commissioner. I may have asked him the question if he had not been road commissioner or something of that sort, and he admitted that he had, but stated that he never had gone into the war. I remarked to him, "If you did not, you may have given aid and comfort in other ways." I do not distinctly recollect what he said upon that subject. Perhaps I asked Mr. Walthall if he did not subscribe to some companies, or something of that sort—getting up some companies or something of that kind. Well, really, I don't recollect, positively, whether he answered me at all or not. My impression is, though, that he did not answer the question at all. That is my recollection. We were talking about eligibility; and I asked him if he had not been postmaster. I think that was the way the conversation occurred. He said he had. I said, "I see you have been road commissioner, also," or something of that sort. I think he said he had. Then he remarked, "I never went into the war at all." I told him, "That is very true; but you may have given aid and comfort in some other way?" We were talking as friends upon the subject, and I absolutely do not recollect, positively, what he said upon that subject. I never charged my mind with it at all.

Q. If he did not answer your question state to the court whether or not his manner of refusing to answer the question amounted to an admission of the fact.

(Objected to.)

Counsel for the prosecution thereupon put the question in writing, as follows:

Q. State whether or not, when you asked if he did not give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States in other ways than going into the army, after his statement that he never was in the army, he evaded an answer in a manner which carried with the evasion an admission that he did or was equivalent to an admission?

(Counsel for the respondents objected to the question, on the ground that the attorney general was seeking to prove an impression made upon the mind of the witness by the failure of Mr. Walthall to answer the question.)

The board then retired, and after a consultation announced its decision, as follows: The objection is sustained as calling for the judgment or inference of the witness. The prosecution may ask what the respondent said or did, if anything, to create an impression, but not for the impression of the witness as a result.

By the ATTORNEY GENERAL :

Q. When you asked Mr. Walthall if he did not give aid and comfort to the rebellion in some other way than going into the army, at the time he said he did not go into the army, did he say or do anything to create an impression upon your mind that he did give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States?—A. My recollection is that I asked Mr. Walthall—speaking of that thing—if he did give aid and comfort in any other way. He said he never had gone into the army. I told him I knew that very well. I would relate the conversation as well as I can recollect, if it is desired.

Q. State exactly what took place in that conversation.—A. I cannot state exactly the conversation. As near as I can recollect it he remarked that he did not engage in the war. I remarked, "No, I believe that you were a Union man before the war." That was my impression. He said he was not. I said, "Well, now, if you did not engage in the rebellion, that will set you all right. That is according to my opinion of the thing." I asked, then, "did you give aid and comfort in any other way by getting up companies, or anything of that sort?" and he gave me no answer. I did not say anything more. That is what took place, as near as I can recollect.

By the BOARD :

Q. There is another part of the question that you have not responded to. You have stated what he has said. Did he do anything besides saying what you have testified

to?—A. He done nothing at all. I asked him the question, if he did anything else toward giving aid to the rebellion—subscribing money toward carrying on the war, or anything of that sort.

Q. The question is whether, when you asked that question, he said or did anything?—A. He did not say or do anything. If you desire it, I can give you the impression that was made on my mind.

Q. You need not do so, unless he did something.—A. He did nothing at all, or said nothing, that I recollect of.

By the ATTORNEY GENERAL :

Q. When you were raising companies for the confederate service in Polk County, was it not a matter of general notoriety in that county that he was rendering all the support which it was possible for a man to render in that county, to the rebel cause?

(Objected to and question withdrawn.)

Cross-examination by Mr. CLARK :

Q. Refresh your recollection now and say whether you cannot state in reply to that question, that you said Mr. Walthall did not answer that he said to you that he fed soldiers upon both sides?—A. No, sir; he never said anything about it. He made no answer at all.

WYATT M. WILLIAMS, witness for prosecution, was called and sworn by the recorder.

Examined by ATTORNEY GENERAL :

Question. Do you know Mr. Walthall?—Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you known him?—A. I have known him thirty-five years.

Q. Do you know whether he gave any support or aid to the rebellion?—A. No, sir; I do not.

JAMES D. WADDELL, witness for prosecution, was called and sworn by the recorder.

Examined by ATTORNEY GENERAL :

Question. Do you know Mr. Walthall?—Answer. Very well, sir.

Q. Do you know whether he gave aid or comfort to the rebellion?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. You were living in Polk County, were you not?—A. I left the county with the first company that entered the service. I was not back there but once during the war. Mr. Walthall was at home. I was in the military service of the Confederate States myself.

Q. Were you in the county during the progress of the war?—A. Only once, I think, sir.

Q. State whether or not you had any conversation with him during or since the war, up to the present time, in which he admitted participation in the rebellion, or facts which would lead to participation in the rebellion.—A. No, sir; I never have.

W. W. MERRELL was called as a witness for the prosecution, and sworn by the recorder.

Examined by the ATTORNEY GENERAL :

Question. How long have you known Mr. Walthall?—Answer. I think I got acquainted with him in 1856.

Q. State whether or not it comes to your knowledge that he was an advocate of, and a participant in, the rebellion during its progress.—A. There were two parties in the State after the rebellion commenced. There was one, it is true very small, that was in favor of its stopping, and of the State returning to the Union. Mr. Walthall was on the other side and was for pushing the war to the bitter end, I think.

Q. Did you ever hear him make any declaration of that character?—A. Well, I will state what I did hear him say, if this is the proper time and place. I think it was in the latter part of 1863, perhaps, or in the early part of 1864, I am not certain about it, he passed by where I was living in Carroll, and told me that he had been below after some corn. There was one or two wagons along there; I am not certain whether there was more than one, but at any rate he told me there had been a raid, and we had some conversation about it. We had spoken about the general character of the rebellion before this conversation took place; we were friends and talked the matter over; I remarked to him in a familiar way: "This is a bigger thing than you have bargained for, aint it?" Says he, "Yes; but I see no way to get out of it but to fight the thing through." That was about the conversation that took place between us. He spoke then of the armies having passed through his section. I think both armies had been there on a raid and had driven the people beyond the Chattahoochie River for corn. My recollection

is that he was then going back home with some corn, when he had this conversation with me.

Q. Did he state what his general views were on that question, whether they were of a character favorable to the rebellion?

(Objected to.)

A. As near as I can recollect, I have stated what took place between us.

Q. Did he express views favorable to those waging war against the enemies of the United States?

(Counsel for respondents objected to the question, on the ground that it was calculated to draw out the conclusion of the witness.)

The question was then modified as follows:

Q. Did he state whether or not he advocated or sustained the cause of the rebellion?

(Objected to on the same ground.)

Counsel for the prosecution insisted upon the question, and thereupon reduced it to writing, as follows:

Q. Did he, in that conversation, advocate and uphold the cause of the rebellion?

(Counsel for the respondent objected to the question, on the ground, first, that it was leading; and second, because the witness had already given the exact words used in the conversation.)

The board then retired, and, after consultation, announced its decision, as follows: The question is overruled, as leading and asking an opinion. The prosecution is entitled to suggest subject-matter, but not substance.

Q. Please state again the conversation you had with him at the time he stopped with those wagons.—A. To the best of my recollection, I went out to him, and the usual compliments passed; we were well acquainted, and I asked, perhaps, where he had been, and how matters were going on up in his section. He told me, I think, that perhaps both armies—I am not sure about that—but, at any rate, the army had been through his section and taken the supplies to a great extent, and that he had been below after some corn. I remarked to him: "This thing of secession with you fellows is bigger than you bargained for, aint it?" Says he, "It is; but I don't see any other way to get out of it but to fight the thing through." That is about all I recollect that took place between us in relation to that matter. There was no person present, and he did not go on and directly advocate the rebellion, of course. There was nothing more said between us, for we understood how each of us stood, and we didn't either of us say much upon the subject.

Q. How did you know how he stood?—A. Well, I knew for one reason that I was candidate for solicitor at the time the ordinance of secession was passed; the delegates to the secession convention were voted for, and I understood that he was on the other side.

(Objected to.)

Q. Do you know of any declaration that was made by him to you?—A. No, sir; I will simply state this circumstance, that I have a good opportunity to know the persons on each side of the question. I traveled around a good deal through the county.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him, or hear him make any speeches in which he advocated the cause of the rebellion?—A. I don't remember that I did. I am not certain about the conversation; but I am certain I never heard him make a speech. I don't think I saw him after the rebellion commenced, except the time I refer to, until after the war. That is my recollection.

Counsel upon both sides announce that they have no further evidence to offer in this case.

Counsel for the prosecution then presented and read the following:

Charge and specifications in the case of G. R. Harper, of the county of Sumter.

CHARGE.

1. That the said G. R. Harper was a member of a legislature of a State of the United States, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

SPECIFICATIONS.

1. In this: That the said G. R. Harper was a member of the house of representatives in the legislature of the State of Georgia in the year 1856, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

2. In this: That after having been a member of the legislature of Georgia, as specified above, he did, during the years 1863 and 1864, voluntarily furnish a horse for a rebel cavalryman, and subsistence for troops engaged in rebellion against the United States.

3. In this: That after having been a member of the legislature of Georgia, as specified in specification No. 1, he did, without the presence of direct physical force, enter into a regiment engaged in rebellion against the United States.

H. P. FARROW,
Attorney General.

Counsel for the respondents then presented and read the following admissions to the above specifications :

George R. Harper, a member of the general assembly from the county of Sumter, admits that he was frequently a member of said body before the rebellion, but distinctly denies that he participated therein, or gave any aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, and specially denies the several specifications in this behalf made against him, and in reference thereto says he never furnished any subsistence for troops voluntarily or otherwise, unless sending articles of necessity for the health of his sons, who were in the confederate army, constituted such. He belonged (according to the laws then in force) to the militia of the State, which were called into service by executive order. There were details of men to force unwilling men into the service, and with a threat of turning them over to the confederate force if they refused. Under these circumstances, he went before the physicians of his county, who gave him a certificate of physical inability to perform militia service. He then carried it to the officer in command, and asked a discharge upon it, but he replied he had no authority, and that he must go to camp and go before the regular board of physicians. He went to the camp, and as soon as he could get his papers prepared he went before the proper medical board, and they relieved him from bearing arms, and assigned him to light duty, in which he was engaged in assisting in the appraisement of property furnished for military operations. He then went before the medical board again, but at Macon, and was fully discharged. He, therefore, says he had to go into the militia service by the application of direct personal force, for resistance would have been useless, and would likely have brought upon him personal violence from his own people. He also says he was opposed to secession at the time, and ever since, and made his opposition known by divers acts and words, and was known in the county as a Union man, and was a Union man, which brought upon him the ill-will and enmity of an overwhelming majority of the people of his county, which required great fortitude and moral courage to withstand.

G. R. HARPER.

And in answer to the amended specification as to the furnishing of a cavalry horse, he denies it entirely, and says he had no son in the cavalry arm of the service.

G. R. HARPER.

Counsel for the prosecution stated that one of his witnesses being absent, he would be obliged to postpone further evidence in this case for the present.

Counsel for the prosecution then presented and read the following.

Charge and specifications in the case of J. H. Nunn, of the county of Glascock.

CHARGE.

1. That the said J. H. Nunn did hold a civil office, created by law, for the administration of justice in the State of Georgia, and thereafter did hold an office under and give support to a government organized and acting in hostility to the United States.

SPECIFICATIONS.

1. In this: That the said J. H. Nunn did hold the office of a justice of peace of the — district Georgia militia, in the year 1858, and thereafter held the said office under the State of Georgia, while said State was organized and acting in hostility to the United States.

2. In this: That the said J. H. Nunn did hold the office of a justice of the peace of 1169th district Georgia militia in the year 1858, and thereafter did enter into and become a member of Captain Neal's Company of the Second Regiment of the State troops, of the State of Georgia, a government organized and acting in hostility to the United States.

H. P. FARROW,
Attorney General.

Counsel for the respondents then presented and read the following admission to the above specifications :

Hon. J. H. Nunn in answer to the charges and specifications preferred against his eligibility to a seat in the house of representatives of the State of Georgia, says: That it is true as charged that he was justice of the peace in the county of Glascock in the year 1858, and that he continued to hold said office for the term of four years, under the commission sent to him in the year 1858. That he did not hold said office either by election or commission during the war, after the State seceded. He denies holding any office, by commission or otherwise, from the State of Georgia, while said State was acting in hostility to the government of the United States. He denies that he gave any aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States; that when the militia of Georgia was ordered out by Governor Brown, he was forced into the military service of

said State, and was a member of Captain Neal's company of said State militia. Says that he was the Union candidate for the convention which passed the ordinance of secession; was opposed to secession before and after the State seceded, and was opposed to the war.

JAMES M. NUNN.

Counsel for the prosecution introduced in evidence a certificate from the executive department, for the purpose of fixing the date at which his term of office began, and stated that, with the introduction of such certificate, he expected to close the case.

Said certificate was presented and read, and is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, Georgia, January 12, 1870.

I, R. Paul Lester, secretary of the executive department, do hereby certify that, according to the records of file in this department, J. M. Nunn was commissioned a justice of the peace for the 1169th district Georgia militia, Glascock County, March 3, 1858, and held said office till January 23, 1863.

Given under my hand and the seal of the executive department at the capitol in Atlanta, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.]

R. PAUL LESTER,
Secretary Executive Department.

The foregoing certificate was ordered to be attached to the record and marked G. Counsel for the prosecution then presented and read the following:

Charges and specifications in the case of C. C. Humber, of the county of Stewart:

CHARGE.

1. That the said C. C. Humber did hold a civil office, created by law, for the administering of a general law of a State, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

SPECIFICATIONS.

1. In this: That the said C. C. Humber did hold the office of road commissioner in the — district of Georgia militia, in the county of —, during the year —, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

2. In this: That said C. C. Humber, after having held office, as set forth in specification first, did voluntarily furnish subsistence to troops acting in hostility to the United States.

3. In this: That the said C. C. Humber, after having held office, as set forth in specification first, did voluntarily enter into a regiment acting in hostility against the United States, and held office under a government organized and acting in hostility to the United States.

H. P. FARROW,
Attorney General.

Counsel for the respondents then presented and read the following admission to the above specifications:

Charles C. Humber, a member from the county of Stewart, says he has no memory of ever having been appointed road commissioner, or ever having served in that capacity anywhere, but his memory is not sufficient to enable him to give it an unqualified denial, and therefore must ask for the proof.

He admits a participation in the rebellion sufficient to disqualify him, under congressional legislation on that ground.

C. C. HUMBER.

Counsel for the prosecution asked for further time to introduce testimony in this case.

Counsel for the prosecution then presented and read the following:

Charge and specifications in the case of J. D. Smith, of the county of Ware.

CHARGE.

1. That the said J. D. Smith did hold a civil office, created by law, for the administering of a general law of a State, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

SPECIFICATIONS.

1. In this: That the said J. D. Smith did hold the office of deputy clerk of the superior court of the county of Ware, in the State of Georgia, in the year 18—, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

2. In this: That the said J. D. Smith did, after holding the office set forth in specification 1st, did give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States in that he held an office in the enrolling department of the conscript bureau of a government organized and acting in hostility to the United States in the years 1863 and 1864.

H. P. FARROW,
Attorney General.

Counsel for the respondents then presented and read the following admission to the above specifications:

Hon. J. D. Smith says that, in answer to the charges and specifications preferred against his eligibility to a seat in the legislature of Georgia, he held the place of deputy clerk in the county of Ware, in said State, prior to the war. He denies that he thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. He says that, in the year 1864, he was conscripted and forced into the confederate service, and was, shortly thereafter, detailed to service in the enrolling department of the conscript bureau as sub-enrolling officer.

J. D. SMITH.

Counsel for the prosecution announced that he had no further evidence to offer, and that the case was closed.

Counsel for the prosecution offered in evidence, in the case of Mr. Taliaferro, a certificate from the executive department, for the purpose of showing the date of his commission, which was presented and read as follows, and ordered to be attached to the record and marked H.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, Georgia, January 12, 1870.

I, R. Paul Lester, secretary of the executive department, do hereby certify that according to the records of file in this department, E. M. Taliaferro was commissioned a justice of the inferior court in and for the county of Fulton, January 10, 1861, and held an office until January 23, 1865.

Given under my hand and the seal of the executive department, at the capitol in Atlanta, this the 12th day of January, A. D. 1870.

[SEAL.]

R. PAUL LESTER,
Secretary Executive Department.

Counsel upon both sides not being ready to go on in another case, the board thereupon adjourned until to-morrow morning, January 21—11 a. m.

CAPITOL BUILDING,
Atlanta, Georgia, January 21, 1870—11 o'clock a. m.

The board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: All the members of the board, counsel for the prosecution, and counsel for the respondents.

The case of W. P. Price, of Lumpkin County, was taken up.

Mr. Price announced that he appeared in his own behalf, and that Mr. T. Strobo Farrow was associated with him.

Counsel for the prosecution then presented and read the following:

Charges and specifications in the case of W. P. Price, of the county of Lumpkin.

CHARGES.

1. That the said W. P. Price was a member of the legislature of a State, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

2. That the said W. P. Price did hold a civil office, created by law for the administration of justice in a State, and for the administering of a general law of a State, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

SPECIFICATIONS.

1. In this: That the said W. P. Price was a member of the house of representatives of the legislature of the State of South Carolina in the year 1856, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

2. In this: That the said W. P. Price did hold the office of a warden of the city of Greenville, in the State of South Carolina, in the year 1858, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

3. In this: That the said W. P. Price, after having been a member of the said legislature of South Carolina, as set forth in specification 1, and after having held the office of warden of the city of Greenville, as set forth in specification 2, gave aid and com-

fort to the enemies of the United States, in that he was a member of the house of representatives of the State of South Carolina in the year 1863, a government organized and acting in hostility to the United States.

HENRY P. FARROW,
Attorney General.

Counsel for the respondent then read the following admission to the above specifications:

W. P. Price, member elect from the county of Lumpkin, to the charges against him answers as follows: To the first charge, he utterly denies having been a member of a State legislature before the war between the United States and the Confederate States, but admits that he was elected to the general assembly of South Carolina in the fall of 1864, never having been elected previous to that time.

To the second charge he answers that he never, before the war, held any civil office created by law for the administration of a general law of a State, or for the administration of "justice." He never resided in Greenville, South Carolina, after said Greenville was incorporated as a city, nor for some time previous. He admits that he was a soldier in the late war, on the confederate side, was wounded, and elected for the first time in his life to the legislature in 1864, and never after belonged to a military organization; was exempt from further military duty until the war closed. Held no commission during the war, either under confederate or State authority.

W. P. PRICE,
Member from Lumpkin.

JOSEPH E. BROWN was called as a witness for the prosecution, and sworn by the recorder.

Examined by Mr. FARROW:

Question. Please state to the court whether you have any knowledge as to whether Mr. Price held any office in connection with the local government of the town or city of Greenville, which vested in him the powers of a justice of the peace, so far as the preservation of the peace and the execution of a general law were concerned.—Answer. I have no such knowledge.

Q. Do you know anything concerning his being a member of the general assembly of that State?—A. I do not.

Q. Do you know anything concerning his having held the office of warden or intendant of the city of Greenville?—A. No, sir.

EPHRAIM TWEEDY was called as a witness for the prosecution, and sworn by the recorder.

Examined by Mr. FARROW:

Question. State to the court whether you have any information from any source that Mr. Price was connected with the city government of the city of Greenville as a warden, having the powers of justice of the peace, or of his having been a member of the general assembly in the State of South Carolina, and if so, state what it is.—Answer. I know nothing except what Mr. Price told me himself.

Q. Please state what he said to you.—A. He simply stated that he was town warden before the war, and was a member of the legislature of South Carolina since the war commenced; in 1864, I think he said.

Q. Can you state when it was that he told you he was town warden of Greenville?—A. When he stated that fact to me.

Q. At the time of this conversation did he state when it was that he held this office of warden?—A. I don't think he told me any particular time, except that he was, before the war, warden in the town of Greenville, South Carolina.

Q. You cannot say precisely when?—A. No, sir.

Q. But it was before the war?—A. Before the war.

Cross-examined by Mr. PRICE:

Q. Be kind enough to state all the conversation that occurred between you and myself on that subject, how it was brought about, and what I said to you, as to the powers which I exercised.—A. There was a conversation between us, but never expecting that I would be called upon to refer to it again I did not charge my mind with it. Mr. Price stated that he held the office of warden of the town of Greenville, but that he did not act in a judicial capacity, and that his office was not one for the administration of a general law of a State. I think that he stated that he did not have power to fine anybody, and we mutually agreed that under the powers which the warden had he could not fine any one that committed a breach against the peace, or any breach against the ordinances of the town, but that when such prisoners, or a man who had committed any offense against the State, was brought before him the fine would have to be sued

for in the superior court, and that the warden did not have power in any respect to commit a man for anything for the time.

Q. Did I state to you at that time—and I want the whole matter to be brought out—what the object of that conversation with you was?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And how this question of wardenship came up; and didn't I also state that the same matter had been previously investigated by the military?—A. Yes, sir; and you stated also that you had taken the advice of Governor Perry, of South Carolina, on it.

Q. State to the court all that occurred in that conversation with you, and how it came up; in other words, if I didn't tell you about this matter of wardenship; and if it did not grow out of a conversation I had with Governor Bullock. State whether I did not have this conversation with you with a view of correcting an impression that appeared to be made on the mind of Governor Bullock by a conversation I had had with him?

This question was subsequently changed, as follows:

Q. State if I did not, when I approached you, say to you that I believed that this prosecution against me grew out of this wardenship, and that it was owing to a conversation which I had had with Governor Bullock, in which conversation, in answer to an inquiry which he put to me, if I had not once held an office before the war. I admitted that I had once been warden of the town of Greenville, and that I desired you to explain that matter to Governor Bullock; and did I not say that I believed, from the fact that this prosecution had sprung up so suddenly, that he was the prosecutor?

(Counsel for the prosecution objects to the question as taking too wide a range. Question withdrawn.)

Q. Did I not state to you that this question had been investigated by General Sibley at one time?—A. Yes, sir; you stated that to me.

Q. And that it was decided in my favor?—A. Yes; that you were permitted to register.

Q. In this conversation state if I did not say to you that this question of the powers of warden had not been investigated by General Sibley at the time when the registration was going on in the State?—A. You did.

Q. At that same time?—A. Yes, sir; and that you were permitted to register and vote.

Q. And hold my seat in the legislature?—A. I believe so.

By the BOARD:

Q. When did this conversation take place?—A. I am not positive as to the time; it was either Monday or Tuesday night last.

Q. Within a few days?—A. Yes, sir.

T. STOBO FARROW was called as a witness for the prosecution, and sworn by the recorder.

Examined by the ATTORNEY GENERAL:

Question. Have you any knowledge concerning Mr. Price ever having been a member of the general assembly previous to the war? Please state anything you may know concerning it.—Answer. I have no knowledge of his ever having been a member of the legislature before the war.

Q. Do you know anything about his having been connected with the government of the city of Greenville, South Carolina, as warden?—A. Nothing, except his information to me that he had held such an office.

Q. What were his admissions to you, and his statements?—A. His admissions to me were, as I considered, communicated in the quasi relation of counsel; having been a practicing lawyer of South Carolina, and practicing here in this city, he came to me for counsel in the matter, and we had a conversation about it.

Q. Of course I have no right to ask you to divulge any communication made to you in the relation of attorney, but anything outside of that relation that you know concerning the facts, please state to the court?—A. I have no objection to stating the whole matter. It was only from his assertion to me that I had any knowledge at all of his ever having been warden.

Q. When was that made known to you as attorney?—A. Under the quasi relation of attorney, from the fact of his having known me in South Carolina, and his coming to me here, knowing that I was a practicing lawyer in the city.

Q. Please state to the court what your opportunities were for knowing the standing of Mr. Price, whether he was a member of the legislature or not?—A. I had been in the habit of attending the legislature, though not a member of the legislature, for every winter previous to the war, for the last twenty years, I suppose. I held the office of master in equity of the State of South Carolina. I was elected by the legislature, and it necessitated my canvassing the legislature every four years, consequently I kept up

my acquaintance in the legislature every year, and I know that Mr. Price was not a member of the legislature, or else I would have known it, having a list of the members of the legislature, and being there and making their acquaintance in view of my election to office. I was elected the first time in the year 1857.

Cross-examined by Mr. PRICE :

Q. What town did you reside in in South Carolina?—A. Spartanburg.

Q. Was that a neighboring town, or a town hard by the place where I lived?—A. Yes, sir; it was in the adjoining county, thirty miles distant from the county site.

Q. Were you a practicing lawyer in South Carolina, as well as master in equity?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any acquaintance or knowledge of the powers which were vested in the wardens of the several villages?

(Objected to by the attorney general, on the ground that the statutes of South Carolina, as officially published, would be evidence upon that point.)

Q. I will ask you, Mr. Farrow, if you know when the town of Greenville was incorporated as a city since the war, sir.

(Objected to by the attorney general, on the ground that the legislative enactments of South Carolina, as officially published, would be evidence upon that point. Objection withdrawn.)

Q. Will you state when it was that I left the city of Greenville?—A. My recollection about it is that you were a member of the legislature, and that you resigned your seat in the legislature upon removing to Georgia.

Q. Since the war?—A. Since the war.

Q. Do you remember what year that was?—A. Either 1865 or 1866; that is my recollection, but I would not be positive.

Counsel for the prosecution announced that he admitted that Mr. Price was not a member of the general assembly of South Carolina until after the commencement of the war.

T. P. WESTMORELAND called as a witness for the prosecution and sworn by the recorder.

Examined by the ATTORNEY GENERAL :

Question. State, if you please, anything that you may know concerning Mr. Price having been connected with the city government of Greenville as warden?—Answer. I know nothing about it, sir, except that he was charged with having been warden, I think, in the year 1858. I was not in the town of Greenville, I was off at school a portion of the time.

Q. You do not know anything about it?—A. I do not know anything about it

Cross-examined by Mr. HILLYER :

Q. Does it come to your knowledge when the town of Greenville was incorporated?—A. I think, sir, in 1869.

Q. Does it come to your knowledge when Mr. Price left the State of South Carolina?—A. My recollection is that he left in 1866.

T. STOBO FARROW recalled.

By Mr. PRICE :

Question. State as to what I said respecting this matter of wardenship, as near as you can recollect?—Answer. When you were speaking with me about this matter, I did not note particularly the conversation which did take place. My recollection is that in speaking of the possible charges that might be specified against you on account of any office which you held in South Carolina you mentioned that you never had been elected to the legislature until since the war, and that the only office that could under any possibility be held to be a disqualifying office was the office of warden in the town council of Greenville. You also stated that Greenville was not a city at the time, that it was incorporated as a town, and had been incorporated as a city since the war; and speaking of the duties of the office of warden you stated that you never had discharged any duties of ex officio of justice of the peace, that the duties of the intend-ant and warden of Greenville had reference merely to the administration of local laws within the corporate limits of the town, and that they had no cognizance of any general law of the State, and that they only dealt with offenders who violated the ordinances of the town.

(Objected to by the attorney general on the ground that the laws of South Carolina would show what the duties of warden were. Question withdrawn.)

By Mr. PRICE :

Q. Please go on and state all that you remember in reference to that conversation.—

A. that was the principal part of the conversation. In the conversation he mentioned those duties of the office and stated that they had never exercised any of the duties of justice of the peace; that they had only exercised a right to try and fine persons who had violated the ordinances of the town.

Q. I would ask if I did not state to you, that while the charter of the village of Greenville may have made the warden justice of the quorum, that they were only so for the corporate limits, and executed such laws and ordinances as the town council might ordain?—A. You did.

Counsel upon both sides then stated that they had no further evidence to offer in the case at present.

Counsel for the prosecution then presented and read the following:

Charges and specifications in the case of John B. Sorrell, of Walton County, Georgia.

CHARGES.

1. That the said John B. Sorrell did hold a civil office, created by law, for the administration of a general law of a State, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

SPECIFICATIONS.

1. In this: That the said John B. Sorrell held the office of a tax collector of the county of Walton and State of Georgia, in the early part of the year 1861, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

2. In this: That the said John B. Sorrell, after holding office, as above specified, was elected to hold the office of sheriff in the county of Walton, under a government organized and acting in hostility to the United States.

3. In this: That the said John B. Sorrell, after holding office, as above specified, did hold the office of a lieutenant in Captain Grant's company Second Georgia cavalry regiment, of the State of Georgia, a government organized and acting in hostility to the United States, in the year 1862.

HENRY P. FARROW,
Attorney General.

Counsel for the respondent then read the following admission to the above specifications:

The respondent, John B. Sorrell, in answer to the charges and specifications preferred against him, says that he was elected tax collector of the county of Walton at the general election held in January, 1861; that he was sworn into said office on the third Monday in May following, which was after the fall of Fort Sumter, and after President Lincoln's proclamation calling out seventy-five thousand troops, and after the capture of Fort Pulaski, the arsenal at Augusta, and after the ordinance of secession; that respondent did no official act, or exercised none of the duties of said office, until after the 12th of August, 1861, the date of the first orders received from the comptroller general and governor; and as his duties only began when the tax digest was turned over to him, he could not have exercised any of the duties of said office earlier, for it was after those orders were received by him that the digest came to his hands; that when he took said oath of office the words "United States" were stricken out wherever they occurred in the printed forms used, and the words "Confederate States" inserted. He knows he is correct as to the time when he took said oath, because he remembers it was at the regular May term of the inferior court of the county. Prior to this time respondent never held any office of any kind. Respondent was always a Union man and voted against and opposed secession. He went into Captain Grant's company in 1862, after the conscript law was passed and because he was obliged to go. Respondent lived in a county which sent more soldiers than it had voters, nearly all of them volunteers to the war. Respondent knew from the terms of the conscript law, military orders, and overwhelming popular feeling, that when ordered to report to some company, if he did not go he would be arrested, and his going at the time he did and in the manner he did, he considers as only under direct physical force. He tried in every way he could to get out of said service, and finally, in December, 1862, put in a substitute. Respondent held the office of sheriff, as charged, "in 1864," but he accepted the office to keep out of the war and to keep from having anything to do with it, and in said office did nothing in aid of the rebellion, and expressly denies that he ever did aid the rebellion or give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, unless the mere fact of his holding the civil offices of tax collector and sheriff, after the rebellion began, be such.

HILLYER & BRO.,
Respondent's Attorneys.

Counsel for the prosecution introduced in evidence a certificate from the executive department setting forth the fact that Mr. Sorrell was commissioned to the office of tax collector on the 10th day of January, 1861, which certificate was ordered to be attached to the record and marked I, and is as follows :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, Georgia, January 12, 1870.

I, R. Paul Lester, secretary of the executive department, do hereby certify that according to the records on file in this department, J. B. Sorrell was commissioned tax collector of Walton County, January 10, 1861, and sheriff of same county February 18, 1864.

Given under my hand and the seal of the executive department, at the capitol in Atlanta, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1870.

[SEAL.]

R. P. LESTER,
Secretary Executive Department.

He also stated that he should, if they could be obtained, offer in evidence the dedimus of Mr. Sorrell, and also his bond.

A. F. NUNALLY was called as a witness for the prosecution, and sworn by the recorder.

Examined by the ATTORNEY GENERAL :

Question. Did you reside in the county of Walton at any time ; if so, when ?—Answer. I resided there all my life prior to 1866.

Q. Do you know anything as to when Mr. Sorrell qualified and entered upon the duties of tax collector of that county ?—A. I don't know when he was qualified. I think he was elected in 1861—in January, 1861.

Q. Have you any knowledge as to his acts as tax collector at any time in the early part of 1861 ?—A. I only knew from the custom of tax collectors in the county that the officer who is elected in January did not proceed to collect the taxes until the next fall.

Q. You speak only as to the custom, and not from any knowledge of your own ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. State whether or not you have any knowledge of his acting as tax collector in the early part of 1861.—A. Not acting as tax collector in the early part of 1861. I think he was elected then.

Cross-examined by Mr. HILLYER :

Q. What time do you think Mr. Sorrell entered upon the duties of his office, and commenced collecting taxes ?—A. In September or October.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Sorrell was a Union man ?—A. I know that he was considered so in the county by the citizens at the time of his election ; his friends claimed for him that he was a very strong Union man.

Q. Was that the general rumor concerning him ?

(Counsel for the prosecution objects to witness testifying what was the general rumor.)

N. P. HOTCHKISS was called as a witness for the prosecution, and sworn by the recorder.

Examined by the ATTORNEY GENERAL :

Question. Do you know whether or not Mr. Sorrell was ever tax collector of Walton County ?—Answer. I have no personal knowledge of the fact. I was not in that county in 1861, except as a visitor.

Q. You have no knowledge of your own on the subject ?—A. No, sir, I have not.

Q. Do you know of his having held the office before 1861 ?—A. None, except from the county rumors.

Q. You do not know of his holding any office previous to 1861 ?—A. No, sir.

J. M. SMITH was called as a witness for the prosecution, and sworn by the recorder.

Examined by Mr. FARROW :

Question. State whether or not you know anything as to Mr. Sorrell's having been tax collector in 1861 of Walton County ?—Answer. He was elected in January, 1861.

Q. Do you know when he commenced to perform the duties of collector ?—A. Not until fall, I think—that was the general mode of proceeding.

Q. Do you know when he qualified as tax collector ?—A. I don't.

Q. You don't say that he was not qualified, or did not file his bond until fall, do you ?—A. No ; I do not know what time he filed his bond. The court held twice a year, I think, for the giving of bonds, in May and September.

Q. You made some remark about Mr. Sorrell's collecting taxes in the fall of 1861. State, if you please, whether you mean to say that he commenced the collection of taxes, or that he qualified in 1861.—A. I don't think he was qualified then; he must have been qualified in May.

Q. You don't know anything about it?—A. No, sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. HILLYER :

Q. I ask you if you did not know the fact that at that time the inferior court was in the habit of meeting oftener than twice a year to examine these bonds.

(The attorney general objects to the question on the ground that it is matter of recollection.)

WITNESS. The court generally met in May or September.

Counsel for respondents offered in evidence a circular dated Milledgeville, August 12, 1861, addressed to the tax collector of Walton County, signed by the governor and comptroller general, which was ordered to be attached to the record, and marked J.

No other cases being ready, the board thereupon adjourned until 2½ o'clock p. m.

JANUARY 21, 1870—2½ p. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: All the members of the board, counsel for the prosecution, and counsel for the respondents.

Counsel for the prosecution stated that he objected to that portion of the admissions of Mr. Smith which says that he was detailed into office as a sub-enrolling officer under the rebel government.

Counsel for the prosecution and for respondents respectively read and submitted to the court their arguments in the cases of William T. Winn, B. B. Hinton, A. W. Holcombe, W. J. Anderson, and C. J. Wellborn.

The board thereupon adjourned until to-morrow morning, January 22, 10 a. m.

CAPITOL BUILDING,

Atlanta, Georgia, January 22, 1870—10 a. m.

The board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: All the members of the board, counsel for the prosecution, and counsel for the respondents.

Counsel for the prosecution stated that in the case of Hon. J. D. Smith, of Ware County, such amendments had been made in his admissions to the charges and specifications read by himself on the 20th instant as would enable him to close the case without the introduction of any further proof.

At the request of the board, the admissions as amended were read as follows :

Hon. J. D. Smith, representative from the county of Ware, says, in answer to the charges and specifications preferred against his eligibility to a seat in the Georgia legislature, that he did act as deputy clerk in the county of Ware previous to and during a part of the time the war existed between the United States and the so-called Confederate States. He denies that he thereafter engaged in rebellion against the government of the United States, or that he gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. He says that in the year 1864 he was conscripted and forced into the confederate service, and that while he was thus held in said service as a conscript soldier he performed the duties of sub-enrolling officer in the conscript bureau of said confederate States.

J. D. SMITH.

The case of J. N. Harris, of Murray County, was then taken up.

Counsel for the prosecution introduced in evidence the records of the inferior court of Murray County, in which it appears that John N. Harris was, on the 8th day of January, 1849, appointed one of the commissioners of roads for the 874th district Georgia militia, of said county.

L. P. GUDGER was called as a witness for the prosecution and sworn by the recorder.

Examined by the ATTORNEY GENERAL :

Question. State to the court as fully as you can recollect any conversations which you may have had with Mr. Harris, of Murray County, with reference to his giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States?—Answer. Well, I was acting as enrolling officer for that county, or registering officer, and he came to me.

Q. When was that? Was it under the reconstruction laws?—A. Yes, sir, in 1867; I reckon about the 27th or 28th day of June. I was acting as registrar in his district, and he came up to register and said he did not know whether he was eligible or not; that he had never held any office before the war in which he had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. He said that he understood that was

a cause for disqualification. I told him that it was. He told me that he reckoned he had or did give aid, or something to that amount, but that he never held any office. He then went on to state that he had given money to Captain Beck, or to the soldiers of Captain Beck's company, I would not testify which of the two he said. He also stated that he had aided some in giving dinners to the company, in giving assistance in getting up dinners that were given around in the settlements when they were trying to get up a company. I told him it didn't make any difference under the reconstruction laws what he did; if he held an office before the war, in which he had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, he was not entitled to register. He said he had not held an office, and he registered. That is about as well as I can recollect.

Q. I didn't understand you about the matter of these dinners. Please state whether they were dinners at his house, or public dinners?—A. I do not think it was at his house. There was a dinner given at the Presbyterian church, about two miles off, and he spoke of carrying provisions to that dinner in order to keep up the excitement and get all the volunteers they could. I don't think there were any dinners given at his house. He admitted that he had taken something to that dinner, but said that he had never held an office.

Q. State whether or not that was a public dinner and meeting for the purpose of getting up a company?—A. Yes, sir, something of that kind. It was for that purpose, or for the benefit of the company, that the dinners were given.

Q. Did he admit assisting in getting up that dinner?—A. As well as I recollect, he told me that he carried a basket of provisions there at that dinner, like the most of us. We all had to do a great many things that we didn't like to do in those times.

Cross-examined by Mr. LESTER:

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Harris qualified at that time or not?—A. Yes, sir, he did; and he registered, and there was no objection entered.

Q. Do you recollect Mr. Harris stating the amount that he gave to Captain Beck or his company?—A. He did not.

Q. Refresh your memory and state whether he did not say to you that he gave that money to buy his son out of Captain Beck's company?—A. He didn't admit that statement at that time, sir, or any other time that I recollect of.

Q. There was a company formed and a meeting held in the church there, you say?—A. Yes, sir, the Presbyterian church.

Q. Did he state that the company was stationed there?—A. I don't think it staid there more than a day or two.

Q. Didn't Mr. Harris state that he had some relations in that company?—A. Yes, sir; I think he said he had one son in the company.

Q. Did he state that he carried a basket of provisions there to that dinner?—A. Yes, sir; he said a basket of provisions, as well as I recollect, like all other folks, when those dinners were given for the purpose of keeping up the excitement. I told him it didn't matter; if he had not held an office before the war, and took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, it did not disqualify him. That was the reconstruction oath.

Q. What are your feelings toward Mr. Harris?—A. I have none bad at all, sir. He was a good neighbor and a good citizen, and we always had good feelings toward each other.

Re-direct by the ATTORNEY GENERAL:

Q. Captain Beck's company was in the rebel service, was it not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you recollect what year he stated it was in which this dinner was given? if so, state.—A. I cannot say positively, but I think it was about the fall of 1861.

Q. You said that when he came before you to ask to be permitted to register, that he stated he had not held any office nor taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. State whether he coupled the matter of office with the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and whether or not you permitted him to register. State if he coupled with his declaration that he had not held any office the fact that he had not taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.—A. I think this was about the conversation—that he had not held any office and had never taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Q. State whether or not he said to you that, if he held any office, it was not one that required him to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States?—A. I think it was about this: that he had never held an office, and had not taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. As well as I recollect, that was about the conversation. I told him it did not make any odds if he had not held an office before the war, and taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, he could register.

JOHN N. HARRIS was called as a witness in his own behalf, and sworn by the recorder.

Examined by Mr. JOHNSON:

Question. State to the court whether you ever acted as road commissioner prior to the years 1866 or 1867.—Answer. Not that I recollect of; I never served and was never appointed to that office at all, until after the war.

Q. If you were appointed you had no knowledge of it?—A. I do not recollect anything of the kind.

Q. You are positive about that, are you?—A. Yes, sir; I do not recollect of serving in any way only as overseer. I never served as road commissioner until 1866 or 1867.

Q. Please state what are the facts in relation to this money that you paid Captain Beck's company or Captain Beck, what that was for.—A. A regiment was formed and left Dalton, I think, about October, 1861, for Savannah. Two of my sons had volunteered in that regiment, in Captain Beck's company, and I applied there to get one of them out, and tried in every way to do so. I went to Captain Beck and told him I must have my son out; that I wanted him out if it could be done. I spoke to Mr. McIntire about it, and told him that it would ruin me if I did not get my son out of that company. He said, "You can buy him out; that will do, and get a substitute."

Q. State what relationship Mr. McIntire sustained to your son Samuel.—A. He married his daughter; he was my son's father-in-law. I told him I had not much money; that it was a pretty tight time. He had some and I had a little, and we hired a substitute, and went on and paid \$30 or \$40 to get him out. I think it was about \$40; that is my recollection now, and we got him out by doing that.

Q. And the sum of money that you and your son's father-in-law paid was in consideration of your son's being released from the company?—A. Yes, sir; that is what it was for.

Q. And that was all the money that you ever paid to the company at all?—A. Yes, sir, all that I ever paid to the company at all.

Q. As to this conversation with Doctor Gudger, please state the facts about this dinner he speaks of being given to the company at that meeting-house.—A. There were several dinners given at the company's shed. I was down there at that time. There were several different meetings there, and provisions were carried there from everywhere. I never carried any there myself, but my folks may have carried some there. I had a brother in that company, and he went on to Virginia. I tried my best to keep him out, but I could not. My sister went down there to see him and my son, and carried him some provision. Everybody carried in provision around there.

Q. You carried none yourself?—A. No, sir. There were several different meetings there at different times, and several dinners given; but I never carried down any provision myself.

Q. You say that you tried to keep your brother from going.—A. I tried my best. I told him he had better not go; that it was time enough to go when he had to do it hereafter; but he thought he knew best, I suppose.

Q. Please state to this board whether you ever did or said anything to aid the rebellion.—A. No, sir; I never did. I was opposed to the war in feeling and in every way, and I tried to keep the peace of the country all I could. No, sir; I never did anything to aid the rebellion; I was opposed to it, and tried to keep the peace in every respect.

Q. State, if you please, Mr. Harris, if you did not advocate, in a confidential conversation with myself and Colonel Broil, while I was in the confederate army, the propriety of the South accepting the terms of Lincoln's proclamation, and laying down our arms and go back to the Union?—A. I recollect very well talking with you about it, because I was not afraid that you would say anything about it. I was intimately acquainted with you, and had been for some time, and I remember talking about that. My recollection is that I stated to Major Broil, at Dalton, where the conversation was, that I thought when that proclamation was issued that it was the best thing the South could do. I remember talking to him about it a good deal, and to Judge Parrott in the same way. I talked to him a good deal about these things one time and another.

Cross-examined by Mr. FARROW:

Q. You stated that you remarked to your son's father-in-law that it would ruin you if you did not get your son out. What did you mean by that?—A. I didn't want him to go at all. I tried to keep him from volunteering before. I kept him from going for some time; I kept him out until 1862, and then he went into that company, and I got him out of the service for the second time.

Q. Were your crops damaged by his going off; do you mean that?—A. It was an injury to me in every way. I didn't want him to go anyhow; it was not with my feelings.

Re-direct by Mr. JOHNSON:

Q. You had two sons in the army—Samuel and William. State how it was that you

got them out of the service, and how it was that one of them was within the federal lines?—A. There was a vacancy for sheriff, and I thought if I could get my son Samuel elected that I could get him out. He was elected and I got him out on those grounds.

Q. State how you got your son William out?—A. I had an instrument drawn up in writing and directed to the colonel of the regiment at Dalton, in which my son was, and had him transferred from the infantry to the cavalry. I got him out and kept him out. There was no stated time mentioned when the transfer should be made, and I got him out and kept him out.

Q. Under that transfer you got him out?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. State how you managed to keep him out?—A. Well, first one side was on us, and then the other; sometimes we were in the lines on one side, and sometimes in the lines on the other; and when I got an opportunity I sent him to Tennessee to a gentleman there.

Q. You sent him to Mr. Caloway in Tennessee to keep him out of the service?—A. Yes, sir, I sent him to Mr. Caloway.

Q. Who is now president of the Tennessee and Virginia railroad?—A. Yes, sir; he was a friend of mine, and I sent my son up there and gave him a little money, and told him to spend it and keep out of the service if he could.

J. A. W. JOHNSON was called as a witness on behalf of the respondent, and sworn by the recorder.

Examined by Mr. LESTER:

Question. State to the board what you know of Mr. Harris's conduct and feelings, and the expression of his feelings as to secession and the confederate cause?—Answer. I have known Mr. Harris intimately for many years; I lived about twelve or fifteen miles from him in the same county. We frequently spoke together. Mr. Harris and myself were together in politics at that time and both very much opposed to the matter of secession. He expressed himself frequently to me and gave me fully his views upon the question. I had a conversation with him about the time the State seceded, and also in the summer of 1861, and frequently along about that time, and he expressed fully to me his personal views and convictions. He had no fear of doing so to me, though he knew it would be unpopular to do so publicly. I aided him in getting his sons out of the service, and did what I could in every honorable way, and I know that he paid money for that purpose, which I did not consider giving aid to secession or rebellion. I did not see Mr. Harris again, having gone into the service myself, until I went up to the reorganization of regiments, which had to be done, and at the termination of which the conscription commenced, which was, I believe, in April, 1862. I remember having a conversation with him then, (I was then reorganizing a regiment myself,) and he expressed his conviction and judgment to me that the South could never succeed and would eventually be ruined, and that he was not in sympathy with the confederate cause and with the rebellion. After that I again had a conversation with Mr. Harris, and he expressed the same views to me—that secession would end in ruin, and that he was opposed to it. Being severely wounded in the latter part of 1863, I went with my family down to the Coosahatchie River. In 1864, just about the time that our army fell back from Dalton, I had another conversation with Mr. Harris. It was in the spring or summer of 1864, I think. He expressed the same views to me that he had expressed all the time, and said that he thought the best thing the South could do would be to accept Lincoln's proclamation, and lay down our arms and come back. He expressed these views to me, knowing that I would not reutter a sentiment that might render him odious in the eyes of a great many. He also stated that he did not want to hurt anybody on either side, but that the whole thing was against his judgment, and that he was opposed to it.

Q. These sentiments, if publicly proclaimed, would have brought odium upon him?—A. There is no doubt about it. The expression of his opinion that he was for accepting the terms of Lincoln's proclamation would have brought the greatest odium upon him.

Cross-examined by the ATTORNEY GENERAL:

Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Harris after the issuing of the emancipation proclamation?—A. The date of it was in 1863, I believe.

Q. It was issued in 1862, to take effect the first of January, 1863?—A. Yes, sir; I had a conversation with him on that subject in the spring of 1864, which, of course, was many months after it was issued.

Q. Did he say anything about the severe loss he would sustain by that proclamation in the matter of his negroes?—A. No, sir, I do not remember that he did.

Q. He owned negro property, did he not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether he said anything about that or not?—A. I do not remember that he did.

Q. Does it not come to your knowledge that during the latter part of the war, when the success of the Union army and the overthrow of the rebellion became assured,

having lost a large amount of property, he became very bitter against the United States and was an advocate of the rebellion, that is, in favor of fighting it out to the bitter end?—A. No, sir; I never heard him express any such opinion. I had a conversation with him directly at the end of the war in 1865, in the summer of 1865.

Q. State what month and the day of the month?—A. It must have been in June or July, somewhere about the 15th or the 20th. It must have been as far along as that, when he told me in a conversation that he had never dreamed the southern cause would succeed, but that his judgment always was that it would result as it did.

Q. Does it not come to your knowledge that when he became satisfied that he would lose a great many negroes if the rebellion were overthrown, became an advocate of the rebellion and of fighting to the end?—A. Just as I stated; he said to me at many different times that he always believed it would end as it did, and that he was always opposed to it. He stated the same thing to me in the summer of 1865.

Q. That was when the rebellion ended was it not, or soon after?—A. The war ended in 1865, I think, and it was in July afterward.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him in the latter part of 1864 or the early part of 1865, during the last of the rebellion?—A. I did, sir; the last conversation I had with him before the war ended was in the upper end of Murray County, about a week or ten days, somewhere along there, before our army fell back from Dalton. It was, I believe, in April of 1864.

Counsel upon both sides announced that they had no further evidence to offer in this case, and that it was closed.

Counsel for the prosecution then announced as closed the following cases:

1. Isham Raddish, of Appling County.
2. R. W. Phillips, of Echols County.
3. E. M. Taliaferro, of Fulton County.
4. J. H. Nunn, of Glasscock County.
5. R. A. Donaldson, of Gordon County.
6. W. P. Price, of Lumpkin County.
7. John N. Harris, of Murray County.
8. Thomas F. Rainey, of Schley County.
9. John D. Smith, of Ware County.

In the case of L. H. Walthall the attorney general desires subpoenas for witnesses to prove that he, Walthall, aided in getting up companies by aiding in the equipment of companies. These witnesses reside in Polk County, and when procured and their testimony given, the case will be closed.

In the case of L. C. Warren the attorney general desires to send to the ordinary of Quitman County for official certificate showing the date of his qualification as justice of the inferior court, claiming that he was qualified on the 30th day of March.

Counsel for the respondents object that this testimony cannot legally be in that county, but should be here or at Milledgeville.

The attorney general announced that he thought the *dedimus protestatum* was lost, but if found it would, together with the other documentary evidence, close the case.

In the case of C. C. Humber, the attorney general stated that he desired to send to Stewart County for three witnesses, whose names were unknown, to prove that he was a road commissioner. The evidence of these witnesses would close the case.

In the case of G. R. Harper the attorney general stated that he wished to send to Sumter County to prove that he, Harper, did, in 1864 and a portion of 1865, afford subsistence to rebel troops. The names of the witnesses are unknown, and their evidence, if given, would close the case.

In the case of John B. Sorrell the attorney general wishes to send to Walton County, and also to search through the records to prove the exact date of his qualification to the office of tax collector, before the 1st of April, and during the months of January, February, or March. The oath of office taken by Mr. Sorrell should be here unless destroyed. This evidence, if produced, will close the case.

Counsel for the prosecution then read the following:

Charges and specifications in the case of Frank Wilchar of the county of Taylor.

CHARGES.

1. That the said Frank Wilchar did hold a civil office, created by law, for the administration of justice in a State, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.
2. That the said Frank Wilchar did hold a civil office created by law, for the administering of a general law of a State, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

SPECIFICATIONS.

1. In this: That the said Frank Wilchar did hold the office of a justice of the peace

for the — district, Georgia militia, in the State of Georgia, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

2. In this: That the said Frank Wilchar did hold the office of a justice of the inferior court in said State, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

3. In this: That the said Frank Wilchar did hold the office of a sheriff in said State, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

4. In this: That the said Frank Wilchar after having held the offices set forth in specifications 1, 2, and 3, did afterward voluntarily, and without direct physical force, furnish subsistence to troops engaged in rebellion, and did become a member of a regiment organized and acting in hostility to the United States.

HENRY P. FARROW.

Attorney General.

Counsel for the respondents then stated that Mr. Wilchar had left for home on account of illness, before notice had been served upon him to appear before the board, and that they had not had an opportunity to consult with him and to draw his answer.

Counsel for the respondent announced that they had no further evidence to offer in either of the cases as they now stand.

Counsel for the respondents then announced that they were prepared to prove that each of the respondents were registered voters and were elected to the house of representatives from their respective counties at the election ordered by the convention, and as appears by General Meade's proclamation. That they all served in two sessions of the legislature, to wit, those of 1868 and 1869. That they all appeared on the 10th day of this month at Atlanta, pursuant to Governor Bullock's proclamation. That they have taken the oath required by the constitution of the State of Georgia, and have also taken and subscribed and filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Georgia one of the oaths prescribed by the act of December 22, 1869, to promote the reconstruction of the State of Georgia.

Mr. W. T. Price stated that he wished to introduce again Hon. Joseph E. Brown, who testified in his case yesterday, for the purpose of calling his attention to the question propounded to him by the attorney general, in answer to which he stated that he (the witness) had no knowledge that he (Mr. Price) ever held the several positions mentioned in the inquiry. He stated that it might easily be inferred from that answer that the witness had no knowledge of any kind that he ever held such offices, and it was with a view of correcting or avoiding such an impression that he asked permission of the board to introduce him again as a witness. He also stated that he made the request at Mr. Brown's solicitation.

The board stated that the case could not be reopened for further testimony on the part of Mr. Brown, but that if he desired to correct his testimony he could do so.

Hon. JOSEPH E. BROWN was then recalled on behalf of Mr. W. T. Price.

The question and answer as taken on the preceding day were read as follows:

WITNESS. I repeat my answer to the question as asked, that I have no such knowledge; I was not asked by the attorney general about any communications I might have received from Mr. Price. If he had asked me if I had any knowledge or information, I should have answered differently. Mr. Price has made communications to me, but it is a question that does not come within my personal knowledge at all. I do not desire to change my answer; it was correct as to the inquiry propounded to me; but I will state to the court, if it will permit me, what communications Mr. Price made to me.

Question. State as to any correspondence or any conversations I may have had with you in reference to the subject.—Answer. There were conversations and also correspondence.

Q. Was that correspondence in the month of December last?—A. I think it was, sir. Colonel Price wrote me on the subject setting forth the facts of his case.

Counsel for the prosecution objected to the witness stating the substance of the correspondence if the original correspondence could be produced.

Counsel for the respondent (Mr. Price) stated that he had written to Governor Brown, setting forth the facts of his case, and asking Governor Brown's opinion as to whether the office which he held in Greenville was one for the administration of any general law, and that he had Governor Brown's reply to his communication, and asked permission of the board to have the witness read so much of the letter as bears upon his case.

By permission of the board the letter was produced and handed to the witness.

WITNESS. It may be proper to state, before I read this letter, that I received a communication from Mr. Price which I have not now in court, but which I could probably find by searching among a large number of papers on file, in which he stated to me

that he had held the office of town warden in the town of Greenville, South Carolina, before the war, and in reply I wrote him the following :

“ATLANTA, December 27, 1869.

“MY DEAR COLONEL: I have received your letter, and examined it carefully, and I do not doubt that you can safely take the oath prescribed by the late act of Congress for members of the Georgia legislature. The position you held did not confer upon you the power to enforce any general law of the State or to administer justice. I trust you will not hesitate a moment to come and take your seat.”

That is so much of the letter as relates to this subject.

The board thereupon took a recess for twenty minutes; at the end of that time, it again convened and announced that in view of the opportunities that had been afforded for the reception of testimony since it began its investigation, it would consider all the cases closed, as far as the reception of testimony was concerned, with the exception of the case of Mr. Wilchar, who had returned home on account of illness before he had received notice to appear before the board. It further announced that the arguments of the respective counsel in these cases would be heard at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The board thereupon adjourned until 4 o'clock p. m.

JANUARY 22—4 p. m.

The board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: All the members of the board, counsel for the prosecution and counsel for the respondents.

The arguments of the respective counsel were read and filed.

The board then announced that a further session was for the present postponed.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, January 22, 1870.

The board having heard the arguments on both sides and directed these arguments to be attached to the record, closed its sessions for deliberation.

The board finds that W. T. Winn, of Cobb County, held, before the rebellion, the office of mayor of the city of Marietta, in the State of Georgia, and *ex officio* that of justice of the peace, so far as to enable him to issue warrants for offenses committed within the corporate limits of said city, and to commit to jail or to admit to bail offenders for their appearance before the next superior court, which office the board finds to be an office in one of the United States, within the meaning and description of the terms “civil office” as used in the second section of the act of December 22, 1869, entitled An act to promote the reconstruction of the State of Georgia. The board further finds that said W. T. Winn, after holding such office, rendered, and not in consequence of direct physical force, support and aid to the rebellion; and held an office, to wit, that of mayor of the city of Marietta and justice of the peace, for the purpose hereinbefore set forth, under the government of the State of Georgia, while acting in hostility to the United States.

The board finds that A. W. Holcomb, of Milton County, was, before the rebellion, marshal of the town of Marietta, in the State of Georgia, which the board is of opinion was not an office within the meaning and description of the terms “civil office,” as used in the second section of said act. The board further finds that said Holcomb thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. Said Holcomb was also charged with holding before the rebellion the office of militia captain in the State of South Carolina, in which office, as it was charged, he was required to administer general patrol laws and other general laws. The board finds this charge not proven, but only that said Holcomb held before the rebellion the office of captain of a volunteer company in South Carolina.

The board finds that William J. Anderson, of Houston County, was, before the rebellion, a notary public, which the board is of opinion was not an office within the meaning and description of the terms “civil office,” as used in the second section of the act of Congress aforesaid. The board further finds that said Anderson thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

The board finds that B. B. Hinton, of Marietta County, was sworn into office as justice of the inferior court after the ordinance of secession had been passed by the Congress of the State of Georgia, and after Fort Pulaski and the United States arsenal at Augusta had been seized by orders of the governor of Georgia, and by direction of the same governor in the oath taken by Mr. Hinton, the promise to support the Constitution of the United States had been stricken out. These and other historical facts establish in the opinion of the board, that at the time Mr. Hinton took office the government of the State of Georgia had arrayed itself in an attitude of resistance and was acting in hostility to the United States; and that Mr. Hinton did not, in the sense of the second section of the act of Congress of December 22, 1869, hold an office within the meaning and description of the second section of said act.

The board finds that C. J. Wellborn, of Union County, was, before the rebellion, state librarian in the State of Georgia, and the board is of opinion that said Wellborn did not hold a civil office within the meaning and description of the terms "civil office," as used in the second section of the act of Congress of December 22, 1869, and the board finds that said Wellborn thereafter, and not in consequence of direct physical force, gave aid to the rebellion.

The board thereupon adjourned until to-morrow morning, January 24, at 10 o'clock.

HENRY GOODFELLOW,
Judge Advocate, Recorder.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, *January 23, 1870.*

The board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: All the members.

The board finds that R. A. Donaldson, of Gordon County, held before the war the office of a road commissioner, which in the opinion of the board was a civil office within the meaning and intent of the second section of the act of Congress aforesaid. The board further finds that said Donaldson thereafter, and not in consequence of direct physical force, gave aid to the rebellion.

The board finds that E. M. Taliaferro, of Fulton County, was a United States deputy postmaster at Stockbridge, Georgia, before the rebellion, to wit, during the years 1847, 1848, 1849, and thereafter held the office of justice of the inferior court, under the government of the State of Georgia, while acting in hostility to the United States.

The board finds that J. H. Nunn, of Glascock County, held the office of justice of the peace from the year 1858 to the year 1862, and thereby, before the rebellion, held office in the State of Georgia, within the meaning and description of the terms "civil office," as used in section second of the act of Congress of December 22, 1869; and thereafter an office under the government of Georgia, acting in hostility to the United States.

The board finds that Thomas J. Rainey, of Schley County, was sworn into office as justice of the inferior court in March or April, 1861, and continued in office during rebellion. The board is of opinion that he did not hold a civil office in one of the United States before the rebellion, in the sense of the act of December 22, 1869. The attorney general announced to the board that the prosecution abandoned this case.

The board finds that Isham Raddish, of Appling County, was a member of the legislature of the State of Georgia before the rebellion. The board further finds that said Raddish did not, except in consequence of direct physical force, give aid and support to the rebellion, nor participate in the same.

The board finds that J. N. Harris held no civil office before the rebellion, and that he did not, except in consequence of direct physical force, give aid or support to rebellion, nor participate therein.

The board finds that R. W. Phillips, of Echols County, was mayor of the city of Valdosta from about the tenth of February, 1861, until some time during the rebellion, and that he was during the same time notary public. The board is of opinion that he held no office before the rebellion, in the sense of the law aforesaid.

The board finds that L. C. A. Warren, of Quitman County, was sworn into office in January 22, 1861, as justice of the inferior court, and continued in office during rebellion. The board is of opinion that he held no civil office before the rebellion, in the sense of the law of December 22, 1869. (A certified copy of his oath of office, submitted by agreement between the attorney general and Mr. Warren since the board closed its session for deliberation, is appended.)

The board finds that J. D. Smith, of Ware County, was deputy clerk of superior court, before the rebellion, and the board is of opinion that he did thereby hold an office in the sense of the law. The board further finds that he did not, except in consequence of direct physical force, render aid or support to rebellion nor participate therein.

The board finds that W. P. Price, of Lumpkin County, was warden of the town of Greenville, South Carolina, in 1858, and the board is of opinion that said Price did not thereby hold an office within the meaning and description of the second section of the act of Congress of December 22, 1869. The board further finds that said Price thereafter, and not in consequence of direct physical force, gave aid and support to the rebellion and participated therein.

The board finds that J. B. Sorrell, of Walton County, held no office before May 20, 1869, when he was sworn into office as tax collector. The board is therefore of opinion that he did not in the sense of the second section of the act of December 22, 1869, hold an office within the meaning and description of the terms civil office as used in said section. The board further finds that he held such office under the government of Georgia while acting in hostility to the United States.

Since the deliberations of the board commenced the attorney general has announced to it his discovery of the date of Mr. Sorrell's qualification, and asked to discontinue the prosecution in this case.

The cases of Messrs. Humber, Harper, Wilchar, and Walthall have not been determined by the board in consequence of verbal instructions of the general commanding, that the attorney general should have further time to obtain proof in those cases.

T. S. HAINES,

Brevet Brigadier General United States Army.

HENRY GOODFELLOW,

Major and Judge Advocate Recorder.

THOS. H. RUGER,

Colonel Eighteenth United States Infantry, Brevet Major General.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, January 25, 1870.

Pursuant to verbal instructions of the general commanding the military district of Georgia, the board proceeded to consider and determine the cases of Messrs. C. C. Humber, of Stewart County, and G. N. Harper, of Sumter County, members elect to the house of representatives of Georgia.

The board finds that there is no proof adduced that said Humber held office before the rebellion. The board further finds that he voluntarily participated in rebellion.

The board finds that said Harper was a member of the legislature of Georgia, before the commencement of the rebellion; but there is no evidence before the board that he rendered, except in consequence of direct physical force, aid to rebellion.

THOS. H. RUGER,

Colonel Eighteenth Infantry, Brevet Major General United States Army.

T. S. HAINES,

Brevet Brigadier General United States Army.

HENRY GOODFELLOW,

Judge Advocate United States Army, Recorder of the Board.

The board then adjourned, to meet at the call of the general commanding the district.

HENRY GOODFELLOW,

Recorder.

A.

JANUARY 13, 1870.

SIR: You will be informed by the inclosed paper that the board of officers appointed in General Orders No. 3, headquarters department of the South, Atlanta, Georgia, January 13, 1870, will assemble and proceed to business at the office of Brevet Brigadier General T. J. Haines, to-morrow morning the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock, and you are hereby directed to appear before said board, and conduct the inquiry into the eligibility of each and every one of those persons claiming seats in the general assembly of Georgia whose eligibility is denied; and you are furthermore hereby authorized and directed to employ such associate counsel as you may find necessary to secure the proper enforcement of the constitution and the laws.

Very respectfully,

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

Hon. H. P. FARROW,
Attorney General.

B.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, January 13, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the secretary *pro tem.* of the senate, setting forth the objections made to the eligibility of certain senators to seats in the provisional senate, as being organized under the reconstruction acts.

The information presented to me in each case is to the effect that John J. Collier, of the County of Dooly, was judge of the inferior court of Dooly County, and thereafter participated in the rebellion, gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States without the direct interposition of physical force.

W. J. Anderson, of the county of Houston, held the office of notary public, a civil office created by law for the administration of a general law of a State, and thereafter participated in the rebellion, gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States without the interposition of direct physical force.

B. B. Hinton, of the county of Marion, held the office of judge of the superior court of Marion County, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, without the interposition of direct physical force.

W. T. Winn, of the county of Cobb, held the office of mayor, being *ex-officio* justice of the peace, a civil official created by law for the administration of a general law of a

State, and thereafter participated in the rebellion, gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States without the interposition of direct physical force.

A. W. Holcombe, of the county of Milton, held a civil office in the State of South Carolina for the administration of a general law of a State, and thereafter participated in the rebellion, gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States without the interposition of direct physical force.

C. J. Wellborn, of the county of Union, held the office of State librarian, and thereafter participated in the rebellion, gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, without the interposition of direct physical force.

The papers, certificates, &c., covering these cases are transmitted herewith.

I am, general, very respectfully,

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

Brevet Major General A. H. TERRY,
Commanding District of Georgia.

C.

To Brevet Major General T. H. RUGER, Brevet Brigadier General T. J. HAINES, and Major HENRY GOODFELLOW, composing a board of inquiry into the eligibility of the undersigned to a seat in the legislature of Georgia, under the reconstruction acts of the United States Congress:

The undersigned, being officially notified of the appointment and meeting of this honorable board, and being also notified that he might appear, either in person or by attorney, and defend himself against the allegations that he is ineligible to a seat in the legislature of said State, does now appear, and with all due respect for the members of the board, personally, does hereby protest and declare that this honorable board has no lawful right or jurisdiction to inquire into, or pass judgment upon, the eligibility of the undersigned to a seat in the legislature of Georgia, for the reasons and upon the grounds following, that is to say:

First. The undersigned, after full investigation as to his qualifications, and after taking the oath prescribed in the reconstruction act for registered voters, was duly registered as a voter, and afterward, being duly elected to the senate of Georgia by the registered voters of the senatorial district which he represents, is entitled to his seat without let or hinderance. His eligibility, so far as a compliance with the reconstruction acts of Congress is concerned, has been sanctioned and confirmed by Congress and its laws, inasmuch as under those laws no qualifications for office were required or imposed save those required of a voter; and as all voters had to be registered, and as the undersigned is a registered voter, recognized and declared to be such by General Meade, who then commanded the district, he is unquestionably entitled to his seat.

Second. Having passed the ordeal of registration, and his eligibility being judged by the standard prescribed in the reconstruction acts, the constitution of Georgia, which has been approved by Congress, is the rule of action on all other grounds of ineligibility, and the military authorities have no jurisdiction of the question.

Third. The recent act of Congress, entitled "An act to promote the reconstruction of the State of Georgia," did not repeal or modify the reconstruction laws in existence when it passed, relative to the qualifications of voters or office-holders; but Congress, proceeding upon the assumption that there had been illegal registrations, and that thereby persons had become members of the legislature in violation of the reconstruction laws and of the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States, requires that each member of the legislature shall take one or other of the oaths prescribed in the recent act, on pain of indictment, conviction, and punishment for felony, which is in conformity to, and in furtherance of, existing laws. Thus Congress has declared what is the mischief, pointed out the remedy, and designated the forum whose jurisdiction should be *sole* and *exclusive* for the enforcement of that remedy, and there is no power lodged anywhere to adopt a different rule of action or prescribe a different remedy.

Fourth. Congress itself can go no further than to pass a law for the enforcement of the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States, and the recent act is a law of that sort, and plainly enacts what the remedy shall be for its violation, and where and how the remedy shall be enforced against members of the legislature of Georgia, and the undersigned respectfully asks, how can any officer of the United States, civil or military, do more or less than Congress has prescribed?

Fifth. The fourth section of the recent act declares that the persons elected to the general assembly, who shall comply with the provisions of the act by taking one of the prescribed oaths or affirmations, shall thereupon proceed to reorganize the two houses by the election of the proper officers of each house; and if any member shall take either one of the oaths falsely, the act itself provides what shall be the punishment.

Sixth. The constitution of the State provides one other remedy, and that is found in the power of either house to expel any one of its members who may have rendered himself infamous by perjury, false swearing, or any other heinous crime.

Seventh. In view of the propositions hereinbefore submitted, the undersigned would most respectfully ask, what is the object of the inquiry which this honorable board is directed to institute? What use is to be made of the testimony which may be given in before them? Is it intended by this proceeding to lay the foundation or pave the way for the trial and punishment of the undersigned by a court-martial or military commission? If so, the proceeding is a positive violation of the recent act aforesaid, which gives to the civil courts of the United States the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the question, and prescribes the mode of trial and the measure of punishment for the taking either oath falsely. Is it intended by this investigation to point out who are guilty of felony and who should be prosecuted before the civil tribunals? If so, the proceeding is a usurpation of the functions of the civil courts and a prejudgment of each case, and places the civil courts where they must comply with the orders of the military or take direct issue with them. Can it be intended by this proceeding to obtain a report from this board upon which the military authorities intend to expel the undersigned from his place in the senate, after he has been registered as a voter, and after he has been duly elected to the senate by the qualified voters of the district he represents, and after he has served two long sessions as senator, participating in the ratification of the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States, and in declaring by solemn public act the assent of Georgia to the fundamental conditions upon which the State was to be admitted to representation in Congress by the terms of the act of June 25, 1868, and after he has complied with the provisions of the recent act by taking one of the prescribed oaths and participating in the election of a president and secretary of the senate? If so, a power will be exercised for which no authority can be found in the Constitution of the United States, or in the reconstruction laws, or the recent act aforesaid, or any law now in existence. Nay, more, it would be exercising a power unknown to the genius and spirit of the American government, subversive of constitutional liberty, and destructive of the best hopes of a patriotic people.

Eighth. Great as are the powers of a district commander, he has no lawful power or rightful authority to set at naught the recent act of Congress, or to provide additional and different remedies for the evils which Congress would correct.

Ninth. The said recent act of Congress confers, neither expressly nor by implication, any sort of authority upon the military power of the United States to interfere in the reorganization of the legislature, or to pass judgment upon the eligibility of its members.

Wherefore, and for divers other good and sufficient causes, the undersigned most respectfully denies that this honorable board or the military authorities of the United States have any jurisdiction of the subject-matter about which this board is directed to make inquiry.

B. B. HINTON,

By his attorneys:

JOHN COLLIER.

R. H. CLARK.

GEORGE A. LESTER.

D.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Milledgeville, Georgia, January 1, 1858.

Ordered, That C. I. Wellborn, of the county of Union, be and he is hereby appointed State librarian for the year 1858.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

By the Governor:

M. D. McCOMB,

Secretary Executive Department.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Atlanta, Georgia, January 10, 1870.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct transcript from the executive minutes of this department.

Given under my hand and the seal of the executive department this 10th day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

H. C. CARSON,

Secretary Executive Department.

E.

GEORGIA, *Houston County*:

You do solemnly swear that you will well and truly do and perform all and singular the duties of a public notary in and for the county of Houston; that you will not charge or receive more than the fees allowed by law for your official acts; that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States; and you do further swear that you are not the holder of any public moneys unaccounted for. So help you God.

WM. J. ANDERSON.

This 10th day of June, 1858.

W. F. BOSTEL, *J. I. C.**Appointment of Notary Public.*

On motion it is ordered that William J. Anderson, of said county, be and is hereby appointed notary public for Houston County, Georgia, and that his name be registered on the public register, and that certificate of his appointment issue in terms of the statute in such cases made and provided.

W. F. POSTELL, *J. I. C.*
H. M. HOLTZCLAWS, *J. I. C.*
JOHN H. RAGIN, *J. I. C.*

This 10th day of June, 1858.

GEORGIA, *Houston County*:

I hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct extract from the minutes of Houston inferior court.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 18th day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

W. T. SWIFT, *C. H. C.*GEORGETOWN, GEORGIA, *January 21, 1870.*

DEAR LUTHER: Herewith we hand you Jordan's certified copy of the oath taken by you as justice of the inferior court, which you will observe was on the 22d January, 1861, just three days after secession. The original oath had the words "United States" stricken out, just as it is in the copy. Jordan has sent, as ordered, a certificate as to the time of your first official act, as appears on the minutes of the court. This is all the information we can give you that would be of use to you. Let us suggest to you that there is no proof that you did anything to aid the rebellion, &c. Make that point, if necessary.

Yours, very truly,

ELLINGTON H. MERCER.

STATE OF GEORGIA, *Quitman County*:

I, Luther C. A. Warren, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will correctly and uprightly demean myself as a justice of the inferior court in and for said county; and that I will, to the best of my ability and understanding, do and perform all and singular the duties of justice of the inferior court of said county; and I do further swear that I will support, protect, and defend the constitution of said State [*and that of the United States;] and that I am not the holder of any public moneys unaccounted for. So help me God.

L. C. A. WARREN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 22d day of January, 1861.

CALEB MCKINNEY, *J. P.*GEORGIA, *Quitman County*:

I, Willis P. Jordan, ordinary of said county, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the official oath taken by Luther C. A. Warren, as justice of the inferior court of said county, with the words "and that of the United States" stricken out of the same.

W. P. JORDAN,
Ordinary.

Witness my hand and seal of office this January 21, 1870.

[SEAL.]

GEORGIA, *Quitman County*:

I, Willis P. Jordan, ordinary of said county, do hereby certify that, as appears from

* The words in brackets erased in original.

the official oath of Luther C. A. Warren, as justice of the inferior court of said county itself, he was qualified by Caleb McKinney, a justice of the peace of said county, by taking and subscribing an oath required of him as such justice of the inferior court on the 22d day of January, 1861; and that, as appears from the minutes of the inferior court of said county, he performed his first official act as such justice of the inferior court on the 11th day of February, 1861.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the ordinary's office, this January 21, 1870.

[SEAL.]

W. P. JORDAN,
Ordinary.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, STATE OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, Georgia, January 24, 1870.

To Brevet Major General RUGER, Brevet Brigadier General HAINES, Major HENRY GOODFELLOW, board to investigate the eligibility of J. B. Sorrells to a seat in the house :

GENTLEMEN: In the case of Mr. Sorrells, of Walton County, we have been shown this morning the *dedimus protestatum*; which shows that he was not sworn into office until May 20, 1861, and we therefore withdraw all charges and specifications against him.

Respectfully, &c.,

H. P. FARROW,
Attorney General,
GEO. S. THOMAS,
Attorneys for Contestant.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, January 18, 1870.

To Brevet Major General RUGER, Brevet Brigadier General HAINES, Major HENRY GOODFELLOW, board to inquire into the eligibility of B. B. Hinton, of Marion County :

In the case of Mr B. B. Hinton, of Marion County, who claims to be eligible to a seat in the senate, it appears from his own evidence before the court that he held a judicial office, justice of the inferior court of Marion County, from January, 1861, for a series of years, to which office, as appears from a certificate under the seal of the executive department, he was commissioned on the 10th day of January, 1861. It is not denied that the office he held is one for the administration of general laws and for the administration of justice, as it was a judicial office created by the constitution of the State; nor is it denied that the said Hinton, after being so commissioned and qualified, gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, but, upon the contrary, it is conceded that such was the character of the office, and that after entering upon the duties of said office he aided the rebellion. The ground upon which the said Hinton claims to be eligible is that he held no office prior to January, 1861, and was elected early in January of said year, and did not qualify and enter upon the duties of said office until the latter part of said month, alleging that the insurrection, or rebellion, or war, already existed by virtue of the passage of an ordinance, styled an ordinance of secession, on the 19th of January, 1861, by a convention called a convention of the people of Georgia. It is claimed that persons who "engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States," &c., and who held certain offices in the State of Georgia *subsequent* to the so-called secession of Georgia, (January 19, 1861,) but prior to the proclamation of President Lincoln, of the date of April 15, 1861, and the call for troops therein, are not within the provisions of the act, can truthfully take the oath presented therein, and are not disqualified as members of the general assembly, for the reason that the word "thereafter" in said oath does not apply to them. It is admitted, in the case in question, that the nature of the office held is such as fall within the provisions of the act, so that no question is raised on that point, and we are therefore only to consider: first, what is the force, meaning, and limitation of the word "thereafter," as used in said oath, and to what period of time does it allude? and, second, we are to consider (if, indeed, it should be needed, and which does not appear to be the case) at what time did the insurrection, rebellion, or war, by whichever name it may be called, begin to have a *legally* recognized existence.

In relation to the first point, it will strike the mind with much force, that after a careful and critical reading of the entire act, we do not find any direct or indirect allusion to any date whatever, either of the commencement of the rebellion, or the so-called secession of the State of Georgia, or any other State which attempted to withdraw from the Union. In truth and in fact, the act, in both its letter and spirit, totally ignores the secession of the State of Georgia from the Union; it speaks only of insurrection and rebellion, and the giving of aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. The language of the act is as follows: "Nor been a member of the legislature

of any State of the United States," &c., "any State of," that is, belonging to and forming one of the United States. Certainly, here is no recognition of any time, or period of time, when the State of Georgia or any other State did not belong to and form one of the United States. It is therefore clear that, since the said act does not anywhere allude to any date, either of the secession of the State or the commencement of the rebellion, any argument founded upon any assumed date of that nature must fall to the ground. The word "thereafter," in its strict grammatical and legal construction, refers as far back only as the time the offices enumerated were "held," or the parties exercised the duties thereof, without any reference either to the act of secession or commencement of the rebellion. To have held any of the said offices, and *after* such holding to have engaged in insurrection, &c., is sufficient to bring the party within the scope of the act. It is in this connection, also, worthy of especial note, that the said act does not even stop to inquire whether the parties in question were legally appointed, or were legally elected to such offices, or whether they *legally held such offices*, either in accordance with the laws of the United States or of any State. It is sufficient if they but *assumed and exercised the duties* of the specified offices, and *thereafter* engaged in "insurrection," &c. But it has been seriously argued, as a legal proposition, apart from the foregoing considerations, that as the act uses the words "of any State of the United States," and Georgia having seceded on the 19th day of January, 1861, she therefore then ceased to be a "State of the United States," and persons holding such offices after that date are not included in the act. In order to successfully maintain this proposition, it becomes necessary to affirm that the so-called "ordinance of secession" was legal and valid, and not null and void; but that idea cannot be for one moment entertained. It was never so held by any court, and it has been finally decided by the "wager of battle," appealed to by both parties. That decision cannot now be reversed. But to advance to the second point. Admitting for the sake of argument that the date of the breaking out of the rebellion must govern in this case, let us proceed to inquire when did the rebellion first have a *legally recognized existence*. It is evident that, in trying to fix this date, we are not to be led into a wild and prolonged examination as to what particular act of violence and disloyalty, among so many, has chronological precedence. For a period of considerable duration, preceding the inauguration of the war, isolated acts of insubordination and violence, acts of hostility to the general government, took place not only in Georgia, but in various parts of the Union, North and South, at various times and in divers States and in localities far removed from each other. To go into a long and tedious search as to which one of all these was first in order would clearly be both idle and unreasonable. In determining this point, *certainty* is absolutely necessary. All these various acts of violence were but the "forerunners" of the war, which was yet to be; not the war itself. The question is, when did this stream of concurrent acts of hostility to the general government culminate, and the tide rise to the height of insurrection, rebellion, and war. It is evident that we cannot fix that date from the so-called secession acts of the several rebellious States, for their attempted withdrawal from the Union had different dates, and though shortly followed by "overt acts" of treason, they were *in themselves* mere declarations of illegal and treasonable intentions.

As legislative enactments they were null and void. In and of themselves they were neither insurrection, rebellion, nor war. (See on this point Story on the Constitution, vol. 1, secs. 1800 and 1801; Curtis, vol. 2, page 385; Bishop, Criminal Law, vol. 2, secs. 1036, 1937; Wharton, vol. 3, sec. 2725, and following sections, also the Constitution itself.) The rebellion was the rebellion against the authority of the general government, and it was only when it had assumed such a degree of "overt action" as to force itself upon the notice of the general government, and to call for the action of the general government for its suppression by reason of the inability of the ordinary civil powers to do so, that it can be said to have assumed the dimensions of a rebellion, and begun to have a legally recognized existence as such. To determine that period, we must look to the action of the general government in the premises, the legal expression of which is to be found in the proclamation of President Lincoln, dated April 15, 1861. Up to that time, whether certain overt acts of treasonable violence were to be considered merely the acts of a few misguided individuals, for which they were alone responsible, or whether an insurrection, rebellion, and war had broken out, was an open question. The proclamation of April, 15, 1861, settled that question. It was an authoritative act of the government declaring that those concurrent acts had at length swollen into a stream of such magnitude as to assume the character of a rebellion, and constituted an insurrection requiring the military power of the government for its suppression. In this connection it will also be useful to inquire how the matter was regarded at the time, not only by the South itself, but by all parties concerned. It was on the 12th day of March, 1861, that Mr. Forsyth, of Alabama, and Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, came to Washington and assumed themselves as representatives of a (so-called) confederate government, which had instructed them to make overtures to the government of the United States for the opening of negotiations with a view of a peaceable solution of all questions and disputes, and requested

a day on which they might present their credentials to the President. Mr. Seward declined to receive them; but it was in the course of this negotiation that said commissioners affirmed and declared that a refusal to entertain their proposition for a peaceful solution, and any attempt to provision Fort Sumter, would be considered a declaration of war. (Draper's History Civil War in America, vol. 2, page 21, 22, and 23.)

It is therefore clear, that up to the middle of March, 1861, neither Mr. Forsyth, of Alabama, nor Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, considered that either insurrection, rebellion, or war, existed—and they were certainly good authority upon the subject. We also find that the so-called congress of the Confederate States, by a formal act passed May 6, 1861, declared that *war existed* in consequence of such refusal to receive said commissioners to a peaceful solution, and also the proclamation of President Lincoln. Thus it is clearly shown that, at the very time of the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, both parties thereto did recognize, declare and affirm, by official acts, the proclamation of April 15, 1861, as the date of the breaking out of actual hostilities, and the inauguration of the rebellion.

The whole question, therefore, reduces itself down to this point: Did Mr. Hinton hold any of the specified offices, or exercise the duties thereof, prior to the 15th day of April, 1861, and "thereafter" engage in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or give aid and comfort, &c., except "in consequence of direct physical force?" If so, he falls under the provisions of the act, he ought not to have taken the oath, is disqualified from sitting in the general assembly of Georgia, and should be deemed ineligible. Therefore, as it has been proven by Mr. Hinton's own evidence that he held a judicial office created by the constitution of Georgia for the administration of justice and of general laws, previous to the insurrection, rebellion, or war, as it may be termed, and did also thereafter hold said office under a government organized and acting in hostility to the United States, he should, under the law approved December 22, 1869, and under the Constitution of the United States, be deemed ineligible to a seat in the senate of Georgia.

Respectfully submitted.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA, January 18, 1870.

To Brevet Major General RUGER, Brevet Brigadier General HAINES, and Major HENRY GOODFELLOW, board to inquire into the eligibility of A. W. Holcombe, of Milton County, to a seat in the senate of Georgia:

The evidence in this case discloses two facts with reference to the official career of Mr. Holcombe previous to the rebellion, to wit, that he was a militia captain in the State of South Carolina about the year 1838 or 1840, and was marshal of the city of Marietta, in the State of Georgia, in the years 1852 and 1853. The evidence further shows that he participated freely and voluntarily in the insurrection, rebellion, or war, by whichever term it may be called, against the United States. There being no question as to his giving aid and comfort to the rebellion, that being freely admitted in open court, it only remains to be shown that the offices held previous to the rebellion are offices created by law for the administration of a general law of a State, or for the administration of justice. First, as regards the office of captain of a militia company in South Carolina. By the act of 14th December, 1834, of the legislature of South Carolina, every officer of the militia of said State was required to take and subscribe an oath to support the constitutions of the State of South Carolina and of the United States. (See Statutes at Large of South Carolina, volume 8, page 578, section 3.) By the act of 19th December, 1809, of the legislature of South Carolina, the cavalry arm of the militia of said State was required to perform patrol duty. (See Statutes at Large, volume 8, page 517, section 9.) By the act of 18th December, 1819, the legislature of South Carolina constituted the office of captain of a militia company of the State of South Carolina a civil office for the administering of a general law of the said State. (See Statutes at Large of South Carolina, volume 8, pages 538 to 541 inclusive.)

From all of which it appears that Mr. A. W. Holcombe having held the office of a captain of the militia of South Carolina, and thereafter engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, and also thereafter given aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, as appears from his own confession in open court, he is clearly ineligible, upon that ground, to a seat in the legislature of Georgia under the reconstruction acts of December 22, 1869, of the Congress of the United States. With reference to the office of marshal of the city of Marietta, it will be seen by the terms of the act of the legislature of Georgia, approved January 22, 1852, the marshal of the city of Marietta, in the ninth section of said act, is required to execute all warrants

issued by the mayor of the city of Marietta, or any members of the council who by the terms of the act are constituted *ex officio* justices of the peace for that purpose, for offenses committed within the corporate limits of the city. In the thirteenth section of the act of incorporation the mayor and council of said city of Marietta are enjoined especially to require the marshal of said city to prosecute before the superior or inferior courts of the county of Cobb all offenders; and for this purpose the said marshal or deputy marshal shall have power and authority to examine all places where he suspects a violation of the laws of this State to be carried on, and shall have full power and authority to call to his aid any and all of the white male citizens of said city capable of bearing arms, and shall report all offenders against the penal laws of this State to the mayor, or any member of the council, whose duty it shall be, upon such information, to issue a warrant or warrants, binding over such offenders to appear before the proper tribunal to answer such charge. (See Laws of Georgia, acts of 1851 and 1852, pp. 393, 394, 395, secs. 9 and 13.) From this it appears that the legislature of Georgia, in the act incorporating the city of Marietta, intended to create the office of marshal of the said city, so as to make it a civil office for the administering of a general law in the State of Georgia; for the reason that it specially requires the marshal of said city to report all offenses, and also makes him a prosecuting officer before the superior and inferior courts of Cobb County, to prosecute all offenders against the penal laws of said State, and furthermore the office of marshal of the city of Marietta conferred upon the person holding said office the power and duty of administering the general laws of Georgia, by executing all warrants placed in his hands for the arrest of offenders against the penal laws of the State; and by reference to the old Code of Georgia, page 901, section 4597, which contains the law of force previous to the rebellion, (as will be seen from pages 3 and 5 of the preface of the same,) it will be seen that all warrants were addressed "to any sheriff or his deputy, coroner, constable, or marshal of said State." From these various provisions of the law, the marshal had many duties to perform in administering the penal laws of the State, and it cannot be denied that the penal laws of Georgia are general laws of a State within the meaning of the act of December 22, 1869, of the Congress of the United States; and it follows that Mr. A. W. Holcombe having held the office of marshal of the city of Marietta in the years 1852 and 1853, as acknowledged in court, and thereafter engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, and having also thereafter given aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, as is also acknowledged by him in open court, he is upon that ground also clearly ineligible to a seat in the legislature of Georgia under the reconstruction acts of the Congress of the United States, approved December 22, 1869.

Respectfully submitted.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA, *January 18, 1870.*

To Brevet Major General RUGER, Brevet Brigadier General HAINES, and Major HENRY GOODFELLOW, board to inquire into the eligibility of W. T. Winn, of the county of Cobb, to a seat in the senate:

The evidence in the case of W. T. Winn, who claims a seat in the senate of Georgia from the thirty-fifth senatorial district, shows that he held the office of notary public for the county of Cobb in the year 1844, and for a series of years thereafter, and until the commencement of the rebellion; that he held the office of mayor of the city of Marietta, in said county, in the year 1854; that he held the office of mayor of said city of Marietta in the year 1863, and that he aided in furnishing the rebel troops with beef in the year 1863.

The first point to be determined in this case is: Was either the office of notary public or mayor of Marietta such an office for the administration of general laws or of justice as was contemplated by the reconstruction act, approved December 22, 1869? To arrive at a correct conclusion upon this point, it will be necessary to refer to the laws in force at the time he held those offices, and see what were their duties. It is not the name of the office which is to determine whether or not it is embraced within the intent of the law, but the functions of the office must determine it. Then, in the first place, what were the functions of a notary public?

By the laws approved February 11, 1850, (Cobb's Digest, p. 181,) they were authorized to administer oaths as justices of the peace, in relation to the probate of deeds and other instruments, and to receive the same compensation therefor.

The laws probating of deeds were general laws, (Cobb's Digest, page 172.) If a person, in swearing before a notary public, swears falsely, he can be convicted of perjury. (Cobb's Digest, page 182.)

By the law approved December 26, 1836, (Cobb's Digest, page 273,) the certificates, protests, and other acts of notaries public are received by the several courts of law and equity as sufficient *prima facie* evidence of the facts, without other proof.

The fees of a notary public were prescribed by the law approved December 18, 1792, (Cobb's Digest, page 349,) entitled "An act to revise and amend an act for ascertaining the fees of the public officers of this State."

By the laws approved February 7, 1854, in all cases where by law an oath is required to be taken, the same may be administered by a notary public, (acts 1853-'54, page 29.)

By the law approved March 4, 1856, upon affidavits being made and bond given in terms of the law, notaries public were authorized to issue attachments against the property of defendants, in any sum, however large, to be levied upon defendant's property, real or personal, if found within the State, (acts 1855-'56, page 25.) And by the same law a notary public could issue summons of garnishment without limit as to the amount involved, and where under said law garnishments were to be served out of the county in which the attachment issued, the notary could give his official certificate of the affidavit, bond, &c., whereupon any justice or notary in said adjacent or different county could issue summons of garnishment. We could enumerate other functions of the office, going to show that it is an office for the administration of general laws and of justice, but deem it unnecessary to do so. He not only held the office of notary public, but also held the office of mayor of Marietta previous to the rebellion, and it is proper now to inquire into the functions of that office. Argument to show that the mayor of the city of Marietta is a civil officer would be superfluous. It will be seen by the law approved January 22, 1852, incorporating the city, (see acts 1851-'52, page 390,) that it is not only a civil office, but an "office created by law for the administration of general laws and of justice." Though under the law creating the office there are many duties prescribed of a purely local character, yet the most important duties of the office, its paramount functions, are to administer the general laws of the State, which provide for the punishment of crime, and see that all those general laws are enforced and carried out within said city for the protection of the people thereof. To that end the law creating the office made the mayor a justice of the peace to all intents and purposes, as will be seen from the following extracts from the law:

"SEC. IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the mayor and four members of council shall form a quorum to transact all business, and the mayor, president *pro tempore*, shall have the casting vote, and the majority of voters shall determine all questions and elections before the council, and the mayor and each member of the council shall be, to all intents and purposes, a justice of the peace, so far as to enable them, or any of them, to issue warrants for offenses committed within the corporate limits of said city, which warrants shall be executed by the marshal, and to commit to the jail in the county of Cobb, or to admit to bail offenders for their appearance before the next superior court thereafter for the county of Cobb.

"SEC. XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said mayor and members of council shall have full power and authority to empower their said marshal, or deputy marshal, to remove all nuisances within the corporate limits of said city, and especially require him, the said marshal, to prosecute before the superior or inferior courts of the county of Cobb all offenders, and for this purpose the said marshal or deputy marshal shall have power and authority to examine all places where he suspects a violation of the laws of this State to be carried on, and shall have full power and authority to call to his aid any and all of the white male citizens of said city capable of bearing arms, and shall report all offenders against the penal laws of this State to the mayor or any members of the council, whose duty it shall be upon such to issue a warrant or warrants binding over such offenders to appear before the proper tribunal to answer such charge." (See acts 1851-'52, pages 393, 394, and 395.)

In this case, as in almost every instance in Georgia, the law creating the city government and the offices thereof, invests the mayor and councilmen with all the powers and duties of a justice of the peace in so far as the general *penal* laws of the State are concerned. What are those powers and duties?

Section 479 of the code invests them with power "to issue warrants for the apprehension of any person charged on oath with a violation of any portion of the penal code, or who are so known to them officially, and to examine such persons when brought before them, and to commit to jail, bind over, or discharge, according to the directions of this code." What is the penal code of Georgia, and does it constitute a portion of the general laws of the State? Before proceeding to consider that question let us consider "what are the general laws of Georgia." The general laws of Georgia are to be found in the book known as the "Code of Georgia," published by virtue of an act assented to December 9, 1858, and such statutes as are therein alluded to. That code is divided in four parts, to wit: Part 1. The political and public organization of the State; Part 2. The civil code; Part 3. The code of practice; Part 4. The penal laws.

Part 1 treats of all State and county organizations; all State and county officers and their powers and duties. Part 2 treats of rights and wrongs of a civil nature, as contradistinguished from criminal. Part 3 treats of the manner of enforcing civil rights

and redressing civil wrongs. Part 4 treats of crimes and misdemeanors, and the mode of trial, punishment, &c.

If part the 4th is not a part of the general laws of Georgia, then have we any general laws, and if so, what are they? There are 496 sections of the "Code of Georgia," embraced within the "penal code," covering ninety-eight pages. There are nearly three hundred crimes defined in the penal code, ranging from treason or murder down to the most trivial misdemeanors, which, when committed, constitute an offense against the laws of the State. These penal laws are general laws. Certainly, no one will dispute such a proposition. As they are general laws, and as the law creating the office of mayor or councilman of a city makes it the sworn duty of the persons holding those offices to issue a warrant for the arrest of all persons violating those laws, and commit them to jail or bind them over under good and sufficient bond to appear at court and stand trial, and see that they are prosecuted, does it not follow that all such mayors and councilmen hold an office created for the administration of general laws for the protection of their respective cities? Most assuredly they do. For the administration of those general laws by the arrest of persons charged with crime, by holding a court of inquiry, after arrest, to see if the party shall be committed to jail or bound over, and by determining what amount of bond shall be required, such a mayor or such a councilman possesses all the powers of a justice of the peace, and a justice of the peace for those purposes possesses all the powers of a judge of the superior court. To demonstrate this fact it is only necessary to refer to the above-quoted extract from the law creating the office of mayor and councilmen for the city of Marietta.

Such is the law creating the office, and such are the powers and duties of the office. Will any sane man assert that the office of mayor of Marietta is not an office created by law for the administration of a general law or for the administration of justice? True, his powers and duties under the general laws are restricted geographically to certain limits, but within those limits it is his duty to protect the public and preserve the peace by the enforcement, or execution, or administration of all the general penal laws of the State.

Having deemed it necessary to say thus much concerning the nature and character of the powers and duties of the two offices held by Mr. Winn, before the commencement of the rebellion, we will now review briefly his participation in the rebellion as shown by the evidence.

First, it is proven by his own and other evidence that he held the office of mayor of the city of Marietta for and during the year 1863.

This of itself, when the character of the office is understood, and for which we refer to the preceding portion of this argument, upon the function of that office, coupled with the fact that he held the same office before the rebellion commenced, renders him ineligible under the law.

In holding this office in 1863, he held office under a government engaged and acting in hostility to the United States, yet he otherwise gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

It appears from the evidence of Mr. Dunning and Mr. Canty, as well as in some degree from the evidence of Mr. Winn himself, that he had a contract with the rebel government or its agent, for the furnishing or preparation of beef for rebel troops.

The evidence unquestionably shows that Mr. Winn did give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, in that he did butcher beef for the rebel garrison and hospital stationed at Marietta, Georgia, during the years 1863 and 1864, under and by virtue of a contract with an officer of the rebel government. Mr. Winn admitted in his evidence that he furnished beef for the rebel army under a contract during the year 1863, though he sought to create the impression that he was not a free agent, but a conscript at the time and in the military custody of rebels.

The fact is proven by the testimony of Mr. Winn himself, that he was born in the year 1815; consequently, in the year 1863 Mr. Winn must have been forty-eight years of age.

The first law that was ever enacted by the so-called Confederate States government upon the subject of conscription, was an act approved on the 16th day of April, 1862, by the terms of which statute all white male persons in the confederacy, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years of age, were enrolled or conscribed into the confederate service. (See statutes at large, passed at the first session of the first congress of Confederate States, 1862.)

The second law upon the statute of conscription was approved on the 27th of September, 1862, by which the conscript age was extended to embrace all white males between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years of age. (See statutes at large, passed at the second session of the first congress of Confederate States, 1862, pages 61 and 62.)

The third law passed upon the subject was approved on the 17th day of February, 1864, by the terms of which act all white males within the so-called confederacy between the ages of seventeen and fifty years were made subject to duty and conscribed.

(See statutes at large, passed at the fourth session of the first congress of the Confederate States, 1863 and 1864, page 211.)

By reference to these statutes, it is apparent that Mr. Winn was not subject to conscription at any time during 1863, as the conscript law only extended to forty-five, and he was then forty-eight years old, and therefore any aid or comfort which he is proven to have rendered to the enemies of the United States, in the way of furnishing supplies of beef by contract or otherwise, was not in consequence of "direct physical force," and therefore, taken in connection with the fact that he had previously held the offices of mayor of the city of Marietta, and notary public of Cobb County, clearly renders him ineligible to a seat in the legislature of Georgia, under the reconstruction act of the Congress of the United States, approved on the 22d day of December, 1869.

It is obvious from the evidence, that Mr. Winn held two offices before the war, embraced within the law, and after the insurrection, rebellion, or war commenced, he held an office under a government organized and acting in hostility to the United States, and also gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof by furnishing beef to a rebel garrison at Marietta, and he should therefore be deemed ineligible to a seat in the senate of Georgia.

Respectfully submitted.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA, *January 18, 1870.*

To Brevet Major General RUGER, Brevet Brigadier General HAINES, and Major HENRY GOODFELLOW, board to inquire into the eligibility of C. J. Wellborn, of county of Union, to a seat in the senate of the State of Georgia :

The certificate of the executive department, and the evidence of J. E. Brown, in the case of Mr. C. J. Wellborn, who claims a seat in the senate of Georgia from the fortieth senatorial district, show that said Wellborn was State librarian during the years 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861; that he held office before the rebellion, and thereafter, under a government in arms against the United States. The evidence of William F. Wright also shows that said Wellborn was a quartermaster during the war of a regiment organized in hostility to, and called into the field to resist and overthrow, the United States government; that he accepted office under a government in active hostility to the government of the United States. It is denied that he held "any civil office created by law for the administration of any general law of a State." The office of State librarian is clearly within the scope of the act. It is such an office the holding of which clearly disqualifies any person holding the same, and who "thereafter" engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or gave aid and comfort, &c. It is true that, like many other offices within the purview of the act, it is not mentioned by name, but it falls, without doubt, under the general clause which speaks of "civil offices created by law" for the administration of any *general law of a State*.

Let us proceed to analyze this clause of the act, in order that we may clearly understand its full force and meaning. First, it must be "an office," an office being a particular duty, charge, or trust conferred by public authority for a public purpose; therefore the State librarian is an office. Second, the office must be a *civil office*, not of a military nature, a class of office provided for under a different clause. Now that the office of State librarian is a *civil office* is too plain for argument, and it is presumed no question will be raised on this point. Next, it must be an office "created by law." The office of State librarian was created by law, as will be seen by reference to the law approved December 17, 1847. (Cobb's Digest, page 1136.) The office must be for the "administration" of a general law. Lastly, it must be the law of a State, and it is in regard to these last particulars that a controversy, if any, may arise. Let us then proceed to inquire what is implied by the administration of a law? Next, what is a general law? The administration of a law may be defined as the process of applying its provisions to the matter specified in the law, and the carrying them out and putting them into practical operation. The doing of any ministerial act prescribed by statute is the administration of that statute.

Bouvier says that administration as applied to government means, "the management of the affairs of the government." What are we to understand by the term, "general law?" The term is used in contradistinction to the term special laws and local laws; laws are general or they are special or local. A general law is a law that applies generally to all the people of the State, or generally to all persons of a specified class, directing what they may do or may not do, shall or shall not receive, or regulating their conduct in any general and uniform way. Thus a law which provides for the printing of the statutes or the journals of the legislature, providing for their general

distribution among the people of the State, and specifying what proper officer in each county of the State shall sign receipts therefor, is a general law, and any person designated to superintend such general distribution and take the proper receipts therefor, is the person who administers such general law. Now the law in relation to and defining the duties of state librarian is full and explicit. On this point it says, "And he shall be further *required* to receive from the State printer the laws and journals of *each* session of the legislature, and that the distribution of the same to the various counties shall be *under his direction*, and all receipts of clerks of courts shall be given to said librarian for such laws and journals as well as other books distributed, and that he shall be required to file said receipts." (See Acts 1851 and 1852, page 17.) If there is anything that should be general in a republican government it is the publication and diffusion of the laws, in order that all the people may come to a knowledge of them and govern themselves accordingly. Any law that provides for such publication, diffusion and distribution, must from its very nature be a *general law*, general in its action, general in its provisions, and general in its effects, in order that a general knowledge of the laws of the land may be diffused among the people. The law above quoted is just such a law, and the State librarian is the officer designated for its administration, and the mode in which he shall proceed to so administer the same is particularly and minutely pointed out. He is first of all to receive the printed volumes from the State printer "in gross;" next he is to apportion or distribute to each and every county *generally* through the whole State, its proper number and proportion, taking a receipt therefor from the clerk of the courts. To do all this is simply to administer the *general law* of the State, which requires it to be done. That this is a *general law* also appears from the fact that it does not apply to any one session of the legislature, but it directs that he shall receive and make a general distribution to the counties as aforesaid of the laws and journals of "each session" of the legislature. Thus giving the law a general application "in future," to each and every session of the legislature without limit as to time. On the contrary, if it only applied to some *one particular* specified session, it might be, with some propriety, argued that this law was a special and not a general one; but there being no limit placed and its application being general to all sessions of the legislature, it must be considered a general law. That it is a general law, also appears from the fact that it applies not only to the distribution of the laws and journals, but also in general to all books distributed of whatever kind. The exact words of the law above quoted, on this point, after speaking more particularly of the laws and journals, are "*as well as other books distributed.*" Thus clearly giving the law and its administration a *general effect* in another important particular. From all of which there seems to be no doubt that the law is a *general law* of the State, the administration of which is made the duty of the State librarian, and as such he therefore falls within the provisions of the act of December 22, 1869. In conclusion it may be well to remark, that the office of State librarian is no small or insignificant one, if we regard the importance to the public of his duties and the great public trust reposed in him. These latter remarks are called out from the fact that it may be insinuated that we are inclined to be too particular in our construction of the act of Congress and to include within its scope offices of small and trivial moment which were not in the intention of the law-makers. Certainly no such allegation can apply to the office of State librarian. His duties are of the highest importance to the public. The general law above quoted, which he administers, not only requires him to receive and be intrusted with a large amount of the most valuable public property, but he must safely distribute the same. To him is also given the vital duty of the publication and distribution of the laws among the citizens as soon as the same are printed. The State printer does nothing but print the laws; it is the State librarian who publishes them by a general distribution through the State. A more important duty, the performance of which is more intimately connected with the public welfare, could hardly be conceived of. Such being the nature of the office of State librarian, and it having been proven by the certificate of the executive department, and also by the evidence of Joseph E. Brown, that Mr. Wellborn did hold this office during the years 1858, 1859, and 1860, it is only necessary now to see if there is any evidence of his having thereafter given aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, which fact, that he thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, has also been established before the court. The evidence of Joseph E. Brown establishes the fact that said Wellborn did hold the said office of State librarian during the year 1861, and until about the close of that year; and certainly, one who held so important an office as that under a State government organized in open hostility to the government of the United States, was guilty of an "overt act," was guilty of insurrection and rebellion, was guilty of giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States; was guilty of *holding office* under a State government organized in hostility to and levying war against the United States. And in addition to holding said office under a government organized in hostility to the United States, it is further shown by the evidence of Joseph E. Brown that the said Wellborn was a candidate for the office of secretary of the senate of the general assembly of Georgia in December, 1861, and sought said office

and was voted for in the election, thus giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. But in addition to the foregoing facts it was further shown to the court by the evidence of W. F. Wright, that the said Wellborn was an officer in a regiment organized in open hostility to the United States and in actual service against the same, to wit: That he was the quartermaster of a regiment of State troops organized in 1862 to wage war against the United States, and which regiment did actually so wage war against said government. These several facts being fully and specifically proven, there cannot be a doubt but that the said C. J. Wellborn is ineligible to a seat in the senate of Georgia, because of his having held an office for the administration of general laws, and having thereafter held office under a government organized and acting in hostility to the United States.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY P. FARROW,
Attorney General,
GEO. S. THOMAS,
Attorneys for Contestant.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, January 18, 1870.

To Brevet Major General RUGER, Brevet Brigadier General HAINES, and Major HENRY GOODFELLOW, board to inquire into the eligibility of W. T. Anderson, of Houston County, to a seat in the Senate of Georgia:

In the case of W. T. Anderson, of the county of Houston, it is in evidence, by the admissions of the said Anderson, that he held the office of notary public of said county of Houston during the years 1858 and 1859, and thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. It is denied by the said Anderson that the office of notary public is an office in the contemplation of the law approved December 22, 1859. It is further denied by the said Anderson that he was ever qualified; and upon that pretext he endeavors to escape the charge of holding the office of notary public before the war. As he admits engaging freely and voluntarily in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, it is only necessary in his case to show that he held a civil office before the war for the administration of a general law or of justice. He acknowledges holding the office of notary public and performing all the functions of said office for the space of about three years, and it is immaterial to the case before this court whether he actually took the required oath or not.

The Constitution of the United States, article 6, required that he should, and the laws of Georgia (Cobb's Digest, page 205) required that he should; and he cannot now come into this or any other court and plead his own wrong, and take the benefit thereof. If he did not do as the law required it was his own wrong, and no man can take the benefit of his own wrong. Though he may not have taken the oath of office, yet he was nevertheless an officer, and every official act performed by him during the three years he was performing the functions of this office were valid as the acts of an officer "*de facto*." (See old Code of Georgia, sec. 125 and 142.) As his own admissions prove that he was an officer—an officer "*de facto*," an officer whose every official act was valid, (whether he was legally in the office or not,) we will proceed to show that the office he held was one of the offices contemplated in the reconstruction act. The office of notary public has been recognized as a civil office throughout the commercial world, under all civil governments, for centuries past. They had been recognized as public officers by the laws of Georgia as far back as the year 1792, as will be seen by reference to an act to revise and amend an act for ascertaining the fees of the public officers of the State, approved December 18, 1792. (Cobb's Digest, page 349.)

By the act December 26, 1836, the certificates, protests, and other acts of notaries public, shall be received by the several courts of law and equity in this State as sufficient *prima facie* evidence of the facts without other proof. (See Cobb's Digest Laws of Georgia, vol. 1, page 273.)

By acts of February 11, 1850, notaries public are declared competent to administer oaths as justices of the peace may do in relation to the probate of deeds and other instruments, and to receive the same compensation therefor. By the second section of the same act perjury may be assigned on oaths made before notaries public, as may now be done on oaths administered by judicial officers. (See Cobb's Digest Laws of Georgia, page 181, vol. 1.)

By act of February 7, 1854, in all cases where by law an oath is required to be taken, the same may be administered by any judge of the supreme court, justice of the inferior court, justice of the peace, ordinary, clerk of the superior or inferior court, or notary public. (See Georgia Laws, acts of 1853 and 1854, page 29.)

By the act of March 4, 1856, notaries public, upon affidavits made before them, and bond given, approved by them in terms of the law, are authorized to issue attachments in any sum, however great, against the property of defendants which may be levied upon the properties of the defendants, both real and personal, which may be found in this State. (See Georgia Laws, acts of 1855 and 1856, pages 25 and 26, sec. 2 and 5.)

By section 13 of said act of 4th of March, 1856, notaries public are also authorized to issue summons of garnishment. (See Georgia Laws of 1855 and 1856, page 28, sec. 13.)

From all of which it appears that the office of notary public, in the State of Georgia, at the time said Anderson held said office, was a civil office, created by law for the administration of general laws of the State, and Mr. W. T. Anderson having acknowledged to the court that he held the office of notary public in 1854, and for three consecutive years for the county of Houston, in said State, and thereafter engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States; and also thereafter having given aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, by his own confessions, it is clear that he is ineligible to a seat in the Georgia legislature under the reconstruction act, approved December 22, 1869.

All of which we most respectfully submit.

HENRY P. FARROW,
Attorney General,
GEORGE S. THOMAS,
Attorneys for Contestant.

REMARK.—After the evidence in the case of Mr. Anderson was closed, and the above argument written, it was ascertained that he was duly sworn into office, and that an exemplification of the record, showing the fact under the seal of the court of ordinary, could be produced, wherefore the case was reopened and such exemplification of the record introduced; therefore we refer to that evidence of the fact that he was duly sworn into office, which renders a portion of the preceding argument unnecessary.

HENRY P. FARROW,
Attorney General,
GEORGE S. THOMAS,
Attorneys for Contestant.

May it please the court: Pursuant to instructions received from the headquarters of the army of the United States, this honorable board has been appointed to inquire into the eligibility of W. T. Winn, of the county of Cobb; A. W. Holcombe, of the county of Milton; W. J. Anderson, of the county of Houston; B. B. Hinton, of the county of Marion, and C. J. Wellborn, of the county of Union, to seats in the legislature of Georgia under the reconstruction acts.

We approach the discussion of the questions involved in this inquiry under some embarrassment, resulting from the fact that the attorney general of the State, by invitation of the governor, has promulgated an opinion that the gentlemen before named are ineligible to seats in the legislature, and the distinguished officer who commands this military district has, by a like invitation of the governor, declared that, in his judgment, the opinion of the attorney general is a correct exposition of the law. This would seem to be a prejudgment of the question and an *ex parte* adjudication of the cases. But in view of the high office which he holds, the weighty responsibility which it imposes, coupled with his enviable reputation for ability and fair mindedness, we cannot but believe that General Terry will discard any opinion which he may have hastily made up, and give us a fair hearing and a just judgment upon the questions in dispute. We propose to rest the cases of these senators upon the law, and by that law to demonstrate their eligibility to seats in the legislature. We ask a patient and impartial hearing of our cause, for in our judgment the interest of the State for years, for weal or woe, depend upon the decision of this question. These gentlemen claim that they are senators of Georgia, and that as such they are entitled to represent the constituencies by whom they were elected.

Are they eligible to seats in the legislature of Georgia under the reconstruction acts? This is the question into which this honorable board has been directed to inquire, and to determine it properly, we must look to the reconstruction laws and ascertain what they require as to qualifications for office, who may, and who may not, hold office in Georgia under these reconstruction acts.

Our first position is, that all persons who, by the constitution and laws of the State, are qualified for office, may hold and enjoy the same, unless they are excluded from this privilege by the provisions of the 3d section of the 14th article of the Constitution of the United States.

The reconstruction laws of Congress impose no restrictions upon office-holding in Georgia, except the restrictions imposed by the 14th article of the Constitution before mentioned. We call special attention to this declaration, and propose to make it good by reference to the law. The body of laws known as the reconstruction acts consists of five separate and distinct laws passed by the Congress of the United States. This enumeration does not include the recent act to promote the reconstruction of Georgia. We will discuss the provisions of that act in a subsequent part of this argument.

The first act was passed on the 2d of March, 1867, and entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States."

The second act was passed on the 23d of March, 1867, and is entitled "An act sup-

plementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel states,' passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration."

The third act was passed on the 19th of July, 1867, and is entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed on the 2d of March, 1867, and the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d of March, 1867."

The fourth act was passed on the 11th of March, 1868, and is entitled "An act to amend the act passed March 23, 1867, entitled an act supplementary to 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel states,' passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration."

The fifth act, known as the "omnibus bill," was passed on the 25th of June, 1868, and is entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, to representation in Congress."

These are the reconstruction acts, together with the recent act relative to Georgia by which the eligibility of these senators is to be determined; and all these laws must be construed with constant reference to the 14th article of the Constitution, which formed a prominent and leading feature in the reconstruction scheme.

The first of these acts divides what is called the rebel states into military districts, directs the assignment of officers to command them, defines the duties and powers of the officers, and declares what shall be done by the States in order to enjoy the right, of representation in the national legislature.

The fifth section declares who shall vote for delegates to a convention to form a constitution, and in the form of a proviso enacts that "no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by the proposed amendment to the Constitution, (article 14,) shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention."

The sixth section of the same act, after declaring the civil government which then existed in said States to be provisional only, proceeds to enact that "no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional government who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third section of said constitutional amendment," to wit, article 14. The second act, supplementary to the first, provides for the registration of voters, gives the form of a voter's oath, lays down regulations for conducting the election for delegates to the convention, and provides for paying the expenses of the registration and of the convention. This act is silent upon the subject of qualifications for office, except a provision that all officers making the registration of voters and conducting the elections shall take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by the act of July, 1862, and known here as the iron-clad or test oath. This requisition however was confined to the registrars and conductors of the elections.

The third act of July 19, 1867, and the fourth act of the 11th of March, 1868, are both silent as to who are eligible and who are ineligible to office in the States mentioned.

The fifth act, passed the 25th of June, 1868, by its third section declares that "no person prohibited from holding office under the United States, or under any State, by section 3 of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as article 14, shall be deemed eligible to any office in either of said States, unless relieved from disability as provided in said amendment."

We have thus invited attention to all that is said upon the subject of qualifications for office in the reconstruction acts. We have quoted the language, and referred to the acts, and to the sections of the acts where the subject is referred to, and by these acts themselves it is clearly shown that the only rule of ineligibility for office prescribed by them is the rule laid down in the third section of the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States.

By virtue of these laws the great and only standard of qualifications for office was, and now is, the standard furnished by the Constitutional amendment known as article 14, and any person, and all persons, not excluded by it, who possessed the qualifications prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State, were entitled to hold any office in the State.

We now come to the inquiry, What are the prohibitions of the fourteenth article of the Constitution? What is it that excludes a man from the right to hold office according to its provisions?

The third section of the article declares that "No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof." Up to the passage of the act of 22d December, 1869, the laws to which we have referred and the constitutional amendment which we have quoted constituted the entire scheme of reconstruction, and under this scheme Messrs. Winn, Holcombe, Anderson, Hinton, and Wellborn were undoubtedly eligible to office in Georgia.

It is not pretended that either of them, as a member of Congress, or any officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, "ever took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof."

If they did not, they are eligible to office in this State beyond the power of sophistry itself to question, and that, too, in exact accordance with the reconstruction acts. Let us press this question still further and see if our positions are not fortified against all power of successful assault.

Under the reconstruction laws of Congress a complete registration of the persons entitled to vote was made. The rules governing the registration were exceedingly stringent, and were framed with careful intent, that none who were unable to speak the "shibboleth" of loyalty should go to the record as a voter. The officers who made the lists in Georgia were all of the loyal stamp, equipped for their work by the binding power of the iron-clad test oath. These officers were presided over and managed by a vigilant and inexorable chief who, with an iron will and tireless energy, administered his office so completely to the satisfaction of his party, as that he acquired the expressive soubriquet of "sharp and quick," which clings to him to this day.

Under these stringent regulations executed by these vigilant officers, managed by this astute chief, every one of these senators were duly adjudged to be legal voters, and as such their names were entered upon the lists of registration. The case of Mr. Hinton was the subject-matter of special inquiry and investigation, and his right to be registered as a voter was settled by the general then in command of the district and by the chief of registration of this State. After the registration was completed an election was held for delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for the State of Georgia. The election was held and conducted by the same watchful loyalty that marked the registration of voters, and the people voted in favor of a constitution, and elected the designated number of delegates thereto, one of whom was Mr. A. W. Holcombe, into whose eligibility this honorable board is now inquiring.

The convention met in the city of Atlanta at the appointed time, and after a protracted session framed a constitution, which was submitted to and ratified by the registered voters of the State.

By the second section of the act of the 11th of March, 1868, one of the reconstruction acts, before referred to, it was provided "that the constitutional convention of any of the States mentioned in the acts to which it was amendatory might provide, that at the time of voting upon the ratification of the constitution, the registered voters might vote also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for all elective officers provided for by the said constitution."

Pursuant to the authority thus expressly given, the convention that framed the constitution for Georgia passed an ordinance on the 10th of March, 1868, by which it was provided "that an election should be held, beginning on the 20th of April, 1868, for the election of governor, members of the general assembly, representatives to the Congress of the United States, and all other officers to be elected as provided in the Constitution," and the ordinance further declared "that the persons so elected, or appointed, should enter upon the duties of the several offices to which they shall have been elected, respectively, when authorized so to do by acts of Congress, or by order of the general commanding, and that they should continue in office till the regular succession, provided for after 1868, and until successors should be elected and qualified, so that said officers should each of them hold their offices as though they had been elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1868."

This ordinance was adopted by the express authority of one of the reconstruction acts, and under its provisions the election for the officers named in it was held and conducted by the same competent officers who registered the legal voters of the State. At the election thus held, by the special authority of the reconstruction laws of the United States, W. T. Winn, of county of Cobb, was duly elected senator in the thirty-fifth senatorial district; A. W. Holcombe, of the county of Milton, was duly elected senator in the thirty-ninth senatorial district; W. J. Anderson, of the county of Houston, was duly elected senator in the twenty-third senatorial district; B. B. Hinton, of the county of Marion, was duly elected senator in the twenty-fourth senatorial district; and C. J. Wellborn, of the county of Union, was duly elected senator in the fortieth senatorial district of the said State of Georgia, and the election of these gentlemen was announced and declared by General George G. Meade, then commanding the district, in General Orders No. 90, dated 25th of June, 1868. By virtue of this election these senators acquired by law a vested right to hold and enjoy their positions until the expiration of the term for which they were elected.

The constitution, as framed by the Georgia convention, was submitted to Congress, and by the act of the 25th of June, 1868, before referred to, Congress declared that Georgia had framed a constitution and State government that were republican, and that when the legislature should duly ratify the proposed amendment to the Constitution of

the United States, and by solemn public act declare the assent of the State to certain fundamental conditions imposed by the first section of the act, then the State should be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as a State of the Union.

The act further declared that when the legislature should do these two things the officers duly elected and qualified under the constitution of the State should be inaugurated without delay. To this was added the single qualification, that those prohibited from holding office by section 3 of article 14 of the Constitution of the United States should not be deemed eligible to office in said State.

Under the authority of this act the governor elect issued a proclamation convening the general assembly in the city of Atlanta on the 4th day of July, 1868.

The legislature met and was organized as directed by the general commanding. Messrs. Winn, Holcombe, Anderson, Hinton, and Wellborn appeared, were qualified, and took their places as senators from their respective senatorial districts.

An investigation was had in each house as to the eligibility of the members elect, which resulted in the adoption of a resolution that the gentlemen now before this honorable board were eligible to the seats claimed and occupied by them, and on the 21st day of July, 1868, as appears from the journal of the house, page 48, Governor Bullock transmitted to the house a communication from General Meade to himself, in which the following paragraph occurs: "I have now to advise and instruct you, that each house having complied with the requisitions of my communication of the 8th instant, by examining into and deciding on the eligibility of their members under the acts of Congress and fourteenth article constitutional amendment, I have no further opposition to make to their proceeding to the business for which they were called together, as I consider them legally organized from the 18th instant, the date of the action of the house."

On the 21st of July, 1868, the legislature ratified the fourteenth amendment, and declared by solemn public act the assent of the State to the fundamental conditions imposed by the act of Congress of June 25, 1868, in which the senators now before this honorable board took a part.

On the 22d of July, 1868, the general commanding promulgated General Orders No. 103, in which it was recited that he had received official information from the governor elect of this State that the legislature had complied with the requisitions of the act of June 25, 1868, and in which it was also recited that, according to the provisions of the act itself, when the State should comply with the conditions set forth in the act, the officers elected and qualified under the constitution of the State should be inaugurated without delay.

The second paragraph of the order directed that whenever the military commander of the sub-district of Georgia should be notified of the inauguration of the State government elect, *military authority under the acts of Congress known as the reconstruction laws would be at an end in the State.*

On the same day that this order was promulgated Governor Bullock was duly inaugurated governor of Georgia for four years, and the whole land resounded with exultant shouts that reconstruction was complete in Georgia at last. By General Order No. 108, issued by General Meade on the 30th of July, 1868, it was declared that the *military power vested in the district commander by the reconstruction laws, by the provisions of those laws, ceased to exist.*

These senators participated in confirming the nominations made by Governor Bullock of all the judges of the supreme court, the judges of the superior court, and the attorney and solicitors general of the State. Nay, more, they have acted and voted as senators for two long sessions of the general assembly, taking active and efficient part in all of the important legislation of the State during those sessions; and yet, after all this has occurred, we are told that these gentlemen are not eligible to the positions which they occupy. All of them have passed the ordeal of registration. One of them was a member of the constitutional convention. All of them were elected by the duly registered voters of their respective districts. All of them ran the gauntlet of an investigation by the senate as to their eligibility. All of them were declared eligible by General Meade. All of them took part in ratifying the fourteenth amendment, and declaring Georgia's assent to the fundamental conditions imposed by the "Omnibus" bill. None of them ever held an office in which they were required by law to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. And yet, after the expiration of nearly two years, with reconstruction acts piled one upon another until they have reached six in number, we are here to-day inquiring into the eligibility of these senators to seats in the legislature of Georgia, under the reconstruction acts of Congress.

We put it to this honorable board, as sensible, fair-minded, high-toned gentlemen, is it not time that this tantalizing persecution of a gallant but helpless people should cease forever? Is it not time that this good old Commonwealth should be allowed to take her place in the Union of States without further humiliation or degradation?

But we are told that the Congress of the United States has passed still another reconstruction act, entitled "An act to promote the reconstruction of the State of Georgia," approved 22d December, 1869, and that by the provisions of that act these gentlemen are not eligible to the seats which they claim in the senate. That this position cannot

be maintained we will now proceed to show. As was set up in the pleas filed by these gentlemen to the jurisdiction of the military authority to determine this question, this last act cannot be intended to repeal or modify the reconstruction acts that were in existence at the time of its passage, because such a construction would place the act in direct antagonism to the Constitution of the United States. If this act of the 22d of December, 1869, imposes upon officers of this State qualifications for office which did not exist at the time they were elected, and if it is intended thereby to oust these men from an office for which they were qualified at the time of their election, and in which they have a vested right, then it would be an outrage which no just mind could for one moment sanction.

Before the passage of this act, article fourteen of the Constitution was the test, and the only test, of ineligibility, so declared by all the laws on reconstruction; and if this act creates or imposes greater tests, it would be unconstitutional and void, especially as to officers who were elected and qualified before its passage. But we deny that even this act renders these gentlemen ineligible to seats in the legislature. By the second section of the act they are required, in addition to the oath required by the constitution of the State, to swear "that they have never held the office or exercised the duties of a senator or representative in Congress, nor been a member of the legislature of any State of the United States, nor held any civil office created by law for the administering of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice in any State or under the laws of the United States, nor held any office in the military or naval service of the United States, and thereafter engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or gave aid or comfort to its enemies," &c.

Inasmuch as it is not pretended by those who deny their eligibility that any of these gentlemen were ever senators or representatives in Congress or members of the legislature of any State of the United States, or held any office in the military or naval service of the United States, the only portion of the oath which we need to discuss is that portion in which they swear that they never "*held any civil office created by law for the administering of any general law of a State or the administration of justice in any State or under the laws of the United States.*" This part of the oath must be construed in the light of the fourteenth article of the Constitution, and tested by the rules which it prescribes; for that part of the Constitution, if no other, is certainly in force in Georgia, because the reconstruction acts of Congress have repeatedly so declared, and Georgia was deemed to be so far a State of the Union as that she was required to ratify it.

The real truth, however, is that the Constitution of the United States, in all its parts, and in all its vigor, is the paramount law of Georgia this day, whether administered or not, and the whole theory of reconstruction, from beginning to end, has proceeded upon the idea that the rebel States, as they are called, are still in the Union, and subject to the Constitution. This has been decided by the ablest courts of the Union; but Congress has followed the theory that civil government in these States has been overthrown by the rebellion, and that, therefore, Congress in discharging the duty, and exercising the power of guaranteeing to each State a republican form of government, has the right to reconstruct civil government in such States. Yet, if this right be conceded, it must be exercised in accordance with the Constitution, and not in violation of it. Hence, we repeat, that this whole question of eligibility to office must be examined and determined in the light of the fourteenth article, so frequently referred to in this investigation.

Let it be borne in mind that the present code of Georgia is the first the State ever had, and that it did not take effect as law until the 1st of January, 1863. That code contains the first statutory definition of the term "office" that ever existed in the State; and it also declares many minor positions and employments to be offices that were not so before its adoption. This was done in order to bring a new class of appointments within the provisions of the Constitution that prohibited one person from holding two offices at the same time. It frequently occurred in the State that members of the legislature and other office-holders, being favorites of the appointing power, exercised employments and held positions in addition to the offices which they held. This was deemed an evil, and in order to prevent it, these positions and employments were declared to be offices. It must also be borne in mind that while the code made many changes in the laws of the State, it was prospective in its operation as to those changes, and hence that part of the code that defines the word office, and all of that part of it that declares certain appointments and positions to be offices that were not so before, was not law in Georgia until after the 1st of January, 1863. The attorney general has fallen into error, and has enlarged his list of disqualifying offices to a most absurd extent, by losing sight of this fact. The inquiry as to whether the positions held by these gentlemen before the war were such "offices" as disqualify them or not, must be made with reference to what was an office under the constitution and laws of the State at the time they held the positions.

Now, with these rules and principles in view, let us see whether these senators are ineligible, under the provisions of the recent act of Congress. Several things must concur before either of them can be adjudged ineligible. To render one ineligible he

must have held an *office* before the war—a civil office; a civil office created by law; a civil office created by law for the *administration* of a *general law*, or for the *administration* of *justice*. In the first place, he must have held an “*office*,” that is, a public function or employment, with duties and responsibilities attached to it; a public position, with some sort of tenure and term; an appointment to discharge some public duty, for the non-performance of which he could be called to account. It will not do that he has been employed by some officer of the State to perform some service in which the public had an interest, and that he was paid for the service out of the public treasury; for that view would make even hirelings or servants who perform service or labor for the State, officers. Nor is it enough that he has been authorized to do some act, or to exercise some power in common with others, for the non-performance or improper performance of which no responsibility attached to him.

In the next place, he must have held a *civil office*, as contradistinguished from a *militia office*, and as contradistinguished from an office in the military or naval service of the State, or the United States. In the next place, he must have held a “*civil office created by law*,” that is, called into being and formed and organized by law, with duties, powers, qualifications, and responsibilities specified. It is not enough that the governor or some other officer employed or appointed him to do a public service which was attached to no office, and compensated him for it. The service or duty performed by him must have been that which appertains to a public position “*created*” by law. In the next place, he must have held a “*civil office, created by law for the administration of a general law, or for the administration of justice*.” He may have held a civil office “*created by law*,” yet if the office was not created for the purpose of administering a general law, or for the administration of justice, the fact of having held it would not disqualify him. He may have held an office created by law for the purpose of administering a local law, and yet be clearly eligible under the late act of Congress.

A clear understanding of what is meant by the word *administration* is necessary to a proper interpretation of the oath prescribed in the act. What is meant by the words *administration of laws*? What is the nature of the act performed by a functionary when he administers laws? In our judgment, to administer law is to exercise judicial functions. Law is a meaningless term, unless it be applied to some case or some person; therefore, one who *administers* law determines its application to a given state or facts, or its application to a particular person or persons, under a given set of circumstances. He hears the grievances, and metes out the address which the law affords therefor. He investigates the alleged commission of a wrong or crime, and decides what penalty the law imposes upon the wrong-doer. He hears the facts and decides between opposing parties and adverse claimants. In a word he dispenses the benefits and penalties of the law to the extent of his jurisdiction in all cases that come before him. He hears, investigates, and decides, according to the law as he understands it. One who simply obeys the mandate of a superior, with no right or power to judge in the matter, cannot be said to administer law.

The words “*administration of justice*” bear a similar signification. No man can administer justice without ascertaining by some sort of investigation what is right and just in a given case. It is impossible for one to *administer* justice between opposing parties without inquiring into the matter in dispute, and deciding what is just between them. One who administers justice hears and investigates the complaint, and determines what is the complainant’s due. He who simply executes the command of another, without the authority or right to judge whether the command is right or wrong, just or unjust, cannot with any degree of propriety be said to administer justice. We are fortified in this view of the subject by the definition of the word *court*; that is, it is “a place wherein justice is judicially administered.” The power to administer law and to administer justice is a judicial power.

We now proceed to apply these principles to the cases before this board of inquiry, and we think the result cannot be otherwise than a judgment, that every one of these senators is eligible to his seat in the legislature, under the act of the 22d of December, 1869.

WILLIAM T. WINN.

According to the testimony, this senator was a notary public in the county of Cobb, and State of Georgia, in the years 1844, 1848, and 1850. Up to and after the year 1850 a notary public in this State could attest a deed or other conveyance, swear a witness as to the probate of a conveyance, and protest a bill of exchange or draft for non-acceptance, and a note or bill for non-payment. He could also charge fees when he rendered such service. These are all the powers he had at that time, and they were but powers, not duties. He might exercise them or not, at his own option. There was at that time no law creating his office, if it be such. He heard nothing, he decided nothing. He administered neither “*law*” nor “*justice*.” He was invested with his powers as a matter of convenience to the public. He was simply a commercial agent. At that time there were no qualifications prescribed for one who desired the appointment of notary public.

The inferior court might have appointed one or one hundred in a county, just as they pleased. The position of a notary public was certainly not a civil office created by law for the administration of a general law or for the administration of justice; and being a notary public, could not affect in any manner Mr. Winn's eligibility for office under any one of the reconstruction acts of Congress. The proof also shows that he was mayor of the city of Marietta, in the county of Cobb, during the years 1854 and 1863. Was this a civil office, created by law for the administration of a general law or for the administration of justice? Most assuredly not. The act incorporating the town of Marietta and creating the office of mayor, and defining his duties and powers, may be found in pamphlet acts of 1851-'52, page 390.

The purpose and object were not to create an office for the administration of a general law, or for the administration of justice, but to arrange and set on foot a local city government, for the security, welfare, and interests of the city and preservation of the peace, health, moral order, and good government of the same. He simply took an oath to discharge the duties of mayor of said city to the utmost of his ability during his continuance in office. But it is said by the attorney general, who denies Mr. Winn's eligibility, that the ninth section of the act incorporating the city provides that the mayor shall be to all intents and purposes a justice of the peace, so far as to enable him to issue warrants for offenses committed within the limits of said city, and to commit to jail or admit to bail offenders for their appearance to be tried, &c.; and the attorney general insists that this was vesting in the mayor power to administer a general law of the State, and that therefore the office of mayor was a disqualifying office. To this opinion of the attorney general we have two replies, either of which is amply sufficient to overthrow it. In the first place, we answer that the office of mayor of the city of Marietta was not created for the purpose of administering any general law of the State, but for the purpose of promoting the local peace and prosperity of the city. The office was not created for the purpose of issuing warrants and committing offenders against the penal laws of the State to jail, or recognizing them to appear for trial before the court having jurisdiction of the offense. There was an ample number of conservators of the peace already in the county to perform that duty; but these powers were simply given to him that his local government of the city might be more efficient.

This power to issue warrants, &c., was not a necessary attribute of his local office, but simply added to it that he might govern the city the better. The administration of the general criminal laws of the State formed no part of the purpose for which the office was created. Our second answer is that the power to issue warrants, admit to bail, and commit to jail, was a power which, by the terms of the act, the mayor could exercise or not, at his pleasure. The exercise of the power was not an official *duty* imposed upon him. If he chose so to do, he could stand aside and let the offenders pass or be taken in charge by other officers, whose duty it was to enforce the law against them. The mayor could not have been compelled by law to issue warrants and bind over or commit offenders, nor could he have been punished for declining to do so. Not so, however, with his duties as mayor. For the non-performance or the improper performance of these the law held him liable to any person injured thereby.

So much for the charge that Mr. Winn held a civil office created by law for the administration of a general law or for the administration of justice.

We now come to the charge that he participated in the rebellion. According to the proof, he owned and kept a slaughter pen and a beef market in the city of Marietta, in the year 1863, while the war was going on.

In process of time a hospital or hospitals were established in the town. His slaughter pen, beef market, and storehouse were taken charge of by the military authorities for the use and comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers, and sick and wounded prisoners. When the officers came to establish the hospitals, Mr. Winn had a few beeves, which he loaned them, or let them have, to be returned when the army beeves should reach the place. They made arrangements to let Mr. Winn, by his agents and servants, slaughter their beeves for so much per head, which he did. He sold the officers no beef; he furnished them no beef; he went not to the war, or in the army, until taken up by an officer and carried to a conscript camp; he bought no government bonds; paid no money toward the rebellion; was opposed to secession; had no confidence in the confederate cause, and always felt and believed that the whole enterprise would end in failure and ruin. If that sort of conduct is called aiding the rebellion, we have only to say that language has lost its meaning. Every one familiar with the history of 1863, knows that if Winn had hesitated for one moment to loan the few beeves he had on hand, they would have been impressed without consulting him or paying him one cent therefor, except in a worthless certificate that the confederate government owed him so much money for beef cattle.

One of us knows that Mr. Winn did literally nothing for the confederate cause. We speak it not because we think it a virtue in him, but because it is a stubborn truth, and those who know the facts will deem it superlatively absurd, when they hear that Senator Winn has been declared ineligible to a seat in the legislature because he aided

the rebellion. The government of Marietta was certainly not organized in hostility to the United States, nor did it in any sense act in hostility to the United States, nor did it levy war against the United States, and we therefore dismiss the special discussion of Mr. Winn's case with the single remark, that his having held the office of mayor in 1863 does not affect his eligibility in any manner whatever.

A. W. HOLCOMBE.

The proof submitted to the board simply shows that in 1837, 1838, or 1839, Mr. Holcombe acted as captain of a volunteer cavalry company in the State of South Carolina. Whether he was elected, commissioned, or sworn, does not appear from the evidence. It is also in proof that he admitted that he was captain of a company of cavalry in the militia of South Carolina many years ago. He also admits before the board that he aided in the rebellion, and was marshal of the city of Marietta in the year 1851. These are the facts of his case. They are brief and easily understood, and it does seem to us that to state his case is to establish his eligibility beyond dispute. The office of a militia captain was certainly not a civil office in any sense of the word, much less was it a civil office created by law for the administration of a general law, or for the administration of justice. The attorney general announced before the board the other day that the militia of South Carolina were by law charged with the duty of executing the patrol laws of the State, and that, therefore, Mr. Holcombe's office of militia captain was a disqualifying office under the provisions of the act of Congress recently passed. Suppose that, for the purposes of this argument, we should admit the fact, which is not true, that the office of militia captain in the State of South Carolina was created for the express and only purpose of administering a general law of the State, it would still not disqualify the person holding it, for the reason that the disqualifying office must not only have been created for the purpose specified, but it must have been a civil office created for that purpose. The question is too plain for argument. In the next place, it is not true that the office of captain in the militia of South Carolina was created for the purpose, or charged with the duty, of executing the general patrol laws of the State.

We have not had an opportunity of examining into the statutes of South Carolina as thoroughly as we desired, but we find in volume 8 of the Statutes of that State, that the captains of beat companies, which were different from volunteer cavalry companies, were directed to prick off from the rolls of their companies, from time to time, persons to serve as patrols, and there the captain's connection with the matter ended. He neither assessed nor collected fines from delinquent patrols. A different officer designated a collector of fines, and on failure to pay after due notice, the collector himself issued an execution against defaulters. (See volume 8, Statutes of South Carolina, page 516.) Thus it seems, that having held the office of militia captain in the State of South Carolina thirty years ago does not affect the question of Mr. Holcombe's eligibility, nor can his eligibility be affected by his having held the office of marshal of the city of Marietta in the year 1851, for the reasons given in the case of Mr. Winn, which apply with even stronger force in favor of Mr. Holcombe's eligibility.

W. J. ANDERSON.

By the testimony in this case, it is shown that Mr. Anderson was a notary public in Houston County before the war, and afterward engaged in the rebellion. In the case of Mr. Winn, we have discussed the question whether or not the appointment of a notary public was such an office as would disqualify under the law, and for the reasons there given we insist that Mr. Anderson is unquestionably eligible to the seat which he now occupies.

B. B. HINTON.

In the early days of January, 1861, Mr. Hinton was elected one of the justices of the inferior court of Marion County, in this State. On the 10th of January, 1861, a commission was issued to him from the executive department, which commission, together with the oath of office and a *dedimus* for his qualification, were all forwarded to the county of Marion, remote from the city of Milledgeville, which was then the capital of the State. Before the attention of Mr. Hinton and his associate justices elect was called to the fact that these documents had arrived, the convention of Georgia had passed the ordinance of secession and enrolled and signed the same. Upon examining the *dedimus* and oath, it was found that the oath contained a clause binding the justices elect to support the Constitution of the United States, and as the arsenal at Augusta and Fort Pulaski, near Savannah, had been seized by the public authority of the State, and the ordinance of secession had been passed, enrolled, and signed by almost every member of the convention, Mr. Hinton declined to take the oath of office sent out with the *dedimus*, unless the clause "to support the Constitution of the United States" should be stricken from it. The predecessors of Mr. Hinton and his associates elect, not feel-

ing authorized to change the oath without instructions from the executive department, a correspondence on the subject was opened with Governor Brown, which resulted in a change of the oath, by striking therefrom the clause to support the Constitution of the United States. In the meantime provisions had been made for the defense of the State and to maintain her position of independence of and hostility to the authority of the United States government; jurisdiction had been resumed by the State over the territory and places previously ceded to the United States; the custom-house at Savannah had been seized; the oath which the law before that time required all civil officers to take to support the Constitution of the United States had been discontinued; the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Georgia had been abolished, and others organized in their stead: delegates to the provisional congress at Montgomery, Alabama, had been elected, and the State of Georgia had placed herself in a complete attitude of defiance to the jurisdiction and authority of the United States. All these things appear from the journal of the convention, and all these events, and many more of like character, had transpired before Mr. Hinton *took the oath* of office and *accepted his commission* as justice of the inferior court of Marion County. He was qualified the last of January, 1861. He did not and could not *hold* the office until he was so qualified. The law expressly provided that his predecessors should continue in office until their successors should be *elected* and *qualified*.

Before being sworn he could have done no act or exercised any authority as justice of the inferior court. His election would have amounted to nothing if he had not been qualified.

From all this it is perfectly manifest that Mr. Hinton did not *hold* the office of justice of the inferior court until after the rebellion had commenced in this State. He held no office of any kind until after Georgia had defied the United States by many public acts and ordinances done and performed by a convention representing the sovereignty of the State. We raise no question as to the fact that the position of justice of the inferior court was a civil office created by law for the administration of general law and the administration of justice, but we do insist that the holding of such office, under the facts of the case, can affect Mr. Hinton's eligibility only so far as it goes to show that he gave aid and comfort to the rebellion, by holding office under a government acting in hostility to the United States, and actually raising troops and gathering up arms to overthrow the authority thereof. The evidence in Mr. Hinton's case does not stop here. In obedience to the proclamation of Governor Bullock, issued under the recent act of Congress, Mr. Hinton came to this city as a senator, and having read the published opinion of the attorney general, he sought an interview with that functionary, and after laying before him all the facts of his case, in a candid and manly manner, and after stating to him that he did not wish to violate the law or thrust himself into a position to which he was not entitled, told the attorney general that if he would frankly say that he was ineligible to a seat in the senate, he would not take the oath prescribed. The attorney general declined to say that he was eligible or that he was ineligible, but did say that if he were on a jury and trying Mr. Hinton for perjury in taking said oath, under the facts and circumstances of the case, he would sit on a jury for ten years before he would agree to a verdict of guilty.

The circumstances attending Mr. Hinton's registration as a voter and the decision of the authorities as to his right to register and vote have already been discussed, and we will not reiterate them here.

Now, in the face of all these facts and circumstances, it is gravely insisted that Mr. Hinton, manly and candid as he has shown himself to be in this matter, is ineligible to a seat in the senate of Georgia, and ought to be ousted from his place, and his constituents deprived of the benefit of his services.

Until we shall see to the contrary, we will not believe that a fair-minded officer, civil or military, can be found in the United States who will pronounce him ineligible under any law that Congress has yet passed, or any they can pass in accordance with the Constitution.

C. J. WELLBORN.

The facts developed by the testimony in this case are exceedingly brief. Mr. Wellborn performed the duties of librarian for several years before the war, and afterward gave aid and comfort to the rebellion. Do these facts render him ineligible?

We here assert that until the code took effect in Georgia on the first day of January, 1863, there was no law creating the office of librarian. Up to the year 1845 the books of the State were kept in a room at the capitol, and were taken care of by the employes of the executive department without any special pay for that service. On the 17th of December, 1847, the legislature passed an act authorizing the governor "to appoint some fit and proper person to act as State librarian, who shall be paid the sum of \$100 for his services." (See Cobb's New Digest, 1036.) Before this act was passed the clerk of the supreme court had been looking after and taking care of the books without compensation, and the legislature paid him for the service by a subsequent appropriation.

For this position there was no official term, no official oath, no official bond, nor yet

any qualifications for the appointee prescribed by law. The act of 1847 amounted to no more than saying to the governor: You may employ some one to take care of the books of the State, provided you can have it done for \$100.

Our position, that it was not an office, is made indisputably clear from the fact that persons holding office and persons who were ineligible to office under the constitution and laws of the State could act as librarian. The librarian, like the governor's messenger and other employés of the department, was nothing more nor less than a servant of the executive department, appointed by the governor, working under his direction, and removable at his pleasure. A minor could have acted as librarian, and until the code was adopted we know of no legal reason why a female could not have done so if the governor deemed her a fit and proper person for the place. Any one of the State-house officers, the governor's secretary, or any other office-holder, could have retained his office and at the same time acted as librarian, because the latter position was not an office.

As the books of the State multiplied, the compensation of the librarian was increased, and he was also employed to receive the laws and journals from the State printer, and see that they were distributed to the different counties of the State. All that he did was done under the governor's direction, and he was no more an officer and no more administered law or justice than the man who hauled the laws and journals to the several counties and delivered them to the proper officers, taking and returning receipts therefor. Both served the State in relation to the same matter, and both received pay from the State.

In the light of the principle which we have asserted and discussed, we are unable to see how it is possible to adjudge Mr. Wellborn ineligible to a seat in the senate, under the law and facts of his case.

We have thus gone through with a discussion of the principles which bear alike on the cases of all these gentlemen, and we have also applied these principles to the facts and circumstances of each particular case before the board; and we confidently reassert our belief that the positions we have assumed are not only well founded in law but impregnable against successful attack.

We come now to our last and final position in these cases. Suppose that we are wrong in all that we have said in this argument, (an admission that we do not make,) still we insist that these senators are entitled to the seats they occupy and claim, whether they have sworn truly or falsely in taking the oath prescribed in the act of 22d of December, 1869, and in the triumphant maintenance of this position we appeal to the act itself.

The first section of that act directs the governor, by proclamation, to summon all persons elected to the general assembly of Georgia, as appears by the proclamation of George G. Meade, the general then commanding the military district including the State of Georgia, dated the 25th of June, 1868, to appear at Atlanta on the day to be named in the proclamation.

On the 22d of December, 1869, this proclamation of the governor was issued, and by its mandates the persons elected as aforesaid were summoned to appear in this city on the tenth day of the present month.

All of these senators are among the persons elected to the general assembly, as appears by the said proclamation of General Meade, and in obedience to the summons of the governor they appeared in this city on the day named in the summons.

The second section of the act directs that when the members so elected shall be convened as aforesaid, each and every member, and each and every person claiming to be elected as a member, shall, in addition to taking the oath or oaths required by the constitution of Georgia, also take and subscribe and file, in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Georgia, one or the other of the two oaths prescribed in the act.

All of these senators have taken the oath required by the constitution of Georgia, and, in addition thereto, have also taken and subscribed and filed, in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Georgia, one of the two oaths prescribed in the second section of the act.

The fourth section of the act declares that the persons elected as aforesaid, and entitled to compose such legislature, and who shall comply with the provisions of the act by taking one of the oaths prescribed, shall thereupon proceed, in the senate and house of representatives, respectively, to reorganize the same by the election and qualification of the proper officers of each house.

All of these senators, together with their fellow senators, did proceed, on the tenth day of the present month, to reorganize the senate by the election and qualification of the proper officers of the same, to wit: a president and secretary of said senate.

The fifth section of the act provides that if any person shall by force, violence, or fraud, willfully *hinder or interrupt* any person elected as aforesaid from participating in the proceedings of said senate *after having taken one of said oaths* and otherwise complied with the provisions of the act, he shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and may be tried, convicted, and punished therefor.

The facts show that these gentlemen were *elected*, as appears by General Mead's proc-

lamation; that they *appeared* in this city at the time specified in the summons of the governor; that they took the oath required by the constitution of Georgia; that they also *took, subscribed, and filed* one of the oaths prescribed in the act; that they proceeded with their fellows to *reorganize* the senate, as directed, and have fully complied with all the requirements of the act.

If they have done this, the law declares it to be a felony in any person to willfully hinder or interrupt either of them by force, violence, or fraud, from participating in the proceedings of the senate. Let Congress stand by the law as they themselves have made it. Let the military authorities in Georgia and at Washington see that the law is executed. Let no black man or white man, republican or democrat, be hindered by force, violence or fraud, from participating in the proceedings of the legislature, if he has been elected, has appeared, and has taken the oaths as required by the law. Let Congress, and the military, and the legislature, and the people, all abide by the law as it is written, and if any of these senators are guilty of perjury in taking the oaths prescribed, let the remedy provided in the act be applied, and let them be prosecuted, convicted, and punished for the crime; and if they have rendered themselves infamous by taking a false oath to retain their seats, let the senate expel them, as it has a right to do, under the constitution of the State. Finally, we appeal to the brave and gallant men who compose the military power of the United States to withhold from this suffering people every unnecessary blow. Let them remember that it is not magnanimous to smite a people in their hour of adversity and friendlessness. Let them mete out to us the protection and benefits of the law and the Constitution, and thus shield the State from the ruin with which she is threatened.

In conclusion, we gratefully acknowledge the courteous bearing of this honorable board toward us during this investigation, and sincerely thank them for the patient and kindly hearing which they have given us.

GEO. N. LESTER,
JOHN COLLIER,
RICHARD H. CLARK,
Attorneys for the Senators.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, *January 22, 1870.*

To Brevet Major General RUGER, Brevet Brigadier General HAINES, and Major HENRY GOODFELLOW, board to inquire into the eligibility of R. A. Donaldson, of county of Gordon, to seat in the general assembly of Georgia.

Is the office of road commissioner an office created by law for the administration of a general law or for the administration of justice? It is an "office;" it is a public trust, and a person who performs a trust is appointed by public authority. Road commissioners were appointed by the inferior court; they held their office two years. It was their duty to appoint overseers of the several roads in their several districts, and to apportion to each road the hands; that is, he directs on what particular roads the persons liable to do road duty should perform it, and this they were required to do every year. It was their duty also to apportion and assign to any citizen who desired it a certain quantity of public road, which said citizen and his slaves or employés subject to road duty should keep in good order in lieu of regular road duty. Road commissioners were also required, after every road working, to hold a court to punish by fine or imprisonment any person who failed to comply with the law in appearing on notice to work the road, and they were required to keep a book recording their proceedings, each fine, &c. This office was therefore created by law. The road laws were general laws, applicable over the whole State, and it was the business of their officers to superintend its enforcement, to see that it was executed. There were two of them required by law to be appointed in every district in the State, and their duties were prescribed by a general law applicable to the whole State. They therefore administered, superintended, overlooked, saw to the execution of, acted as the agent, minister, or administrator of the general law on the subject of roads. They were the official machinery by which the general road laws of the State were administered. In truth, however, road commissioners were not only the administrators of general laws, but they had offices for the administration of justice. They were, in other words, judicial officers. They held court, gave judgment, and inflicted punishment for the violation of road laws. They were in fact a court, provided for and contemplated in the constitution of the State. By the very term of the constitution of Georgia they formed a part of the "judicial" system of the State. That constitution, in force from 1789 to 1861, in the article devoted to the "judiciary," provides for their courts as a part and parcel of the "judicial" system of the State. That constitution, article third, section thirty-nine, says: "*The superior court shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all criminal cases except for violation of the road laws, which cases should be in such judicature or tribunal as the general assembly shall provide.*" The general assembly, by virtue of the above clause of the constitution, did provide and establish as the *judicature or tribunal* for the trial of criminal

cases for the violation of the road laws the "road commissioner court." A road commissioner was therefore not only an officer for the administration of a general law, but an officer for the administration of justice, to wit: for holding a court to try criminal cases, that is, to punish men for violation of the general laws of the State known as the road laws. It is no answer to this to say that in this sense an overseer of the road is an officer. That is not the question. The question is as to a "road commissioner," and there is not a single definition of an officer that he does not come up to. He performs a public duty, he is appointed by public authority for a definite time, and his duties are to administer a general law, that is, a law applicable to the whole State, and he also administers justice, that is, he holds a court for the trial and punishment of persons who violate the road laws of the State. The code of Georgia, sections 660, 669, calls the adjudication of the "commissioner's judgment," gives them the same lien on property as other judgments, calls the process a *fi. fa.*, and declares that *no* property shall be *exempt* from them, and in this respect they were, by the code, made of higher dignity than the judgments of the superior court. The act of 1865-'66 authorizes the commissioner to issue warrants for the "arrests" of all defaulters, and directs the defaulters to be brought before the commissioners to abide the judgment of the same. It is true this last is a late act, but it shows, what is undoubtedly true, that the legislature considered road commissioners as persons holding a court provided for in the constitution for the administration of justice. Why is not the tribunal authorized by the constitution and laws to punish men for violating the road laws as much a court of justice as a court for the punishment of persons who violate any other general law. The office of road commissioner was created more than half a century ago by legislative enactment, (Cobb's Digest, page 947,) in pursuance with the constitution then of force, (Cobb's Digest, page 1121,) and the present code (section 697) recognizes them as offices. The new code did not create the office, but recognizes it as an office previously existing and enumerates its duties.

What are those duties? These duties are to appoint overseers of roads to apportion the road hands, *to hold a court to hear and determine* upon all cases of default or other violation of the road laws within their jurisdiction, to issue executions and other processes against the convicted, to see that all persons offending against the road laws are indicted before the superior courts in all cases where that court and not their own court has jurisdiction, and to keep a record of all the business of their court. If any overseer under them neglects his duty, it is their duty (see 674) to see that he is indicted before the superior court, where he can be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court. If any person changes a road without authority or obstructs it, &c., he is liable to indictment and a fine of \$1,000, (sec. 689,) and it is the duty of the road commissioner of the district *to see that he is indicted*. The road laws (sec. 740, 753) require the railroads shall do certain things at all crossings; and if they fail to do as required, the superintendents thereof are liable to indictment, and it is the duty of the road commissioners to see that they are indicted.

Having given a general outline of their duties, the next consideration is, what are their powers? They have power (sec. 658) to summon before their court all defaulting road hands, and to try them, and have power to *fine them*, or to *imprison them at the discretion of the court*. They have the power (sec. 666) to issue warrants of arrest directed to any lawful constable, and have parties brought before them, *to abide the judgment* of their court. They have the power after giving judgment against an offender to issue an execution under their hand and seal, directed to any "lawful" constable, and enforce the judgment of their court by levying upon and selling property, and such judgments have the same liens (sec. 668-'9) as other judgments, and claim according to priority in the distribution of money. (See sec. 698.)

Mr. Donaldson having admitted to the court that he held the office of road commissioner for a series of years previous to the rebellion, and having also admitted to the court that he held that office during the rebellion for several years, and also gave other aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, the conclusion is irresistible that he is ineligible to a seat in the general assembly of Georgia.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY P. FARROW,
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Attorneys for Contestant.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, January 22, 1870.

To Brevet Major General RUGER, Brevet Brigadier General HAINES, and Major HENRY GOODFELLOW, board to inquire into the eligibility of Isham Raddish, of Appling County; R. W. Phillips, of Echols County; E. M. Taliaferro, of Fulton County; J. M. Nunn, of Glasscock County; R. A. Donaldson, of Gordon County; L. H. Walthall, of Polk County; W. P. Price, of Lumpkin County; J. N. Harris, of Murray County

L. C. A. Warren, of Quitman County ; C. C. Humber, of Stewart County ; G. N. Harper, of Sumter County ; Thomas Rainy, of Schley County ; Frank Wilcher, of Taylor County ; John B. Sorrells, of Walton County ; J. D. Smith, of Ware County.

In the above stated cases, we will argue them in the order in which they are named in our general argument, treating each case respectively. There are, however, two cases which will not be considered further, to wit, the case of Mr. R. A. Donaldson, of Gordon County, which has already been argued separately, and the case of Thomas Rainy, of Schley County, whose case was dismissed, upon the fact appearing to entire satisfaction that he held no office previous to the war.

In the case of Mr. Isham Raddish, of Appling County, it has been shown to the court that he was more than once a member of the general assembly of Georgia previous to the late rebellion, which fact indeed appears from his own admissions. It then only remains to be ascertained whether or not Mr. Raddish thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. The evidence of Mr. John W. O'Neal shows that Mr. Raddish did go into the service of the rebel government without coercion, without the presence of direct physical force. We call the attention of the board to Mr. O'Neal's evidence, and the admissions of Mr. Raddish, and then submit his case for the consideration of the board.

In the case of R. W. Phillips, of Echols County, he admits that he was chosen mayor of the town of Valdosta early in January, 1861, and that he held the office until July of that year. He also admits that he was notary public ; he thinks he became notary public in February, 1861, but is not sure as to the time. By the charter of Valdosta the election was the first Saturday in January of each year. (Acts of 1860, page 107.) The election was to be held by a justice of the peace and one freeholder. No return was made to the governor, but he was entitled to his office as soon as elected ; he was therefore in office immediately after the election ; such is the universal practice ; no time is lost ; by the Monday after the first Saturday he was mayor of Valdosta. He admits this could not have been later than the 10th of February, but the probability is it was far earlier. By the tenth section of the act, the mayor was, during his term of office, a conservator of the peace, and had the criminal jurisdiction of a justice of the peace. (Page 110, act 1860.) What was the criminal jurisdiction of a justice of the peace ?

In the case of a white man it was his duty, on affidavit, to issue a warrant, hear witnesses on a summary examination, and to commit to jail or bind over. If the offender was a slave, or a free person of color, two justices, one of whom might be the mayor of Valdosta, might try and convict the offender for the violation of any law, the punishment of which was not death or loss of limb. (Cobb's Digest, pp. 986-'7.) It is absurd to say of an officer having such powers that it was not an office for the administration of justice, unless one should be guilty of the absurdity of holding that the holding of a court to try and determine upon and fix the punishment of persons of color was not an administration of justice unless the punishment extended to loss of life or limb. Mr. Phillips admits that he was elected on the first Saturday in January, 1861, and he admits that he was qualified not later than the 10th of February, and held the office that year ; this is enough. He held office at the commencement of the rebellion. It did not, in fact, begin until just after the taking of Fort Sumter, in April, 1861. Mr. Phillips served during the year 1861 ; from January till April he held the office under the State ; from April to January, 1862, he held office under a government organized in hostility to the United States. The whole machinery of the rebel government was organized by the old officers holding over. The constitution of March, 1861, adopts all the officers for the full term for which they were elected. (Old Code, 964, sec. 4993.) In reference to the period of the commencement of the rebellion, I make this suggestion. The passage of the ordinance of secession was in no legal sense the commencement of the rebellion ; it did not pretend to be anything but a peaceful declaration of the withdrawal from the Union, and it was absolutely null and void. The United States paid no attention to it ; its mails continued to be carried through the State, and it was treated as a mere rash, illegal, foolish, and void act. It was not treason in itself, since the Constitution defines that to consist only in levying war against the United States, or adhering to their enemies, "that is, those levying war," or giving them aid and comfort. (Constitution United States, article 3, section 3.) Indeed, one of the great evils of the state of affairs in 1861 was, that the United States could not recognize a rebellion as existing until war had actually begun. The legal governments were organized, and the Montgomery government got up, and the United States felt itself powerless to interfere, simply because all this was not war, not rebellion, but only preparations, and manifesting an intention for it, and never became treason until it culminated in war at the firing on Sumter. There were then no laws making such acts even illegal ; no experience had then taught the United States the danger of such proceedings ; they culminated in war, but they were not themselves rebellion until they ripened into it.

The rebellion, therefore, did not exist until April, 1861. There was not until then any overt act of treason except here and there, and perhaps there is doubt if ever they were actually such, according to law.

For further argument to establish the fact that the insurrection, rebellion, or war, did not exist in January, February, or March, 1861, reference is made to the argument before the court in the case of B. B. Hinton, of the county of Marion. As Mr. Phillips held the office of mayor of Valdosta, and also the office of notary public, previous to the war and during the war, it cannot be denied that he is ineligible to a seat in the house under existing laws.

We next take up the case of E. M. Taliaferro, of the county of Fulton. In this case the party admits that he held the office of deputy postmaster under the laws of the United States during the years 1847-'48-'49-'50, but he denies that he ever took any oath to support the Constitution of the United States. In reply to this the following propositions are insisted upon: First. It is immaterial whether he ever took such oath or not. The act of December 22, 1869, nowhere mentions or alludes to any such oath, nor does it make the taking of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States one of the causes of ineligibility. It is very true that the act of March 23, 1867, known as the first supplemental reconstruction act, required the taking of such an oath to qualify. The same excuse made by Mr. Taliaferro having been frequently made for purposes of evasion, the second supplemental act was passed which construed the previous act and disqualified, whether an oath was taken to support the Constitution of the United States or not. The present act of December 22, 1869, the provisions of which alone must govern in this case, makes no allusion whatever to any oath to support the Constitution of the United States; it therefore is clear enough that whether the party took or did not take any oath to support the Constitution of the United States, makes no difference. He admits, to use the language of the act, that he "held the office and exercised the duties" of deputy postmaster, and that, under the provisions of the act of December 22, 1869, is all that is required.

Second. If it was necessary, he is now to be presumed to have taken the official oath of his office, and that presumption is conclusive, and overrides all and any denial of the fact on his part. When a party is required to take an official oath by law, it is always presumed that he did so, and after he has entered upon the discharge of his duties he cannot at any future time deny that he qualified according to law. The "estoppel" is imperative. Such is the general principle of law, but it so happens that in the case of postmasters this principle is adopted and enforced by statutory provisions, and expressly provides that in the postal department any person neglecting their duties, or violating the injunctions of the law respecting the same, shall be subject to all the pains, penalties, and forfeitures, whether such person shall have taken the oath or not. (See Brightley's Digest, vol. 1, page 759, relative to post offices.) So then the denial of the party that he ever took any oath to support the Constitution of the United States is answered and conclusively met: *First*, by the fact that it makes no difference under the act whether he did or did not take any such oath; and, *Second*, if it was necessary he is presumed to have taken it, and the presumption is conclusive so far as he is concerned. Any denial thereof cannot be taken in evidence. The next point to be considered is this: Is the office of deputy postmaster one specified in the act? It is clearly so, for the reason that it is an office under the laws of the United States, and for the administration of a general law of the United States. That such is the case with the office of postmaster there can be no dispute, but it is attempted to draw a distinction between the office of postmaster and deputy postmaster; it is argued that although a postmaster may be ineligible the deputy postmaster is not, he not being a United States officer. To this position it is replied that the distinction between postmaster and deputy postmaster is apparent only and not real. In the contemplation of the law they are one and the same office, by whichever name designated. The words postmaster and deputy postmaster are used indiscriminately and as convertible terms in all the statutes relating to the office. Brightley's Digest, vol. 1, page 760, section 12; page 781, section 149; page 780, section 138; both words are used in the same section. So in the case of the United States against Jones, 17 Curtis. In this case it appears that Jones was "postmaster" in Norfolk, yet all through the case he is called "deputy postmaster," especially on page 351, where it is repeated over and over again. This point then being disposed of, we now approach the other branch of this case. This party admits also, and it is therefore in evidence, that he was sworn in as judge of the inferior court of Fulton County early in March, 1861, and continued to hold said office until it was abolished after the war. The fact that he continued to hold said judicial office and to exercise the duties thereof during the rebellion, and under the State government of Georgia during the time it was acting in hostility to the United States, and levying war against the United States, clearly makes him ineligible under the act; and on this point the same line of argument applies as that used in the case of Mr. Nunn, as found below, and the same is made applicable to this case. It is the more applicable in that the office of judge of the inferior court is more important, and has a more extended jurisdiction than that of justice of the peace. It is clearly an act, and that also a continuous act, of supporting a hostile government, and one levying war against the United States. To hold an office under the same, particularly a judicial office of so high a grade, it is also being a support to such government so engaged in

levying war against the United States, clearly "giving of aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States," all of which is subsequent to the time he was said postmaster. To recapitulate, the said Taliaferro, is clearly ineligible for the following reasons:

He held an office and exercised the duties thereof, under the laws of the United States, in 1847, 1848, and down to and including 1850, long before the breaking out of the war, and thereafter supported and aided a government, to wit, the State government of Georgia, organized in hostility to, and levying war against, the United States, thus giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

In the case of J. M. Nunn, of Glascock, it is admitted that he was duly commissioned justice of the peace in and for the eleven hundred and sixty-ninth district, in the year 1858, and held that office four or five years, and until his successor was commissioned and qualified; the certificate of the executive department also shows that he held said office during the greater part of the rebellion. There is, therefore, no dispute or doubt as to the facts in the case so far; as to whether he participated in the militia, &c., in relation to which considerable testimony was taken, is not important. Any inquiry into that matter becomes unnecessary, since it clearly appears, from his own admission and the certificate of the executive department, that he, in the language of the act of December 22, 1869, held office under a government organized and acting in hostility to the United States, and levying war against the United States. That the confederate government (so called) was organized and acted in hostility to the United States, and that it levied war upon the United States, and that the State of Georgia was one of said Confederate States, is a matter of such wide-spread notoriety and can be so easily proven by official records, that there can be, and probably there is, no dispute on this point of the case. The only question, therefore, to be determined is, do the facts above admitted and proven show a holding of office under such confederate government (so called) or any State thereof? It is true that the commission of Mr. Nunn was issued before said government was organized, but he freely admits that he continued to hold said office of justice of the peace, and to discharge the duties thereof, after the organization of such hostile government, and that, too, as shown by the certificate of the executive department, during the greater part of the rebellion.

The language of the act is broad, and intended to prevent all evasions and purely technical grounds. It does not use the words *commissioned* by or *appointed* by any hostile government; it simply says "held office under." From this it clearly appears that the "holding" is sufficient. It matters not whether his original commission was from the United States, or Confederate States, or from the State of Georgia, under rebel rule, forming one of the Confederate States (so called.) It does not even matter whether he held a commission at all, so far as the act of December 22, 1869, is concerned. If he "held" the office and discharged the duties of it, under any government, State or otherwise, organized in hostility to, and levying war against the United States, it is sufficient to disqualify him. It is plain that the State government of Georgia, then levying war against the United States, recognized him as a justice of the peace, acting under and holding office under it, since said government permitted and allowed him to quietly discharge the duties of that office, without let or hinderance, during a great part of the rebellion, and while the State was levying actual war upon the United States. That the State of Georgia did levy actual war upon the United States is not and cannot be disputed. That such was the case was well known to Mr. Nunn; it daily and hourly forced itself upon Mr. Nunn's notice; every newspaper informed him of the fact. The war raged and battles were fought within the borders of the State itself, yet he quietly continued to perform the functions as justice of the peace—and he discharged the duties of that office—in other words, to "hold" such office, and all this time the State of Georgia, then in open rebellion and levying war upon the United States, permitted and allowed him to hold and discharge the duties of said office. Under this state of facts, can there be the slightest doubt in any candid mind that this party "held" office under a government organized in hostility to and levying war against the United States? That the office of justice of the peace is one of the offices contemplated by the act is clear; it is in its cardinal functions "an office for the administration of justice." It is also an office, beyond dispute, for "the administration of the general laws of the State."

Such being the case, Mr. Nunn cannot come into this court asserting his eligibility to a seat in the house of representatives. Whatever may have been his private feelings, he not only acquiesced in the action of the people of Georgia, but held office under the government of Georgia while waging war against the United States, and thereby placed it out of his power to hold office until relieved of his disabilities by an act of Congress.

In the case of Mr. Donaldson, we have already presented the argument to the court, and have nothing more to add.

The evidence in the case of Mr. Walthall, of Polk, clearly shows that he held the office of postmaster, and also that of road commissioner, before the war. Mr. Walthall admits that he was deputy postmaster in 1850, and then proceeds to deny that he took

the oath of office. He seems in his admissions to intimate that there is a difference between a postmaster and deputy postmaster, when in truth there is no difference. The case of Mr. Walthall is identically the same, as regards the postmaster features of it, as the case of Mr. Taliaferro, of Fulton County, whose case is fully argued above, and which argument is hereby referred to and applied in this case. The second feature of Mr. Walthall's case is that of his having been a road commissioner. He admits that he held the office of road commissioner in 1855, and we will refer to the argument in the case of Donaldson, of Gordon County, concerning the nature of this office, and applying the same in this case. We are now prepared to pass from Mr. Walthall's *ante bellum* conduct, and consider what he did in aid of the rebellion. It was proven by Colonel Hargrove, who commanded a rebel regiment, that Mr. Walthall did sell quartermaster supplies to his command, and that, too, in the absence of any impressment, and without any authority or intention to impress the same; that the respondent, Mr. Walthall, did sell to his regiment, *a regiment in arms against the United States*, all the supplies they desired. It was further proven by Senator Merrill that in 1864 respondent expressed himself to said Merrill as being in favor of carrying on the rebellion to the bitter end; that it was more than he bargained for, but he was in favor of fighting it out. Therefore, as Mr. Walthall held the office of postmaster, and also of road commissioner, before the war, and then during the war gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, he is clearly within the operation of the law approved December 22, 1869, and should be deemed ineligible to a seat in the house of representatives.

In the case of W. P. Price, we are relieved from the necessity of making extended searches into the law, as his own admissions to the court, as well as the evidence of each one of the witnesses introduced in his case, show that he was warden of the town of Greenville, in the State of South Carolina, with the powers *ex officio* of a justice of the quorum. His own admissions and other evidence established, beyond doubt, that when warden of the town in 1858, he was *ex officio* "justice of the quorum," and that he thereafter held office under a government organized and acting in hostility to the United States, to wit, that he was a member of the general assembly of South Carolina in 1864. His own admissions were, that he aided in the rebellion by going into the field as a soldier in the rebel army; it is only necessary, therefore, to inquire into the nature of the office of "justice of the quorum." The jurisprudence of South Carolina was almost entirely borrowed from England, and though there was but little difference between a "justice of the peace" and a "justice of the quorum," the difference was in favor of the latter, as an office of greater dignity than the former. This distinction, which is drawn by Blackstone, (volume 1, page 268,) has been kept up in South Carolina to some extent. As the office is, in every material point of view, the same as "justice of the peace," we refer to that portion of the argument above relating to the case of Mr. Nunn, of Glascock, as to the nature of the office of "justice of the peace," and apply it to this case, and also refer to the argument in the case of Mr. Winn as to town officers, *ex officio* justices, and applying that argument to this case and bearing in mind that Mr. Price removed all necessity for the introduction of the laws of South Carolina, showing that the wardens of Greenville were *ex officio* "justices of the quorum," or "justices of the peace," (for they are synonymous terms in this case.) It only remains to couple his admission that he was warden, and as to the nature of that office, with his admissions of having been in arms against the United States in the late rebellion, to show most conclusively that he is ineligible to the seat that he is claiming in the house of representatives.

In the case of L. C. A. Warren, of Quitman, the certificate of the ordinary of the county, under his official seal, establishes the fact that Mr. Warren was sworn into office as justice of the inferior court of that county on the 22d of January, 1861. He admits holding the office of justice of said court during the rebellion, and therefore his case is identical with that of B. B. Hinton, of Marion County. We refer the court to the argument in the Hinton case, and ask that it be applied to this case, feeling confident that the court, under the law and the facts of the case, will concur with us in the opinion that Mr. Warren is ineligible to a seat in the house.

In the next two cases, to wit: Humber, of Stewart, and Harper, of Sumter, we will not now make any argument, for reasons known to the court.

In the case of Thomas Rainy, of Schley, we have only to say that the charges and specifications are withdrawn.

Mr. Wilchar, of Taylor, not having been notified to appear before the court, as he is at home sick, there has been no proceeding as yet in his case, and, therefore, no argument to be submitted.

In the case of Mr. J. N. Harris, of Murray County, it is proven by the records of the inferior court of Murray County that Mr. Harris was appointed road commissioner for the eight hundred and seventy-fourth district, G. M., of Murray County, Georgia, on the 8th day of January, 1849. Mr. Harris denies ever having acted as road commissioner, or in any capacity other than an overseer of the road. By reference to section 1 of the act of December 19, 1819, entitled "An act to alter and amend

the road laws of this State," it will be seen that the justices of the inferior court shall appoint two or more commissioners, who shall be notified of their appointment in writing, by the clerk of said court, within ten days after such appointment, under a penalty of forty dollars for every such default. And if any commissioner or commissioners, within ten days after the receipt of such notification, shall not make his or their resignation to some one of the justices aforesaid, such commissioner shall be considered as having accepted such appointment. (See Cobb's Digest Laws of Georgia, p. 947.) Therefore, Mr. Harris having been proven to have been appointed road commissioner, and having failed to show that he tendered his resignation within the ten days allowed by law, which resignation would have been a matter of record, the law and the evidence is conclusive that he did hold the office of road commissioner in the year 1849. For a full exposition of the nature and character of the office of road commissioner and the powers and duties thereof, we refer to the argument previously submitted to the court, in the case of Mr. R. A. Donaldson, of the county of Gordon, from which it is apparent that the office of road commissioner is a civil office, created by law, for the administration of a general law in the State and of justice. It only remains to be seen whether Mr. Harris, having held said office of road commissioner, thereafter gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. Upon this point the evidence is clear that he did give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. It is admitted by Mr. Harris that he had two sons in the army of the (so-called) confederate government, but states that he tried to get one of them out of the service, and for this purpose paid forty dollars to Captain Beck. Mr. Harris did not pretend that he made any efforts to get the other son out of the army, or that he was in the service of the (so-called) confederate government without his consent. Indeed the principal reason assigned for his wanting his son Samuel out of the army was that he needed him on the farm. The testimony of Doctor L. P. Gutcher shows that Mr. Harris admitted to him that he had assisted in getting up dinners given for the purpose of raising a company for the rebel army. Mr. Harris then is shown to have given "*just a little*" aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, by his own admissions. There were quite a number of persons in the South during the war, who seemed to have pursued Mr. Harris's course, as exemplified by the light of the evidence in the case. They would attend meetings for the purpose of raising troops for the rebel army, and assist in them, encourage others to volunteer, and then go out and tell some few confidential friends that this is all wrong, we had better submit and close with the federal government ere it is too late, so that when the Union forces came along they could appeal to these few confidential friends and prove themselves *truly loyal and good Union men*. Verily a close scrutiny might elicit the fact that they gave aid and comfort to the friends of the Union, as to its enemies, "*just a little*." The evidence having disclosed the fact that Mr. Harris having held the office of road commissioner, a civil office created by law for the administration of general law and justice, during the year 1849, and having thereafter given aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, "*however little*," he is clearly ineligible to a seat in the legislature of Georgia, under the reconstruction act of the Congress of the United States, of December 22, 1869.

In the matter of Mr. J. B. Sorrells, of Walton County, who is charged with having held the office of tax collector of said county, and thereafter giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States: It appears, from certificate executive department of the State of Georgia, that a commission was issued to said Sorrells on the 10th January, 1861. Mr. Sorrells alleges, in his admissions, that he was elected in the month of January, but states that he was not qualified, and did not enter upon the duties of the office until some time in the month of May following. Thus seeking to evade the fact of having held an office, and thereafter giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. It will be remembered by the court that the counsel for the contestant in this case offered to introduce Mr. Sorrells to testify as to this fact before the court, and at the same time announced that he should be interrogated upon no other point, and that Mr. Sorrells, through his counsel, declined to testify upon this point. Such being the facts in this case, the allegation of Mr. Sorrells is to be considered merely as a statement by way of plea not under oath, which we are at liberty to rebut by such legal presumptions as the law of the case will raise. What then are these legal presumptions? First, the presumption of law is that Mr. Sorrells was duly elected on the first Monday in January, 1861, and that the returns of said election were forwarded to the executive department within twenty days after the election. (See Cobb's Digest Laws of Georgia, p. 200, act of December 15, 1810.) Second, the further presumption of law is that the said Sorrells, having been elected on said first Monday in January, 1861, did, in conformity to the law, apply for his commission within twenty days after said election. (See Cobb's Digest, p. 200, act December 13, 1809.) Third, the further presumption of law is the commission from the executive department, having been issued on the 10th day of January, 1861, that he qualified and gave security in terms of the law, within ten days after he was notified of the reception of his commission by the justice of the inferior court of Walton County, or any two of said justices. (See Cobb's Digest, page 202, act of December 16, 1811.) Fourth, the presumption of law is,

further, that if Mr. Sorrells did not apply for and obtain his commission and certificate, and qualify within the time and in the manner pointed out by the act of December 13, 1809, and December 16, 1811, above alluded to, that then and in that event his office became vacant and should have been filled in the manner pointed out by law, nor would Mr. Sorrells, in an election held to fill said vacancy, have been eligible for re-election after having thus forfeited his office. (See act of December 20, 1823, section 3, Cobb's Digest, pages 209 and 210.)

To rebut all these presumptions of law, we are met by the mere statement of Mr. Sorrells, which it will be remembered by the court he declined to make good by his testimony under oath that he did not qualify and act until the 5th of May, 1861. We do not think that the court, in this investigation, will permit the mere statement of the party, in the nature of an answer or plea, not under oath, to rebut and override all these legal presumptions. Mr. Sorrells freely admits that he held the office and performed the duties of tax collector of Walton County, and during the fall of the year 1861, at which time the State of Georgia was organized and acting in hostility to the United States.

The office of tax collector of Walton County being a civil office, created by law for the administration of a general law of a State, (see act of December 12, 1804, and tax laws generally, Cobb's Digest Laws of Georgia,) and it having been proven that Mr. Sorrells held said office, and thereafter held an office under a government organized and acting in hostility to the United States, he is clearly ineligible to a seat in the legislature of Georgia, under the reconstruction act of the Congress of the United States, December 22, 1869.

In the matter of J. B. Smith, of the county of Ware, who is charged with having been deputy clerk of the county of Ware, and thereafter giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, it is admitted by Mr. Smith that he held the office of deputy clerk of the superior court of said county during the years 1861, '62, and '63, and also that he held the office of sub-enrolling officer in the conscript bureau of the (so-called) confederate government, after having been conscripted. The counsel for the respondent in this case insists that the office of deputy clerk was not an office, or at any rate not such an office as intended by the act of Congress, December 22, 1869, and that, as Mr. Smith was conscripted, he is not within the purview of the said act of Congress. Is the office of deputy clerk of the superior court a civil office, created by law for the administration of a general law of a State? Unquestionably it is a civil office, created by law. (See Cobb's Digest Laws of Georgia, page 206, act December 19, 1817; see also Cobb's Digest Laws of Georgia, page 210, act December 20, 1824.) That the office was created by law to administer a general law of a State, (see Cobb's Digest, page 271, act December 15, 1810,) enacting that all deeds, mortgages, conveyances, and other writings enrolled by any deputy clerk in the proper court, and certified by him as such, shall be received and admitted as evidence in any court of this State, in like manner as if the same had been recorded by the chief clerk. As these laws are general in their terms and general in their effects and operations throughout the State, it cannot be denied that the laws which the deputy clerks are required to administer are general laws of the State of Georgia. Such being the case, and Mr. Smith having admitted that he held this office prior to the 15th day of April, 1861, and having also admitted that he held this office during the years 1861, '62, and '63, while the State of Georgia had a government organized and acting in hostility to the United States, is clearly ineligible to a seat in the legislature of Georgia, under the reconstruction act approved December 22, 1869. In addition to this, Mr. Smith admits that, after having held such office of deputy clerk of Ware County before and during the war, he afterward became sub-enrolling officer in the conscript bureau of the (so-called) Confederate States. He seeks, however, to escape the responsibility arising from his having held an office in the conscript bureau, by alleging that he only held such office after he had been conscribed into the rebel service. There were laws conscribing men into service, but there were none forcing them into office. There was never any necessity for the enactment of a law conscribing men into office, and when a man was conscribed and remained a passive conscript, subject to the orders of his officers, he could plead the presence of physical power for all he did. Not so when he seeks and procures office. When he places himself in office, in a position to render greater service, he is guilty of a voluntary act, and the law of December 22, 1869, makes no provision for men who were *forced* into office under any government organized and acting in hostility to the United States, after having held office before the war. But, upon the contrary, that law is predicated upon the theory that no man was forced into office, and hence he must swear that *he did not hold office*. It is not sufficient to swear that he did not hold office *except in the presence of direct physical force*, but he must swear that he did not hold it. Therefore, as Mr. Smith held the office of deputy clerk, superior court, before the war and during the war, and also held during the rebellion a conscript office under the rebel government, he cannot legally qualify as a member of the house. In conclusion, we beg the court to bear in mind that only a few hours were granted by the court for

the preparation of this argument, and we hope that fact will afford some apology for any defects therein. All of which is respectfully submitted.

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Atlanta, Georgia.

In the case of John B. Sorrells, from the county of Walton, we file the following applicable specially to his case:

The attorney general having shown nothing adverse to the allegations in respondent's admission that he took the oath and was sworn into the office of tax collector on the third Monday in May, 1861, and never exercised or held the office prior to that time, under the ruling of the board this must be taken as the true date, without referring to the Almanac. The third Monday must have been later than the 14th of the month and after Sumter had fallen. We suppose no one will say the war had not then begun. As to the statute of the State of Georgia, referred to by the attorney general, and found on page 202 of Cobb's Digest, on the subject of the limitation of time within which officers must qualify, we submit that, on referring to the act, this board will see that the act *directs* that the person elected shall qualify within ten days after he *receives* notice that the commission and *dedimus* have arrived at the office of the inferior court, where, by law, (Cobb's Digest, p. 1046, note †,) the same were required to be sent. There is no proof whatever as to when Mr. Sorrells received such notice; so there is no legal presumption raised against him, growing out of the former statute; but even if there were, it is overborne by the course the investigation has taken and rulings of the board as above stated.

HILLYAR & BRO.,
Respondent's Counsel.

Argument of W. P. Price, member from Lumpkin County, to the charges and specifications against him.

To Brevet Major General RUGER, Brevet Brigadier General HAINES, and Major HENRY GOODFELLOW, board to inquire into the eligibility of members of the general assembly:

From what the attorney general has intimated to the court, the charges and specifications against me, in reference to having been a member of a State legislature before the war, will not be insisted on. The proof of my having been a warden of the city of Greenville, South Carolina, consists in my having made the statement that I was a warden of the town of Greenville before the war, to sundry persons, including Governor J. E. Brown, E. Tweedy, and others. There is no denial that I held the position of warden of the town of Greenville. The denial in my answer consists in this, that I did not before the war hold any office created by law for the administration of a general law of the State, or for the administration of justice. To show that the position of a warden of Greenville had the powers of a judicial officer, the attorney general has read to the board the original charter of said village, dated in 1831, which invested in said warden the powers of justice of the quorum. Had he read further he would have seen that the charter of 1831 expired by its own limitation in 1835, that it was again renewed in 1835, and expired again in 1839. It does not appear that the original charter of said town, as incorporated in 1831, and which expired in 1835, was ever renewed in the language of the original charter. In 1839 the legislature of South Carolina (to be found on page 37 of the pamphlet laws of that State) abolished the offices of the justices of the peace and quorum of that State, to take effect from and after the 1st of March, 1841, and said officers and their functions were vested exclusively in courts of magistrates and freeholders. The charter of said town, as read to the board, has no more control of this case than would the charter of William Penn to found a colony in North America. These charters are absolutely null and void, and of no binding effect whatever. While, from the reading of these charters of 1831 and 1835, it might appear to persons not acquainted with the local corporation in South Carolina that the wardens of the towns and villages in said State could execute a general law of said State, and it does seem that such view was taken of it by some wardens in the State. The supposed power to execute a public law was undertaken and usurped by the wardens of the city of Charleston, where, by the original charter of the place, they were made justices of the quorum. This power was denied, and the question was fairly and finally settled in the somewhat celebrated case of McMullen *vs.* The Wardens of the City of Charleston, where said wardens undertook to convict McMullen of an offense against a public act of the State, and to commit him for a penalty under such an act. The whole proceed-

ing was declared illegal and void, the said wardens being confined by the charter to the recovery of fines and penalties only, under the city ordinances made in pursuance of said charter. That the board may have a full and fair understanding of the whole question, I will read the decision as found in the 1st vol. of Bay's South Carolina Reports, page 46.

"The case of McMullin vs. The City Council of Charleston."

"The plaintiff was convicted by the court of wardens for selling spirituous liquors without license, contrary to act of the assembly, fined £50, and committed to jail for non-payment. He was afterward brought up before the court upon a *habeas corpus*, and a motion was made for his discharge upon the ground that the court of wardens had not jurisdiction of the offense, and consequently no power to commit and imprison him.

"The counsel for plaintiff in this motion mentioned that this was a new case, and it became of course necessary to consider, first, the nature of corporations and their limited jurisdiction, with some of the incidents attached to them; second, to take a view of the corporation of the city of Charleston, and the powers of a court of wardens; and, third, to observe upon the conviction, fine, and imprisonment, and see how far they correspond with the powers assumed by them and those of the common law.

"1. With respect to a corporation it was argued that it was an artificial body of men, or body politic, which had no natural rights but such as were given it by the supreme power which gave it existence, (1 Bac., 499;) that corporations were originally intended for cities and large towns for the encouragement of their manufactures, trade, and commerce, and for the regulation of their police and internal government, but were never calculated to superintend the general interests of the community, or to go further than the domestic regulations of the city or town incorporated; that it was (to make use of the language of the law) the creature of the charter, which exists only in supposition or intendment of law; that this charter prescribes its utmost limits and bounds, beyond which it cannot pass; that all the privileges and powers it enjoys are not rights, but bounties given by the supreme authority which gives the being or thing existence. In England there are a great variety of corporations, all differing from their local circumstances, members, opulence, and places where they are created. Some are vested with large, others with very limited powers. But in general there are some incidents common to them all, such as suing and being sued, having a common seal, having courts of limited and confined jurisdiction of certain matters mentioned in their charters. Some of these courts are courts of record; some not, where no authority is given to fine and imprison, in that case such inferior court is not a court of record; on the contrary, where there is power to fine and imprison, it makes it a court of record, (Co. Let., 117; 1 Bac., 559.) One uniform rule, however, runs through the whole of them, to wit: that nothing shall ever be intended to belong to any of them, or to be within their jurisdiction, but what is expressly given, (Id., 562;) whenever, therefore, they proceed to take cognizance of things not cognizable by them, or not expressly given them by the charter, such acting under or in obedience to their assumed authority are trespassers. They cannot justify under such supposed jurisdiction, (Salk., 201, 202;) that illegal judgments of a superior court were only voidable by a writ of error, but of an inferior court absolutely void, (Salk., 674.)

"2. That the fourth clause of the act incorporating the city of Charleston, passed in 1783, ascertains its powers, and among other things authorizes the city council to make by-laws, and to affix and levy fines for the breach of them. The act of 1784, enlarging their powers, gives them authority to commit to close prison for the breach of their ordinances, which makes the court of wardens a court of record, and enlarges their jurisdiction in civil matters to £20.

"3. As to the conviction, this was for the offense of selling spirituous liquors, an offense neither cognizable by them, either by their charter or the act of 1784, any more than homicide or manslaughter. It is not an offense against any of their by-laws, therefore their power to commit did not extend to this offense. It is an offense against the revenue act of the State. This act is not one of the by-laws of the city corporation, but a public law cognizable only by the supreme court throughout the State. The second clause of the revenue bill passed in 1784, it is true, gives the license money arising from licenses for taverns and billiard tables within the limits of the city to the corporation. It inflicts the fine of £50 for selling spirituous liquors or keeping billiard tables, and it enacts that this fine shall be recovered in any court of record within the State. Here, then, is the power grasped at by the court of wardens, every court of record in the State. And, say the wardens, our court being one of record we have the power to levy this fine or forfeiture. But this would be a very wrong construction, for by "any court of record in the State" must be meant the supreme court. This is a forced construction, it can never apply to inferior jurisdiction, for nothing shall be intended to be within the jurisdiction but what is expressly given, (1 Bac., 562.) The law is clear upon this point, that wherever a statute prohibits a thing and appoints that it shall be determined in any court of record, it can only be proceeded against in one of the su-

preme courts in Westminster or court of oyer and terminer, because these being the highest courts of record shall be intended to be meant and spoken of *secundum excellentiam*, and not inferior ones, (2d Hawk., 21, Salk., 178, 2d Hawk., 268, Gregorie's case in 6 Co. Rep., 19, 20, is also in point.) All these cases show that this being an offense against a public act, the fines can only be recovered in the supreme court at Charleston, or in the circuit courts in the country districts. Besides, the sum here is £50, and the power of the court of wardens to sue and recover is confined to £20, but as this was not an offense against any of the by-laws, even were it under £20, they had nothing to do with it. Lord Hol says these trials in a summary way deprive the subject of the inestimable trial by jury and therefore ought to be strictly watched. They are against Magna Charta, (Holt's Rep., 215.) These summary jurisdictions, says Lord Mansfield, ought to be kept within strict bounds. (4 Burr, 2208, 2281.)

"The court, after hearing the recorder in reply, and considering the whole of the arguments, were of opinion that the proceedings in the court of wardens were irregular and void, whereupon the plaintiff was discharged.

"Present: Burke, Hayward, and Grimke, justices." (Bay's South Carolina Rep., page 46.)

After this decision, and one or two others in the State on the same point, the wardens of towns never undertook to exercise any power where the public statutes of the State prohibited a thing from being done, and confined their jurisdiction, as decided by the courts to be merely *ex officio*, in enforcing only such laws and regulations as the wardens in council saw fit to ordain in their by-laws not inconsistent with the laws of the State. No one knows better than the attorney general of the State that the legislature of South Carolina (for he was a resident lawyer of that State for some time) enacted, in 1839, a statute, to be found in the public acts of that State, creating magistrates' courts and courts of magistrates and freeholders, who had exclusive jurisdiction in all those cases denominated small and mean. The court will find in the sixth volume of South Carolina Statutes, page 328, that the jurisdiction was to be exclusive and entire, as was the case in Charleston, where the wardens of the city had once or more undertaken to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction by enforcing public laws of the State. The act was passed to prevent any further attempts to grasp power which was not given, and so declared by the supreme court of that State.

It was enacted as far back as the year 1818, that wherever certain corporation officers therein mentioned were made *ex officio* justices, that they could only enforce such laws as they themselves were allowed to ordain for local purposes. This law is to be found on page 260 of James's Digest of Laws of South Carolina. The author of which, in his day, was renowned for his legal lore, and one whom the attorney general can well be proud of, as relation and grandfather.

The village and town corporations in South Carolina were incorporated under separate and distinct charters. The charter of Greenville differed in many respects from the charter of Spartanburg, Laurens Court House, or Anderson, yet they were all towns of like size and the principal towns of the several districts (or counties as now called) in which they were located. Their rights and bounties were generally the same; still in the case of one town the power to impose a tax on liquor dealers was given, from another it was withheld. In some towns the wardens, by a vote of the legal voters of the town, were allowed to say whether liquors should be sold in the corporate limits or not, while in some other towns of equal size the power to grant licenses was still vested in commissioners of roads or some other corporation. Hence it will be seen that these towns are not incorporated by a general law of the State as applied to towns, but by a specific charter, and thus whatever powers they possess are only, and can only be, wielded for enforcing local, and not any general, law of the State.

To illustrate still further, the wardens could only bail offenders against their own laws, because the jurisdiction in bail was given expressly to boards denominated commissioners of special bail. There was no jurisdiction given to wardens in application for the writ of habeas corpus, for that was given exclusively to two magistrates. They never witnessed a release of inheritance or dower, for by law it required the signature of a magistrate or notary public; yet if they were *ex officio* justices of the peace, who will deny that they could have witnessed such papers.

The wardens had no general jurisdiction as between landlords and their tenants, in bastardy or vagrancy, or in taking recognizances of witnesses; and when the act of 1839 was passed, (page 37,) if ever it could have been reasonably held that wardens had any civil or criminal jurisdiction over the public laws of the State, that statute which gave to magistrates' courts and freeholders' courts the exclusive jurisdiction over all small and mean causes, the wardens were forever stripped of any authority save to enforce their local or private regulations.

Whenever in the course of time it became necessary, in consequence of the growth of a town, to extend to it greater powers than it formerly had, it was incorporated as a city with a mayor and aldermen. It became necessary to thus incorporate Charleston in the year 1836, as appears by the published laws of that State, and her wardens became aldermen, and her intendant became mayor, with powers never before exercised.

Just so in the case of Greenville. Up to 1869 her municipal powers were vested in her intendant and wardens. Under the act of incorporation of 1869, three years after I left the State, they were transferred by special law into the hands of a mayor and aldermen. What their special powers now are I know not. I here desire to make an application of the law to my case, which the attorney general has applied to the case of Mr. Wellborn, of the senate. The attorney general inquires, "What are we to understand by the term 'general laws.' The term is used in contradistinction to the term 'special laws,' and 'local laws.' Laws are general or they are special or local. A general law is a law that applies generally to all the people of the State, or generally to all persons of a specified class, directing what they may or may not do, shall or shall not receive, or regulating their conduct in any general and uniform way." Again, in speaking of the librarian, where he is made to distribute the laws and journals of each and every session of the legislature: "On the contrary," says the attorney general, "if it only applied to *some one* particular specified session, it might be with some propriety argued that this law was a special law and not a general one."

Now, may it please the board, I contend that when the town of Greenville was incorporated, it was by a special act of the legislature of South Carolina to apply to that town only, and to no other town, as it would apply, if it had been an act to incorporate by a general law of the State, to all the towns under one general law, and compelling said corporations to form a part of the judiciary system of the State, in the enforcement of the general laws of the State. The charter of Greenville was local in its character, limited in its jurisdiction to the by-laws and ordinances which the wardens adopted not repugnant to the laws of the State, and could be enforced nowhere else, save in the corporate limits of the town. And for their services they were entitled to neither fees nor emoluments, which is invariably necessary to an office. No fees could be charged, no power to collect fees, which power always accompanies the functions of an office under the general laws of the State. The proof of my having held the position of warden is obtained by my own admissions. If my admissions are to be taken against me, they must, when made in the same conversation, be likewise taken in my favor. It will be remembered that when I stated to Mr. Tweedy that I held such position, I likewise informed him that this matter had once undergone an investigation by the military, and that General Sibley had disposed of the matter. Such I state is the fact, when my name had been stricken from the list of registered voters, because it was supposed that in being a warden I had exercised some judicial power. At the instance of Dr. Harvey, surgeon in the United States Army, I appealed to General Sibley, then in this city. The proofs and papers were exhibited to him. I did not appeal to that gallant officer in vain. To him I feel indebted for being a voter at the time of the late general election, in 1868. To him I feel indebted for being now a member of the general assembly; for without being a voter I could not at that time have been a candidate. I likewise stated to Mr. Tweedy that this matter had also been disposed of by the legislature, when the cases of all of the members had been disposed of. It was fully and fairly investigated by three unwavering and uncompromising republicans of the house, who unanimously agreed that it was not a disqualifying office, because it did not confer any general judicial power.

With these facts before the board, can I ask when this personal persecution is to end? Can I ask when I shall be permitted to enjoy, without molestation, the few privileges yet afforded to the people of my State by that power which I have recognized as supreme in the South since the surrender of her armies? Having once submitted this question to the military and been sustained; having once submitted it to the investigation of my political opponents, when party feeling if anything was higher than it now is, I am willing that you, gentlemen, who compose the military board, shall pass upon my case.

Having procured the ablest advice of distinguished lawyers, both in South Carolina and Georgia, upon my case, it will be seen that I have not without hesitation and thought taken the oath which the congressional bill prescribes for members of the general assembly. Whatever may now be the decision of the case, I shall have the approval of my own conscience, which, after all, is the highest tribunal to which this question can be taken.

Trusting, gentlemen, that I have not unnecessarily taken up your time, I now intrust to you this argument in my behalf.

By Colonel T. STOBO FARROW: That the intendant and wardens of the town of Greenville were not *ex-officio* justices of the peace or of quorum in 1858, at the time he held the office of warden. That the act of general assembly of South Carolina passed in 1831, incorporating the town of Greenville, made the intendant and wardens *ex-officio* justices of the peace only so far as to give them the right to exercise certain powers belonging to said offices, but not to administer justice nor try mean causes; that the office of justice of the peace and of the quorum was abolished by act passed in 1839, to take effect March 1, 1841; that said office of justice of the peace or quorum has never existed in South Carolina since the 1st March, 1841, until since the war said

office has been again created; that the office of magistrate, similar in some respects to the office of justice of the peace, was created by act in 1839; but it was not the same office, being a new office created by the provisions of said act; that the powers of *ex-officio* justice of the peace conferred upon the intendant and wardens of the town of Greenville were abolished when the office of justice of the peace was abolished, March 1, 1841; and that no act has ever been passed conferring the powers of magistrates *ex officio* upon the intendant and wardens of the town of Greenville.

May it please the court: We have already discussed all of the general principles bearing on the eligibility of members to seats in the legislature of Georgia, and have applied them to the cases of the senators whose eligibility is denied. These principles apply also to the cases of members of the house of representatives, and we beg leave to refer to our argument in the cases of the senators, and ask the privilege of adopting it as our argument in the cases of the members of the house.

Mr. Frank Wilchar, of Taylor County, is not on trial, and the charge of ineligibility against Mr. Thomas F. Rainy, of Schley County, has been abandoned.

Mr. Isham Radish was a member of the legislature before the war, but did not aid, except by compulsion, in the rebellion.

Mr. R. W. Phillips was a notary public and mayor of Valdosta, in Lowndes County, a little town in the Piney Woods that had in it about thirty voters at the time he was elected. He held neither until after the rebellion began. Officers of this class we have already discussed in the argument referred to and adopted.

Mr. E. M. Taliaferro, was an unsworn assistant, or deputy of another postmaster, in Henry County before the war, and was justice of the superior court of Fulton County during the war, but did not otherwise aid the rebellion.

Mr. R. A. Donaldson was road commissioner before the war, and aided in the rebellion.

Mr. W. P. Price was a warden in the town of Greenville, in the State of South Carolina, before the war, and aided the rebellion.

Mr. J. N. Harris, though appointed a road commissioner, never accepted the appointment and never acted as such, and so far from aiding the rebellion was opposed to it from the beginning to the end, as the evidence abundantly shows.

Mr. L. H. Walthall was deputy postmaster and road commissioner, but never aided the rebellion.

Mr. L. C. A. Warren was elected justice of the superior court, but never qualified until after the rebellion began in Georgia.

Mr. C. C. Humber held no office or position before the war, but aided in the rebellion.

Mr. G. N. Harper was a member of the legislature before the war, but did not take part in any manner in the rebellion.

Mr. Sorrells was elected tax collector in January, 1861, qualified in May, 1861, after the rebellion began, and did not aid in the rebellion, unless being sheriff during the war and furnishing substitute proves it.

Mr. J. D. Smith was a mere deputy clerk of the superior court before and during the war, and this is not an office in any sense. He did not aid in the rebellion.

We refer to the testimony to show that this brief statement of the points proved in each case is correct, and as we have not the time to write out further argument in the cases, before the hour fixed by the board for hearing it, we beg leave to append here a letter of the Hon. Joseph E. Brown, chief justice of the supreme court of this State, which we ask the liberty of adopting as a part of our argument in these cases. We also insist upon the same plea to the jurisdiction in behalf of the representatives that was filed in the cases of the senators. We likewise insist upon all the positions taken in the argument for the senators, inasmuch as they apply equally to the cases of the representatives.

Respectfully submitted by

GEO. N. LESTER,
JOHN COLLIER,
R. H. CLARK,
Attorneys for Members.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, *January, 1870.*

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication, and after some consideration, I have concluded to comply with your request. As the questions connected with the disabilities of members of the legislature cannot under the laws of the land come before the courts of this State for adjudication, I do not see, in the midst of an emergency of so great interest to the people of the State, why the judges of the State courts, who, as a general rule, should avoid all political strife and public discussions of political questions, may not express their opinions when desired by their fellow-citizens. As you are well aware, my duties upon the supreme bench are now very onerous, and I

have not the time to appropriate to the preparation of a written opinion upon a question outside of my duties on the bench which I could desire. I however submit the following reflections, and am satisfied in my own mind of the correctness of the conclusions at which I have arrived. I consent to the publication of my views on this question the more cheerfully because I was denied the privilege of giving my reasons for the opinion expressed under oath in Senator Wellborn's case before the military commission now sitting to inquire into the eligibility of members of the Georgia legislature, when I stated that I did not consider the position held by him such an office as is contemplated by the Constitution and the reconstruction acts of Congress. I appeared before the commission, under a military order, as a witness on the part of the prosecution, and as my opinion there expressed goes on the record, I see no reason why I should not in this manner do what I was not then permitted to do: put upon record the reasons which have led me to this conclusion.

Article 6, section 3, of the Constitution of the United States, the fourteenth constitutional amendment, and the different acts of Congress known as the reconstruction acts, being in *pari materia* like all other laws where the subject-matter is the same, must, by a well-known rule of construction, be considered and construed together.

The third section of the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the members of the several State legislatures, and the executive and judicial officers of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution.

The third section of the fourteenth constitutional amendment is in these words: "No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability."

The act of 2d of March, 1867, known as the Sherman bill, provides that "no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States (the fourteenth) shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention."

The first supplemental reconstruction act, passed 23d of March, 1867, prescribed an oath for voters at the elections to be held for the conventions in the rebel States. This oath required the voter to swear "that he had never been a member of any State legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterward engaged in rebellion or insurrection against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that he had never taken an oath as a member of the Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof."

The second supplemental act, passed 19th July, 1867, puts a legislative construction upon the above oath. It enacts that the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplemental act is (among other things) "that no person who has been a member of the legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion, or held it before, and who was afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words executive or judicial office in any State, in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice."

The act to promote the reconstruction of the State of Georgia, passed the 22d of December, 1869, requires that each senator or representative, before taking his seat, shall, in addition to the oath or oaths required by the constitution of Georgia, take an oath that he has been relieved from disability by act of Congress, or an oath "that he has never held the office or exercised the duties of a senator or representative in Congress, nor been a member of the legislature of any State of the United States, nor held any civil office created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice in any State, or under the laws of the United States, nor held any office in the military or naval service of the United States, and thereafter engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or gave aid or comfort to its enemies, or rendered, except in consequence of direct physical force, any support or aid to any insurrection or rebellion against the United States, nor held any office under or given any support to any government of any kind, organized or acting in hostility to the United States, or levying war against the United States."

These are the different constitutional and statutory provisions upon this subject, which it is necessary to construe together to arrive at a just conclusion as to the true scope and meaning of the oath prescribed for the members of the legislature by the late act of Congress.

I apprehend that comment is unnecessary to convince any lawyer or intelligent person that the terms executive and judicial officers mentioned in the third section of the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, as originally ratified, and the same terms in the fourteenth amendment of said constitution, and in the act of 2d March, 1867, were intended by the law-givers to refer to and to embrace the same class of officials, and none others. But it had been found in practice by the persons appointed to register voters in the different States, under the two last-mentioned acts, that persons who had held executive and judicial offices before the secession of their respective States claimed that they had never taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, as required by the third section of the sixth article, and upon search no such oath could be found. To meet these cases, Congress declared in the act of 19th July, 1867, that such person should be ineligible, "whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not." In many cases the oath may have been taken and lost, and as it was the duty of each executive and judicial officer to take it before entering upon the discharge of his official functions, Congress intended to say that such presumption should be conclusive. In other words, if he held the office when it was his duty to take the oath he should be ineligible, whether he took it or not. But it could not have been the intention of Congress to go further than the original Constitution and the fourteenth amendment went, and prescribe new disabilities by rendering a class of officials ineligible who were not executive or judicial. Congress proceeded to define the terms executive or judicial offices, not to create new disabilities by declaring a class of officers not executive or judicial to be disqualified. The language used by the act of Congress is, "and the words executive or judicial in any State, in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice."

And I may here remark that the act of 22d December, 1869, uses the very same language in the oath prescribed for members of the legislature. The case seems, then, to turn in a great measure upon the true meaning of the words administer or administration.

Every person who held any executive or judicial office before the war, in which he administered any general law of the State, or in which he administered justice, is ineligible, whether he took an oath to support the Constitution or not, and such persons cannot safely take the oath prescribed for a senator or representative, if he afterward engaged in rebellion against the government of the United States.

What is meant by the administration of a general law of state, or the administration of justice? To ascertain the true meaning of the word it is best to appeal to lexicographers of acknowledged authority. Webster, in his unabridged Dictionary, which is, I believe, acknowledged in this country to be a work of the highest authority, defines administer as follows: "To act as minister or chief agent in managing public affairs under laws or a constitution of government, as a king, president, or other supreme officer. It is used also of absolute monarchs who rule not in subordination, but is more strictly applicable to limited monarchies and other supreme executive officers, and to governors, viceroys, judges, and the like, who are under the authority of laws. A king or a president administers the government or laws when he executes them or carries them into effect. A judge administers the laws when he applies them to particular cases or persons. In short, administer is to direct the execution or application of laws; 2d. To dispense, as to administer justice or the sacrament; 3d. To afford to give or furnish, as to administer relief," &c.

The same authority defines the word to execute to mean (among other things) to carry into complete effect—to complete, to finish; we execute a work undertaken—that is, we pursue it to the end. To carry into effect the law or the judgment or sentence on a person, &c.

It seems very clear from this authority that the officer who executes a law is one who carries the law into complete effect, not one whose duties and authority are interlocutory or stop short of completion. As, for instance, an officer having authority to issue a warrant or an attachment, but no authority to hear the case or to make any decision in it or render any judgment upon it, would not be an executive officer, because his authority stops short of the execution of what he has commenced. Nor would such an officer be a judicial officer, because he has no authority to give judgment or decide upon any matter in dispute. The very mention of a judicial officer at once conveys to the mind the idea that he has authority to adjudicate causes or render judgments of some sort or in some class of cases, while the mind arrives with equal facility at the conclusion that no person is an executive officer who does not have power to execute some law; that is, not simply to do certain ministerial acts, but to carry law into complete effect. And in this case it must be a general law of the State,

as distinguished from a local law confined to a particular county, city, or district. I conclude, then, that no officer is included in the disqualification who did not have authority to administer a general law of the State by applying it to particular cases or persons, or who did not have authority to administer justice, as by trying causes between man and man, and rendering judgment in some way binding on persons or property, or who did not have authority to execute some general law of the State by carrying it into complete effect. Construing the constitutional provisions and the acts of Congress together, I see no other rational conclusion as to their true intent and meaning.

The fourteenth amendment intends to disqualify only such persons as were in the general acceptation of the term executive, legislative, or judicial officers of the State or officers of the United States—such as were contemplated by the framers of the original Constitution when they directed that they should take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. If my time would permit, which it will not, I should have to extend this opinion to too great a length, were I to undertake to apply these rules to all the different officers mentioned in the published opinion of the attorney general, to which you specially invite my attention and ask my opinion as to its correctness. Suffice it to say, that in my judgment his opinion embraces certain classes of officers who by no just or known rule of constitution are or can be included in the disqualification intended by Congress. Take the case of State librarian as it existed prior to the war; no oath of any kind was required. He simply took care of the library and did such services connected with it as are usually performed. What general law of the State did he execute or carry into complete effect? What general law did he administer or apply to particular cases or particular persons? What justice did he administer between man and man? What causes did he hear and determine, or what judgments did he have authority to render? To state the case is to argue it. He in no just sense administered any general law of the State, nor did he administer justice.

The same is true of a road commissioner. He is simply appointed with others to see that the roads, bridges, and causeways are kept in order in a district of a few miles in extent; and while he may impose a fine upon a defaulter for refusing to work the road, he has no general jurisdiction as an officer who administers any general law of the State in any legal sense of the term. He was required to take no oath to support the Constitution of the United States or any other constitution. A notary public, prior to the war, fell in the same class. By the act of 1816 the appointment of vendue master, notaries public, and lumber-measurers was vested in the commissioners of incorporated towns, or the persons in said towns in whom the incorporated powers were vested. No commissions were directed to be issued and no oath to be administered to them by the act to support the Constitution of the United States. At a late period the appointment of notaries public was vested in the inferior courts of the respective counties, which was the case till the date of secession. They were mere local, commercial agents. A few years before the State seceded they were authorized to issue attachments and administer oaths, but they had no judicial powers, no right to hear or determine any question, or to administer justice between man and man. As to militia officers there can be no pretext that they are disqualified, unless they had civil duties in connection with their offices as such, which authorized them to administer justice or to administer some general law of the State. Such was not the law of Georgia. It is equally clear that municipal officers of cities, towns, or villages are not disqualified unless they had some general jurisdiction in addition to their municipal functions.

I am aware it is contended that every law connected with the government of the State is in some sense public; and the attorney general has arrived at the conclusion that the State librarian, notaries public, and road commissioners were all public officers, because they each discharged some sort of official duty under the laws of the State. So they did, and so did many other classes of persons not mentioned by him.

If a road commissioner is a civil officer, administering a general law of the State, why is not a road overseer a civil officer? He warns the hands in obedience to law, and takes control of them and works them under his direction, and reports them to the commissioners to be fined, in case they are defaulters. But, like the commissioner, he takes no oath to support the Constitution and execute no general law as a public officer.

As the law stood before the war, inspectors of beef and pork, inspectors of flour, inspectors of lumber, pilots, commissioners of pilotage, tobacco inspectors, jailers, escheators, &c., were all officers in the broadest sense of the term acting under the laws of the State. If road commissioners are disqualified, why are not all these in the same condition? All jurors act in an important, official capacity under general laws of the State. Why are they not included in the disqualified class? Again, a general law of the State provides for the administration of the estates of all deceased persons by executors or administrators. Why are not they also included? All marriages are celebrated under a general law of the State. Then why not include each minister of the gospel who solemnizes a marriage under this general law and makes his official return of the fact to the ordinary? The principal keeper and other officers of the penitentiary act under a general law of the State. So does the superintendent and other officers of the

Lunatic Asylum, and the officers of the Academy for the Blind, and of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. All persons appointed to appraise an estate, and all commissioners to assign dower to the widows of the State, act under general laws. If road commissioners are ineligible, why are not all these?

If the State librarian is disqualified, why is not the captain of the State-house Guards? He has no military commission, and is paid a salary from the treasury. And if he is, why is not "Uncle Ben," the good old African servant, so well known to the people of Georgia, who, for so many years, under different administrations, built fires and swept and kept in order the offices of the State-house, for which he was annually compensated from the treasury?

With all due deference, I must say that the position insisted upon for the exclusion of the class of officers mentioned above is simply absurd.

While I admit there may be some difficulty in drawing the line with perfect accuracy between officers or persons acting under the laws of the State who are and those who are not embraced in the disqualification, probably the nearest approach to a general rule would be to say that the public civil officers of the State, commissioned by the governor, who accepted their commissions and qualified prior to the passage of the ordinance of secession, who were by law required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, are to be considered officers for the administration of the general laws of the State, or for the administration of justice, and are disqualified.

The act of 18th December, 1816, required all officers, civil and military, to take oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State. But the act proceeds to show what is meant by the officers to which it applied when it adds, "and the form of said oath, so to be taken and subscribed, shall be forwarded with the *dedimus* to qualify the said officer, or to be taken and subscribed at the time of receiving said commission."

The class of officers who were to take the oath then appears to be such only as received commissions; such as it was usual to send out a *dedimus* from the executive office to qualify. This is no doubt the broadest sense in which the framers of the Constitution intended to use the terms executive and judicial officers.

I apprehend the Congress of the United States would dismiss an application for removal of disabilities made by a notary public, a State librarian appointed under the law as it stood in Georgia prior to the war, a road commissioner, a road overseer, an executor, administrator, grand juror, and the like, with the prompt reply, you are under no disability, and need no relief. In conclusion, I need only remark that I see no legal reason why a person who held the position of State librarian, notary public, road commissioner, officer of the militia, or officer of a municipal corporation, if in the latter cases they had no general, civil jurisdiction to administer a general law of the State, or to administer justice, may not safely take the oath prescribed by the late act of Congress for members of the legislature of this State.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Messrs. J. E. BRYANT, DONLAP, SCOTT, and others.

As proof of the fact that road commissioners were not officers, "and that their appointment was not an office within the meaning of the Constitution and laws of this State, it may be stated that a member of the legislature, a clerk of the superior court, a justice of the peace, or any other officer of the State, could retain his office, and at the same time act as road commissioner, a thing which could not have been done according to the constitution if the position of road commissioner had been an office."

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 28, 1870.

Official :

_____,
Adjutant General.

The first of these is the fact that the...

The second is the fact that the...

The third is the fact that the...

The fourth is the fact that the...

The fifth is the fact that the...

The sixth is the fact that the...

The seventh is the fact that the...

The eighth is the fact that the...

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The fifteenth is the fact that the...

The sixteenth is the fact that the...

The seventeenth is the fact that the...

The eighteenth is the fact that the...

The nineteenth is the fact that the...

The twentieth is the fact that the...

The twenty-first is the fact that the...

The twenty-second is the fact that the...

The twenty-third is the fact that the...

The twenty-fourth is the fact that the...

The twenty-fifth is the fact that the...

The twenty-sixth is the fact that the...

The twenty-seventh is the fact that the...

FINES IMPOSED AND DEDUCTIONS MADE FROM PAY OF
MAIL CONTRACTORS.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

IN COMPLIANCE WITH LAW,

Transmitting a list of fines imposed and deductions made from the pay of contractors for transporting the mails for the year ending June 30, 1869.

JUNE 1, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
CONTRACT OFFICE, INSPECTION DIVISION,
Washington, May 27, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with the twenty-second section of the act of July 2, 1836, I transmit herewith a report of all fines imposed and deductions made from the pay of contractors for transporting the mails of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1869, for failures to deliver the mails, or for other causes, with the names of the delinquent contractors, the nature of the delinquency, the route on which and the time when it occurred, the amount of the fine or deduction, and the amount thereof which has been remitted, with the reasons therefor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Ordered, That fines be imposed on contractors and deductions be made
pension of pay be removed,

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual com- pensation.	Half trip.
6786	Henderson to Andalusia.....	Revel Cumba	\$570 00	\$5 48
6787	Millville to Andalusia.....	do	570 00	5 50
6631 ^a	Bradford to Goldville.....	Richard H. Bragraw	370 00	3 55
9650	Catlettsburg to Louisa	John Dills, jr.	400 00	1 92
9726	Monticello to Huntsville.....	Isaac and Joseph Craig	449 00	4 31
2303	Macungie to North Wales.....	D. Keene	193 00	1 85
2384	Sand Cut to Stoddardsville	L. R. Smith	695 00	1 11
2651	Indiana to Indiana	George Bair	395 00	2 53
2680	Kittanning to Brady's Bend	W. H. Piper	385 00	1 23
2691	Clarion to Strattonville.....	R. Barber	93 00	1 78
2438	Towanda to Athens	J. B. Gilletts	310 00	1 98
9763 ^b	Greensburg to Glasgow.....	J. W. Beckley	884 82	2 83

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

6622	West Point to Wedowee	W. C. Higgins and T. Wood- ward.	\$1,080 00	\$3 46
6721	Marion	J. J. Hinds	620 00	5 96
10049	Sevierville to Strawberry Plain.....	John Reese	273 00	87
10148	Nashville to Ridge Post	J. M. Williams	58 50	56
10215	Paris to Clinton	J. W. Perry	1,108 00	4 84
12038	Brookville to Everton	William A. Johnson.....	206 00	66
12251	Portland to New Corydon	D. V. Baker	340 00	1 63
9650	Catlettsburg to Louisa.....	John Dills, jr	400 00	1 92
9817	Catlettsburg to Blaine	Richard Scott, jr	440 00	4 23
10008	Nashville to Johnsonville.....	Nashville and Northwest- ern Railroad.	2,340 00	3 75
6402	Fernandina to Cedar Keys	Florida Railroad Company.	4,620 00	5 64
6405	Starke to Middleburg	John W. Price	500 00	2 40
9603	Evansville to Cairo.....	Augustus McSouchett	5,000 00	36 04
9622	Maysville to Hagensville	Milton A. Weedon	815 00	75
9635	Mount Sterling to Hazle Green.....	Robert Boyd.....	510 00	4 90
9643	Olive Hill to Smoky Creek	Sherod Rice	52 50	56
6410	Ocala to Gainesville	W. J. McGrath.....	300 00	2 88

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

4108	Dallas to Elm Grove.....	James Humes.....	\$140 00	\$0 44
7016	Kosciusko to Coopwood	J. J. Hinds	800 00	7 68
7024	Carrolton to Greenwood	Bryan Tyson.....	525 00	2 52
7040	Oxford to Pontotoc	W. W. Bond.....	1,250 00	6 04
7079	Philadelphia to Newton Depot	James Cruise	798 00	3 83
7085	Hazlehurst to Port Gibson	Bryon Tyson.....	997 00	4 79
7108	Augusta to Buck Creek	James D. Kendall	364 00	.....
7122	Paulding to Erata	Elijah Dansby	316 52	3 04
7132	Cookeville to Macon.....	George Y. Woodward	290 00	.....
7615	Warren to Princeton	D. J. Chidester	3,100 00	9 94
7624	Lake Village to Columbia	do	500 00	1 60
8109 ^c	Vicksburg to Napoleon.....	Dan. Able	6,000 00	57 69
1110	Saratoga Springs to Luzerne	J. H. Partridge.....	560 00	90
1416	Binghamton to Harpersville.....	Peter M. Packard	633 75	.....
1469	Elmira to Daggett's Mills	Ira F. McKibbin	200 00	.....
2008	New York to Atco	Raritan and Del. Bay R. R.	4,187 50	.....

^a Remit \$14 20, deducted April 21, 1868, evidence having shown the failure was unavoidable.

^b Remit \$10, fine imposed June 11, 1868, it having been erroneously made.

^c Remit \$807 56, part of the deduction ordered April 18, 1867, it appearing from the certificates of the August, 1866.

from their pay; also, that the pay of contractors be suspended, and sus-
in the following cases:

JULY 4, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deduc- tions.
January 1 to March 31, 1868 ..	Alabama.....	Failed to supply		\$142 50
January 1 to March 31, 1868 ..	do	do		142 50
May 7, 1868.....	Catlettsburg, Ky.....			1 92
May 1, 8, 15, 1868.....	Monticello, Ky.....			12 93
March 6, 7.....	Macungie, Pa.....	Failed to arrive and depart		3 70
February 7, 1868.....	Stoddardsville, Pa.....	Failed to arrive		1 11
January 2, 1868.....	Indiana, Pa.....	Failed to arrive and depart		2 53
March 10, 17, 1868	Brady's Bend, Pa.....	do		2 54
January 3, 1868	Scotch Hill, Pa.....	Failed to arrive.....		1 78
March 19, 31, 1868	Athens, Pa.....	do		3 96

JULY 11, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

May 1 to 20, 1868	Alabama.....	Failed on the entire route.....		\$55 36
April 4, 17, 25; May 1; June 27	Marion, Ala.....	Failed to arrive.....		53 64
February 14 to June 5.....	Sinking Spring, Tenn.....	Failed to supply	\$14 21	
June 6, 13, 20, 27.....	White's Cr'k and Ridge Pond, Tenn.....	Failed totally		2 24
March 1 to 15	Rossville, Tenn.....	Failed to supply	26 00	
June 1, 3, 5	Indiana.....	Failed totally		3 96
March 30; April 4, 6, 13, 18, 24, 27; May 2, 4, 9, 16, 30.....	Bear Creek, Ind.....	Failed to supply	9 78	
June 1, 2, 8, 9, 16, 19, 22, 23, 26, 30.....	Catlettsburg and Louisa, Ky.....	Failed to arrive.....	10 56	1 92
May 8, 15.....	Blaine, Ky.....	do		8 46
June 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	do		157 50
April 1 to June 30.....	Between Gainesville and Cedar Keys, Fla.....	Failure to supply the mail.....		131 04
May 1 to 11	Florida.....	Failure to supply		9 60
June 22, 30, 1868.....	Smithland, Ky.....	Failed to rec. and deliver.....	25 00	
June 3, 4, 5, 6, 1868.....	Germantown, Ky.....	Failed to arrive	2 00	75
June 18, 1868.....	Mount Sterling, Ky.....	do		4 90
May 9, 16, 23, 30, 1868	Kentucky.....	Failed totally		4 00
June 24, 26, 1868.....	Florida.....	do	5 00	

JULY 18, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

June 23, 1868.....	West Virginia.....	Failed to arrive and depart		\$1 00
April 1 to June 30, 1868	Mississippi	Failed during the whole quarter.....		200 00
May 29, 1868.....	Greenwood, Miss.....	Failed to arrive and depart		5 04
April 6, 7, 30, 1868.....	Oxford and Pontotoc, Miss.....	do		18 12
April 1, 1868	Philadelphia, Miss.....	Failed to arrive		3 83
April 17, 1868	Hazlehurst, Miss.....	do		4 79
April 1 to June 30, 1868.....	Mississippi	Failed during the whole quarter.....		91 00
May 23, 30, 1868	Erata, Miss.....	Failed to arrive and depart		12 16
April 1 to June 30, 1868	Mississippi	Failed during the whole quarter.....		72 50
April 1 to June 19, 1868	Princeton, Ark.....	Failed to arrive		19 88
April 1 to June 30, 1868	Arkansas.....	No service during quarter.....		125 00
April 7, 8, 1868.....	Luzerne, N. Y.....	Failed to arrive and depart		1 80
May 20, 1868	Harpersville, N. Y.....	Failed to arrive.....	\$2 00	
April 10, 14, 30; May 1; April 10, 30.....	Daggett's Mills, Pa., and Elmira, N. Y.....	Failed to arrive and depart		5 12
April 1 to June 30		Failed to perform service.....		374 40

captain of the steamer Des Arcs that the service was regularly performed through the months of July and

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
2068	New Brunswick to Lambertville	Elbridge G. Taylor.....	\$750 00	\$2 40
2086	Bordentown to Brown's Mills.....	Samuel Lawrence.....	624 00	.....
1252	Sterling to Wolcott.....	E. D. Clapp	274 00	.....
1260	Fort Byron to Oswego.....	do	885 00	.....
1326	Buffalo to China	Spencer & Davis.....	900 00	1 44
1335	Silver Creek to Ellington.....	Hanchett & Warner	793 00	2 54
1426	Moorestville to Middleburg	William Stevens	493 00	.....
1082	Albany to New Lebanon	M. T. Shelton	1, 200 00	.....
9634	Mount Sterling to West Liberty.....	John Donahew.....	510 00	4 90
7619	Durant to Lexington	James T. Burch	300 00	48
7067	Brandon to Williamsburg	Bryan Tyson.....	1, 517 36	7 30
7507	Pine Bluff to Warren	H. M. Vaile	900 00	8 65
6415	Pilatka to Ocala	John W. Price	600 00	5 77
6417	Adamsville to Hawkinsville.....	do	600 00	5 76
6448	Abe Spring to Mariana.....	Skipper & Hannah.....	365 00	3 51
6615	Cusseta to Salem	John G. Carpenter	225 00	2 16
6715	Blockens to Centerville.....	J. S. Atchison	300 00	2 88
6736	Linden to Coffeeville	J. J. Hinds	1, 600 00	7 69
6785	Rainer to Angus	Thomas Oden	300 00	2 88
6770	Cookeville to Camden	J. J. Hinds	495 00	4 76
9044	Dresden to New Guilford.....	Socrates Lott	250 00	1 90
9182	Athens to Pomeroy	Thomas A. Beatar.....	1, 144 00	1 83
9243	Bainbridge to Locust Grove	Samuel C. Roberts	420 00	2 01
4114	Sisterville to Pennsboro	Robert H. McCleave	499 00	2 39
4116	St. Mary's to Hebron.....	William Brown	160 00	1 53
6786	Henderson to Andalusia.....	Revel Cumba	570 00	5 48

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

4111	Belton to Woodlands	W. E. Parriott	\$195 00	\$1 87
4120	Parkersburg to Gallipolis.....	J. N. Williamson and W. Brown.	4, 900 00	7 85
4120	do	do .....	.....	.....
4124	Jackson Court House to Ravenswood....	P. G. Anderson.....	195 00	62 00
4126	Jackson Court House to Mud Bridge	P. G. Morrison.....	384 00	3 69
6408	Gainesville to Newmansville	James M. Richardson.....	400 00	1 92
6427	Newmansville to Lake City.....	do	475 00	4 56
7007	Mobile to Columbus	Mobile and Ohio R. R. Co.	42, 270 00	.....
7007	do	do .....	.....	.....
4134	Kanawha Court House to Chapmanville ..	Sparriel Bailey.....	778 88	1 34
4138	Cabell Court House to Logan Court House	Robert Boyd	624 00	6 00
4156	Meadow Bluff to Red Sulphur Springs ..	A. G. Tabbitts	243 00	2 33
4467	Ivor Station to Jerusalem	Robert A. Nelson.....	520 00	1 66
4170	Walker to Rathbone.....	Jeremiah Beatty.....	969 00	1 53
7005	Grand Gulf to Port Gibson.....	Henry Daniels	600 00	96
7005	do	do .....	.....	.....
7114	Pass Christian to Mobile	James D. Kendall.....	1, 624 00	15 61
6636a	Talladega to Dadeville	Thomas E. Montgomery ..	984 00	9 46
4214	Raccoon to Nenas	George D. Moore.....	160 00	45
4233	Franklin to Mount Freedom.....	R. H. McCleave.....	200 00	96
4415	Norfolk to Baltimore	M. N. Falls	18, 000 00	28 84
4420	Accokock to Stafford's Store.....	Robert H. McCleave	299 00	95
6632b	Goldville to Louisa	Peter Mitchel.....	588 00	5 63
7038	Ascalmore to Charleston.....	Bryan Tyson.....	149 00	1 43

a Remit \$47 30, deducted April 20, 1868, evidence having
b Remit \$147, deducted April 30, 1868, evidence having

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

JULY 18, 1868, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
April 17, 18, 25, 29; May 18, 19, 25, 26, 30.	Lambertville, N. J.	Failed to arrive and depart		\$21 60
April 1, to June 30, 1868.....	Between Pointville and Brown's Mills, N. J.	Failed to perform more than four trips.		7 92
April, 1868	Wolcott, N. Y.	Failures to connect	\$1 54	
April 4, 8, 13, 1868.....	Sterling, N. Y.	Failure to connect		3 36
April 8, 9	Protection, N. Y.	Failures to connect	1 08	
April 10, 11, 13, 14.....	Ellington, N. Y.	Failure to arrive.....		5 08
April 7, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20, 23.	Mooreville, N. Y.	do		6 32
January 1 to June 30.....	So. Stephentown, N. Y.	Failure to perform service.....		61 40
June 20, 1868.....	West Liberty, Ky.....	Failure to arrive.....		4 90
April 24, 1868.....	Durant, Miss	Failed to perform service.....		1 92
April 1 to May 16, 1868.....	Mississippi	do		87 54
May 26.....	Warren, Ark	Failed to arrive.....		8 65
April 1 to June 30, 1868	Florida	Failure to supply on the entire route.		150 00
April 1 to June 30, 1868	do	do		150 00
April 1 to June 30, 1868	do	do		91 25
April 1 to June 30, 1868	Alabama.....	do		56 25
April 1 to June 30, 1868	do	do		75 00
April 1 to June 30, 1868	do	do		400 00
April 1 to June 30, 1868	do	do		75 00
April 1 to June 30, 1868	do	Failure to arrive.....		123 75
May 5, 1868.....	New Guilford, Ohio ..	Failure to arrive and dep't.		2 40
June 17, 18, 1868.....	Pomeroy, Ohio	Failed to arrive and depart		3 76
April 14.....	Locust Grove, Ohio ..	do		4 04
May 8, 12, 1868.....	Sisterville, W. Va.....	Failed to arrive.....		4 78
April 3, 1868.....	New Martinsville, W. Va.	do		1 53
April 1 to June 30, 1868	Alabama.....	Failure to supply		142 50

JULY 25, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

April 7, 1868	Woodlands, W. Va.	Failed to arrive		\$3 74
May 1, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 15, 19, 21, 23, 26, 28, 30; June 1, 3, 5.	Parkersburg, W. Va. ..	do	}	251 20
May 1, 4, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 18, 20, 23, 25, 27, 29; June 1, 3, 5.	Gallipolis, W. Va.....	do		
April 10, 1868.....	Jackson and Ravenswood, W. Va.	do		1 24
June 20, 1868.....	Mud Bridge, W. Va.	do		3 69
April 1 to June 30.....	Florida	Failed to supply		100 00
April 1 to June 30, 1868.....	Florida	do		118 75
June 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 1868.....	Between Mobile and Corinth, Miss.	Failed to arrive and depart.....		406 84
June 6 to 17, 1868.....	Between Columbus and Corinth, Miss.	Failed to perform service.....		473 40
April 3, 6, 10, 13, 1868.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.	Failed to arrive and depart.....		10 72
March 18; April 18; — 3, 10, 1868.	Logan C. H. and Cabell C. H., W. Va.	Failed to arrive.....		30 00
June 1, 6, 1868.....	Meadow Bluff, W. Va.	do		2 33
May 21; June 1, 6, 9, 11, 13, 16, 18, 23, 25, 30.	Ivor, Va	Failed to connect		4 92
June 25, 1868	Walker, W. Va.....	Mail received wet.....		1 55
April 6, 8, 27; May 2, 9, 16; June 2, 3, 6, 12, 13, 15, 22.	Grand Gulf, Miss	Failures to arrive.....	}	38 40
April 7, 9, 10, 14, 17, 18, 26, 28; May 1, 5, 8, 19, 22, 23, 26, 29; June 5, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 23, 26, 30.	Port Gibson, Miss.....	do		
April 22, 29; June 20.....	Mobile and Pass Christian, Miss.	Failed to arrive and depart.....		93 69
January 1 to June 30, 1868.....	West Virginia	No service		8 42
February 1, 9, 22, 26	Mount Freedom, W. Va	Failed to arrive.....		2 88
March 31; Jan. 2; April 13.....	Baltimore, Md., and Old Pt. Comfort, Va.	do		28 84
April 17, 1868.....	Garrisonville, Va	Failed to supply	\$1 00	
April 1 to June 30, 1868.....	Mississippi	No service performed.....		37 25

been received that these failures were unavoidable.
proved that the service was performed.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
7039	Charleston to Keel Boat	Bryan Tyson	\$335 00	\$3 22
7060	Panola to Mitchel's Cross-Roads	do	240 00	2 31
8042 ^a	Homer to Natchitoches	L. P. Williamson	3,400 00	16 35
8051 ^b	Monroe to Shreveport	Christopher Chaffe	7,500 00	24 04
8051 ^c	do	do	7,500 00	24 04
13538	Wabashaw to Rochester	Henry Ash	393 00	1 25
2	Augusta to Belfast	V. D. Pinckham	1,100 00	1 76
38	Exeter to Etna	H. Butterfield	222 00	36
39	Exeter to East Sangerville	W. A. Frye	351 80	1 12
42	Calais to Bangor	Jerry Drew	9,300 00	1 49
48	Bangor to Katahdin Iron Works	W. S. Young	248 47	80
49	Bangor to Exeter	do	246 00	79
55	Patten to Winn	George W. Scribner	490 00	3 14
4152 ^d	Lewisburg to Fayetteville	Spaniel Bailey	349 00	3 35
4152 ^e	do	do	349 00	3 35
6738	Uniontown to Linden	Charles Newburgh	1,633 38	5 23
10507	St. Louis to Keokuk	G. S. McCune	8,000 00	12 82
10518	Memphis to Kirksville	A. J. Polmeter	225 00	2 16
10530	Nineveh to Unionville	W. Rockford	230 00	2 21
10525	Macon to Economy	Robert J. Craig	125 00	1 00
10538	Milan to St. John	Johnson W. Jewett	400 00	1 96
10539	Milan to Newton	J. W. Jewett	202 00	1 94
10541	Chillicothe to Princeton	U. E. Fisher	1,300 00	2 12
10557	St. Joseph to Albany	M. R. Frost	1,390 00	4 45
10558	St. Joseph to Council Bluffs	E. S. Alvord	4,463 00	6 10
10561	Albany to Mount Ayr	J. A. Frazer	348 00	1 62
10573	Forest City to White Cloud	M. D. Noble	75 00	-----
10662	Tipton to Linn Creek	George Campbell	1,021 00	3 27
10664	Linn Creek to Lebanon	do	290 00	1 82
10683	Lexington to Lisbon	J. E. Kemp	495 00	1 58
10717	Arlington to Houston	J. E. Phelps	560 00	5 38
10722	Houston to Thomasville	Valentine Sultan	510 00	4 90
10724	Houston to Hartsville	Alfred Case	325 00	3 12
10726	Logan's Creek to Eminence	James Lindsay	341 00	3 27
10784	St. Genevieve to De Soto	A. A. Fleming	360 00	3 43
10785	St. Genevieve to Jackson	Jacob Stabler	1,371 00	4 39
8612	Nacogdoches to Tyler	Henry M. Vaile	3,840 00	18 46
8627	Cypress Top to Montgomery	A. G. Allen	1,500 00	4 81
8628	Livingston to Montgomery	do	2,390 00	11 49
3111	Smyrna to Chestertown	E. Spruance	640 00	1 02
3111	do	do	640 00	1 02
3274	Charlestown to Easton	J. W. W. Woodford	896 70	1 43
3274	do	do	683 20	1 09
3304	Snow Hill to Eastville	E. Scripture	2,337 00	7 49
3294	Salisbury to Snow Hill	do	893 00	1 43
8010	Covington to Columbia	F. Fortenbury	890 00	8 56

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

66	Brewer village to Bucksport	Jo. F. Rice	\$299 00	\$0 96
143	Norway to Fryeburg	do	411 00	1 32
3224	Belair to Thomas Run	Bateman & Spicer	197 00	63
3269	Elkton to Chestertown	J. Wells	1,494 00	2 39
3274	Chestertown to Easton	J. W. W. Woodford	683 20	1 09
3274	do	do	896 70	1 43
3305	Monrovia to Bruceville	T. L. Allison	262 00	83
3309	Frederick to New Windsor	do	315 00	1 51

^a Remit \$114 55, deducted February 19, 1868, evidence^b Remit \$72 12, deducted February 27, 1867, evidence^c Remit \$96 16, deducted May 1, 1867, evidence having^d Remit deduction of \$10 05, ordered April 20, 1868, it^e Remit deduction of \$13 40, ordered February 4, 1868,

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

JULY 25, 1868, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
April 1 to June 30, 1868	Mississippi	No service performed		\$83 75
April 1 to June 30, 1868	do	do		60 00
June 18, 1868	Elgin, Minn.	Failed to change the mail.	\$1 25	
May 21, 1868	Augusta, Me.	Wet mail	2 00	
April and May, 1868	Exeter, Me.	Failed to arrive		3 60
April 4, 7, 9, 11, 1868	do	do		4 48
April, May, June, 1868	Calais, Me.	do	34 27	
April and May, 1868	Katahdin Iron Works, Me.	do		38 40
April 3, 4, 30, 1868	Exeter, Me.	do		4 74
April 3, 1868	Patten, Me.	Total failure		3 14
February 5, 12; March 4				
June 5, 1868	Linden, Ala.	Failed to arrive or depart.		5 23
April 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1868	St. Louis and Keokuk, Mo.	Failed to arrive	20 00	153 84
June 5, 1868	Memphis, Mo.	do		2 16
June 6, 1868	Nineveh, Mo.	do		2 21
May 23, 1868	Macon, Mo.	do		1 00
March 6, 1868	St. John, Mo.	do		1 96
February 7; May 28, 1868	Newton and Wintersville, Mo.	Failed to arrive and supply.	2 00	1 94
May 4, 1868	Princeton, Mo.	Failed to arrive		2 12
May 9	Albany, Mo.	do		4 45
April and May, 1868	Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Irish Grove, Mo.	Failed to arrive and supply.	1 00	26 00
May 25, 1868	Albany, Mo.	Failed to arrive		1 62
June 5, 26	Forest City, Mo.	do		2 00
April 8; June 6, 1868	Linn Creek, Mo.	do		6 54
May 29; June 5, 1868	Linn Creek and Lebanon, Mo.	do		3 64
June 11, 1868	Lexington, Mo.	do		1 58
July 1, 1868	Spring Creek, Mo.	do	10 00	
May 12, 1868	Thomasville, Mo.	do		4 90
April 17, 24; May 13 to June 13	Hartsville and Plumer Valley, Mo.	Failed to arrive and supply.	2 00	6 24
April 15, 22, 29, 1868	Logan's Creek, Mo.	Failed to arrive		4 85
May 6, 13, 20, 1868	St. Genevieve, Mo.	do		5 18
April to May, 12 times	do	Failed to arrive and wet	3 00	26 16
June 3, 6	Nacogdoches, Tex.	Failed to arrive		36 92
May 4, 1868	Cypress Top, Tex.	do		4 81
April 17, 24, 1868	Livingston, Tex.	do		11 49
March 18, 1868	Chestertown, Del.	Failed to arrive and depart.		3 06
April 3; June 13, 1868	Smyrna, Del.	Failed to arrive		2 04
January, February, March, 10 times.	Centerville and Easton, Md.	Failed to arrive and depart.		24 31
January, February, March	Cent'ville and Charlestown, Md.	do		18 53
January 23, 28; March 2, 3, 13, 16.	Eastville and Snow Hill, Md.	do		44 94
Mar. 28; Feb. 25, 29; Mar. 28.	Salisbury and Snow Hill, Md.	do		5 72
May 1	Columbia, La.	Failed to arrive		8 56

AUGUST 1, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

May and June, 1868, 14 times	Brewer Village, Me.	Failed to connect	\$6 24	
April 14, 1868	Fryeburg, Me.	Failed totally		\$2 64
April 20; May 22, 1868	Thomas's Run, Md.	Failed to arrive		1 26
May 7, 1868	Chestertown, Md.	do		4 78
April 3, 16; May 7, 1868	do	Failed to arrive and depart		6 54
April 1, 2, 1863	Easton, Md.	do		5 72
April 26, 1868	Bruceville, Md.	Wet mail	1 00	
May 22, 23; June 12, 13, 1868	Frederick, Md.	Failed to arrive and depart		6 04

having shown that the failures were caused by high water.

having shown the failures were caused by high water.

shown the failures were caused by high water.

appearing that the mails were received.

it appearing that the mails were received at Lewisburg.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
4425	Fredericksburg to Tappahannock	W. H. Ennis	\$1, 120 00	\$3 58
4480	Farmville to Pemberton	James B. Ennoughle	592 00	2 84
4488	Genito to Belmead Mills	Albert Wilkinson	345 00	1 65
6415a	Pilatka to Ocala	John W. Price	600 00	5 77
6415b	do	do	600 00	5 77
6415c	do	do	600 00	5 77
8080	Vicksburg to New Orleans	A. S. Manfield	25, 000 00	120 19
11030	Big Mound to Utica	John M. Montgomery	276 00	80
11032	Keosauqua to Wyaconda	Leroy Meredith	240 00	2 30
11054	Oskaloosa to Chariton	R. H. Thompson	730 00	2 33
11077	Des Moines to Fort Dodge	Halstead, Root, & Harker	2, 550 00	1 96
11170	Dubuque to Davenport	Lamphere & Fanning	2, 900 00	4 64
11188	Independence to Putnam	J. R. Roe	146 00	1 40
11214	Correctionville to Peterson	H. J. Phipps	493 00	4 74
11290	Marshalltown to New Hartford	Daniel T. Ellsworth	498 00	4 78
11296	Colo to Iowa Centre	Balwin & Maxwell	100 00	96
15119	Astoria to Portland	J. C. Ainsworth	6, 990 00	33 60
15701	Boise City to Placerville	Greathouse & Kelly	8, 200 00	13 14
14718	San Juan to Los Angeles	W. E. Lovett	33, 500 00	44 50
14735	Cloverdale to Eureka	Morse Woodworth	11, 800 00	41 04
14736	Eureka to Petrolia	C. G. Bryant	1, 800 00	8 65
14737	Arcata to Sawyer's Bar	J. F. Denny	2, 600 00	25 00
14745	Sacramento to Buck Eye	W. Thompson	667 00	2 13
14755	Folsom City to Mokelumne Hill	Jesse Couch	3, 024 00	4 84
14779	Marysville to Gibsonville	S. T. Brewster	2, 884 00	9 24
15423	Walla Walla to Pierce City	W. B. King	6, 500 00	62 50
15415	Vancouver to Pekin	Josiah Lee	490 00	1 71
265	Hillsborough Bridge to Keene	J. Lindsey	650 00	2 08
311	Great Falls to West Parsonfield	Cyrus Henry	473 00	1 52
410	Jonesville to Waterville	Rogers & Stuart	388 56	1 25
427	Johnson to Newport	Jerry Drew	333 15	1 07
436	East Burke to Northumberland	Tupper & Robinson	124 00	1 19
444	Cabot to Glover	Jerry Drew	350 00	1 12
445	Danville to Greenboro	J. F. Vincent	344 00	1 10
451	Strafford to Pompanoosuc	D. D. Martin	132 00	21
4549	Danville to Martinsville	W. R. & Jno. M. Dickey & G. Sandy	560 00	2 69
4533	New Castle to Pearsburg	John C. Wilburn	450 00	4 32
4550	Danville to Rocky Mount	W. R. & Jno. M. Dickey & G. Sandy	529 00	5 08
4554	Martinsville to Patrick Court-House	do	295 00	2 83
4564	Abingdon to Cumberland Gap	W. A. Dunn	2, 410 00	7 72
4577	Tazewell Court-House to Marion	do	495 00	1 58
4578	Tazewell Court-House to Blue Stone	Micajah Forkner	139 26	1 34
4596	Lexington to Balcony Falls	James Anderson	134 00	1 28
4600	Goshen Bridge to Lexington	R. M. Aryes	950 00	3 04
4606	Staunton to Bonsades	do	3, 665 00	3 30
8005	Buras Settlement to New Orleans	M. N. Radovich	1, 800 00	8 65
8025	Harrisonburg to Wheeling	D. M. Pritchard	900 00	8 65
8030	Delhi to Harrisonburg	Joseph Petit	2, 666 00	12 79
8060	Alexandria to Shreveport	F. P. Sawyer	20, 500 00	65 70
8073	New Iberia to Orange	do	35, 116 00	112 53
7024d	Carrolton to Greenwood	Bryan Tyson	525 00	2 52
13507	Caledonia to Yucatan	S. E. Truesdell	121 00	1 16
13535	Saint Charles to Plainview	Cyrus Colter	542 50	1 73
13548	Waseca to Mankato	J. E. Burbank & Co.	819 00	1 31
13574	Saint Peter to Fort Ridgely	James Murray	600 00	1 92
13576	Waseca to Saint Peter	Stone & Devannah	1, 467 00	2 35
13587	Shakopee to New Dublin	Samuel B. Strait	143 00	1 37
13653	Carver to Watertown	John Burnham	400 00	1 92
13698	Saint Cloud to Fort Ridgely	Morrill & Rafflee	309 00	2 97
13707	Redwood Falls to Fort Wadsworth	do	1, 433 00	13 77
13804	Bonhomme to Ponca Agency	John Bradford	400 00	3 84
14006	New Eureka to Clifton	Cyrus Gaylor	855 00	8 22
14050	Burlington to Eureka	Samuel B. Palmer	550 00	2 64
14068	Manhattan to Marysville	Edwin C. Manning	1, 000 00	3 20
14115	Catholic Mission to Baxter's Spring	James A. Hanks	2, 528 00	8 10
14164	Atchison to Irving	R. M. Pomeroy	6, 450 00	10 33
7501	De Vall Bluff to Little Rock	Memphis & Little Rock	4, 800 00	7 69

a Remit \$150, deducted December 12, 1867; evidence

b Remit \$150, deducted February 18, 1868; evidence

c Remit \$150, deducted June 3, 1868; evidence having

d Remit \$504, deducted July 13, 1867, postmaster at

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

AUGUST 1, 1868, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
April 16, 1868	Fredericksburg, Va.	Failed to arrive and depart.		\$3 58
April 7, 10, 11, 13	Farmville, Va.	Failed to arrive		11 36
April 1; June 30	do	No service		10 35
April 20; May 15	New Orleans, La.	Failed to arrive		240 38
June 4	Big Mound, Iowa	do		1 00
June 5	Memphis, Iowa	do		2 30
April and May, 15 times	Oskaloosa, Eveland Grove, Chariton, Ia.	Failed to arrive and supply	\$6 96	6 99
May 5	Montana, Iowa	Failed to supply, wet mail.	1 49	
April and May	Bellevue, Iowa	Failed to arrive		23 20
April 18, 19	Putnam, Iowa	do	1 00	
June 3	Peterson, Iowa	do		4 74
April 29; May 7, 14	Marshalltown, Iowa	do		19 12
April 22	Iowa Centre, Iowa	do		1 00
April 10, 17, 21, 29	Souvis Island, Oregon	Failed to supply	28 00	
April 7	Placerville, Idaho	Failed to arrive		13 14
April 2, 8, 15, 1868	Los Angeles, Cal.	do		133 50
April 12, 1868	Eureka, Cal.	do		41 04
January 4, 8	do	do		17 30
April, 2 trips	Arcata, Cal.	do		50 00
April 2, 7, 9 14, 21, 23	Buck Eye, Cal.	do		12 78
April 22	Milligan Bar, Cal.	Failed to supply	1 00	
April 9, 11, 14, 18	Gibsonville, Cal.	Failed to arrive		36 96
Jan. 3, 17, 31; Feb. 7, 16, 21	Pierce City, W. T.	do		375 00
Apr. 20, 23, 29; May and June	Lincoln, W. T.	Failed to supply	15 68	
April 20, 22, 24	Hillsboro' Bridge, N. H.	Failure to connect.	3 12	
April 2, 4, 7	W. Parsonfield, N. H.	Failures total		9 12
April 18	Waterville, Vt.	Failure to arrive	3 25	
June 17	Troy, Vt.	Total failure		2 14
May 4, 25	East Burke, Vt.	Failed to arrive and depart		2 38
May 6, 7	Cabot, Vt.	do		2 24
April 14	Greensboro, Vt.	Failure		2 20
April 2	Copperas Hill, Vt.	Mail in the rain, deserted	2 00	
June 23	Danville, Va.	Failed to arrive		2 69
January 8	New Castle, Va.	do		4 32
June 8, 10, 15, 22, 24, 29	Danville, Va.	Failed to arrive and depart		40 64
May 7	Martinsville, Va.	Failed to arrive		2 83
June 22, 24	Cumberland Gap, Va.	do		15 44
April 23, 28; May 5	Tazewell C. H., Va.	do		4 74
April 27	Tazewell Court-House, Blue Stone.	do		2 68
June 27	Balcony Falls, Va.	do		1 28
June 2, 4, 8, 10	Goshen Bridge, Va.	do		6 08
June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11	Pattonsburg, Va.	do		21 05
February 29	Buras Settlement, La.	do		8 65
April 21; May 5	Wheeling, La.	do		17 30
April 30	Harrisonburg, La.	do	50 14	12 79
April 2, 4	Alexandria, La.	do		131 40
April 24	New Iberia, La.	do		112 53
May, 1868	Yucatan, Minn.			4 64
June, 1868	Plainview, Minn.		1 00	
April, May, and June, 1868	St. Peter, Fort Ridgley, Minn.		1 28	
June, 1868	Mankato, Minn.			11 52
April, 1868	Waseca, Minn.		1 75	
June, 1868	Shakopee, Minn.			1 37
May, 1868	Watertown, Minn.			1 92
May and June, 1868	Pike Rapids, Minn.		2 10	
April, 1868	Redwood Falls, Minn.			55 08
June, 1868	Ponca Agency, Minn.			11 52
May, 1868	Irving, Kan.		2 05	
April, 1868	Fredericktown, Kan.		1 32	
June, 1868	Marysville, Kan.			6 40
April, 1868	Sherman City, Kan.		8 10	
April, 1868	Irving, Kan.			10 33
April, May, and June, 1868	Devall's Bluff, Kan.			407 57

having shown the service to have been performed.
 having shown the service to have been performed.
 shown the service to have been performed.
 Greenwood certifying that the service was performed.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
13615a	Taylor's Falls to Sunrise City.....	Benjamin T. Wilkes.....	\$270 00	\$1 29
14416	Nebraska City to Avoca.....	James C. Clark.....	200 00	1 92
14417	Nebraska City to McFadden.....	Ben. Hallady.....	1,184 00	11 38
14428	Falls City to Beatrice.....	David Dorrington.....	2,200 00	7 05
14431	Plattsmouth to Beatrice.....	Benjamin F. Parker.....	1,965 00	18 89
14447	Fremont to West Point.....	Richard Lee.....	540 00	2 59
6796b	Union Springs to Perote.....	Solomon McCall.....	300 00	1 44
17402	Los Luceros to Tierra Amarilla.....	Aaron Zeekendorff.....	10,784 00	10 36
707	Greenfield to North Adams.....	C. L. Spear & T. W. Wheeler.	780 00	1 25
724	Great Barrington to Winstead.....	W. W. Bacon.....	1,193 00	1 91
766	Cornwall Bridge to Sharon.....	Levi Whelford.....	268 00	-----
6796c	Union Springs to Perote.....	Solomon McCall.....	300 00	1 44
7546	Clinton to Clarksville.....	Jno. R. Mary & H. M. Vaile.	1,975 00	9 50
9182d	Athens to Pomeroy.....	Thomas A. Beaton.....	1,144 00	1 83
2224	Zeiglersville to Hereford.....	S. E. Hartranft.....	445 00	2 13
2254	New London to Newark.....	Miles & Ramsey.....	394 00	1 26
2261	Lancaster to Port Deposit.....	P. Dinan.....	600 00	1 92
2278	Safe Harbor to Chesnut Level.....	J. Clark.....	364 00	1 26
2279	Goshen to Chesnut Level.....	W. H. Potts.....	315 00	1 23
2333	Gratz to Upper Mahantango.....	D. W. Kutz.....	97 00	1 86
2335	Orwingsburg to West Run.....	P. Stoker.....	185 00	1 58
2342	Tremont to Millersburg.....	W. Meotzer.....	253 53	1 21
2359	Berwick to Sereno.....	F. M. Casonberry.....	451 00	1 44
2413	Montrose to Laceyville.....	A. Lathrop.....	400 00	1 28
2416	Harford to Friendsville.....	A. Lathrop.....	541 80	86
2433	Towanda to Montrose.....	J. Hines.....	847 86	1 35
2436	East Smithfield to Wellsburg.....	W. Adams.....	268 00	1 71
2455	Laporte to Canton.....	S. Lillie.....	298 00	-----
2459	Wellsboro to Coudersport.....	W. J. Brown.....	500 00	2 40
2474	Coudersport to Sennamahoning.....	J. Hamlin.....	415 00	3 99
2489	Jersey Shore to Wellsboro.....	J. S. Burnett.....	700 00	3 36
2572	Bedford to Latrobe.....	W. McQuade.....	1,771 00	2 83
2580	Orbisonia to McConnellsburg.....	G. W. Clymans.....	159 50	76
2583	Broad Top to Burnt Cabins.....	G. W. Clymans.....	273 00	1 31
2430	Nicholson to Auburn Four-Corners.....	D. Justin.....	420 00	1 34
2430	Nicholson to Auburn Four-Corners.....	D. Justin.....	420 00	67
2555	Chambersburg to Bedford.....	C. A. Clark.....	2,483 00	3 97
2555	Chambersburg to Bedford.....	C. A. Clark.....	2,483 00	3 97
2565	Harrisonville to Hancock.....	J. Griffin.....	250 50	2 40
2565	Harrisonville to Hancock.....	J. Griffin.....	250 50	2 40
2568	Warfordsburg to Ray's Mills.....	J. Griffin.....	270 00	1 29
2568	Warfordsburg to Ray's Mills.....	J. Griffin.....	270 00	1 29
7505	Napoleon to Pine Bluff.....	N. S. Green.....	1,500 00	72 12
8533e	New Braunfels to Blanco.....	Henry M. Vaile.....	617 00	-----
14718f	San Juan to Los Angeles.....	W. E. Lovett.....	33,500 00	46 01

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

2607	Waynesburg to Willow Tree.....	C. A. Gavard.....	\$90 00	\$1 72
2607	do.....	do.....	90 00	1 72
2612	Greensboro to Mount Morris.....	do.....	85 00	1 63
2740	Smithport to Wilcox.....	R. H. McCleave.....	799 00	1 28
2740	Wilcox to Smithport.....	do.....	799 00	1 28
4116g	St. Mary's to Hebron.....	William Brown.....	160 00	1 53

a Remove suspension of pay ordered Febru*b* Remit \$34.56, of the deduction made Novem*c* Remit \$75, deducted February 7, 1868.*d* Remit \$3.76, deducted July 17, 1868.*e* Remit \$154.25, deducted May 6, 1868.*f* Remit \$874.19, deducted May 25, 1868.*g* Remit \$1 53, deducted July 18, 1868; it ap

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

AUGUST 1, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DE CISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
June, 1868.	Avoca, Neb.			\$1 92
May, 1868.	McFadden, Neb.		\$2 84	
June, 1868.	Liberty & Beatrice, Neb.		1 16	7 05
June, 1868.	Beatrice, Neb.		4 72	
April, 1868.	West Point, Neb.		1 00	
February 18 to March 1,	New Mexico			41 44
March 3, 4, 31; April 2, 24; May 6, 1868.	Shelburne, Mass.	Failure to supply	1 40	
April 20, 1868.	North Colebrook, Mass.	Bag lost	2 00	
	Cornwall Bridge, Conn.	Mail carried by a boy under age.	1 00	
April 1868.	Arkansas.			19 00
May 15, 16, 1868.	Hereford, Pa.	Failed to depart or to arrive.		4 26
April 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 1868.	Hereford, Pa.	Failed to perform service.		6 30
April 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1868.	Lancaster, Pa and Port Deposit, Md.	Failed to arrive.		11 52
May 14, 1868.	Safe Harbor and Chestnut Level, Pa.	Failed to arrive and depart.		2 53
May 15, 1868.	Goshen, Pa.	Failed to arrive.		1 23
April 18, 1868.	Gatz, Pa.	Failed to arrive and depart.		1 86
June 27, 1868.	Orwigsburg, Pa.	Failed to arrive.		1 58
May 8, 1868.	Tremont, Pa.	do		2 42
May 28; June 11, 1868.	Sereno, Pa.	do		2 88
May 27, 28, 1868.	Montrose and Laceyville, Pa.	do		2 56
April 7, 8, 20, 21, 1868.	Friendsville, Pa.	Failed to arrive and depart.		3 44
April 10, 11, 1868.	Montrose, Pa.	do		2 70
June 2, 1868.	East Smithfield, Pa.	do		1 71
February 25, 1868.	Shanksville, Pa.	Failed to deliver the mail.	1 50	
January 20, 25, 1868.	Coudersport, Pa.	Failed to arrive and depart.		4 80
June 26, 1868.	Sennamahoning, Pa.	Failed to depart.		3 99
April 3, 21; May 22, 23, 1868.	Wellsboro and Jersey-shore, Pa.	Failed to arrive.		13 44
April 1, 17, 18; May 27, 28, 1868.	Bedford, Pa.	Failed to arrive and depart.		14 15
April 21, 1868.	Orbisonia, Pa.	Failed to arrive.		1 52
January 10, 1868.	Broad Top, Pa.	do		2 62
February 25, 1868.	Auburn Four-Corners, Pa.	Failed to arrive and depart.		1 34
April 10, 11; May, 1868.	Nicholson, Pa.	Failed to arrive.		2 68
February, March, 1868.	Bedford, Pa.	Failed to arrive on schedule time.	38 50	
April, May, June, 1868.	Bedford, Pa.	Failed to arrive on schedule time.	39 50	
January 13, 14, 1868.	Hancock, Pa.	Failed to arrive.		4 80
June 8, 15, 29, 1868.	Harrisonville, Pa.	do		7 20
January 6, 7; February 3, 4, 24, 25.	Warfordsburg, Pa.	Failed to arrive and connect.	2 00	7 76
April 10, 11; June 22, 23, 1868.	Warfordsburg, Pa.	Failed to arrive.		5 16
May, June, 1868, 4 trips.	Napoleon, Ark.	Failed		288 48

AUGUST 8, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

January 1, 1868.	Willow Tree, Pa.	Failed to arrive.		\$1 72
June 10, 1868.	Waynesburg, Pa.	do		1 72
January 9, 2, 16; March 5, 12.	Greensboro, Pa.	do	\$2 00	1 63
March 6, 7, 10.	Wilcox, Pa.	do		3 84
April 21, 1868.	Wilcox, Pa.	do		1 28

ary 4, 1868.
ber 25, 1867.

pearing that no failures occurred as reported.

Fines imposed on contractors and deduction^s

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
4135 ^a	Kanawha C. H. to Guyandotte	W. J. Miller	\$1,340 00	\$4 29
5006	Salisbury to Morgantown	Western North Carolina Railroad Company.	2,400 00	3 84
5021	Renansville to Onslow	Thaddeus D. Love	595 00	5 72
5064	Jonesboro to High Point	B. B. Burns	1,500 00	7 21
5069	Reed Creek to Carthage	W. S. Ward	229 75	2 20
5073	Hillsboro to Rock Creek	Cave Conklin	199 00	1 91
5086	Greensboro to Pittsboro	Daniel W. Wordy	395 00	3 79
7081	Terry to Rockport	J. D. Kendall	360 00	3 46
7523	Jacksonport to Yellville	R. C. Bates	2,800 00	8 97
7533	Batesville to Clinton	do	1,300 00	6 73
7564	Fayetteville to Fort Gibson	William Irving	2,000 00	6 41
10731	Thomasville to Rockbridge	John E. Philips	524 00	.....
10734	Hartsville to Rockbridge	do	439 00	.....
11564	Edwardville to Alton	T. McCutchen	498 00	78
11754	Chester to St. Louis	John C. McCutchen	4,387 00	7 03
14775	Knight's Ferry to Merced Falls	S. M. Gallup	795 00	3 82
5125	Shelby to Shelby	John C. Smith	175 00	1 78
5166	Wilkesboro to Jefferson	William W. White	247 00	2 37
8597	Tyler to Paris	G. O. Greiner	2,450 00	11 78
8597	Tyler to Paris	do	2,450 00	11 78
10049	Sevierville to Strawberry Plains	John Reese	273 00	87
11860	Shawneetown to Elizabethtown	Amos Stanly	300 00	1 44
8508 ^b	Corpus Christi to Indianola	Andrew Stuart	10,500 00	33 65
1677	Coburg to Squaw Village	John G. Stiles	345 00	.....
13111	Warsaw to Terry	Z. Space	200 00	96
13117	Portage City to Westfield	J. B. Norton	315 00	1 01
13118	Portage City to Plainfield	D. P. White	733 00	2 35
13260	Stevens's Point to Waupaca	A. W. Folger	912 00	1 90
8506	Brashear and Galveston to Indianola	Charles Morgan	3,000 00	57 69
8507	Brazos to Santiago	do	12,000 00	115 38
8513	Texana to Hallettsville	William Probst	700 00	6 73
8514	Victoria to Indianola	Andrew Stuart	3,600 00	5 77
8535	Gonzales to Sutherland Springs	James F. McKee	700 00	6 73
8538	Alleyton to Columbus	Risher & Hall	6,700 00	10 74
8545	Bastrop to Seguin	James F. McKee	750 00	7 21
8556	Georgetown to Cameron	Edward Larue	700 00	6 75
8557	Brenham to Hockley	Bryan Tyson	1,707 00	8 20
8564	Anderson to Waxahachie	H. M. Black	2,500 00	16 83
8568	Meridan to Brownwood	D. O. Norton	900 00	.....
8574	Weatherford to Stephenville	do	800 00	7 69
8575	Dallas to Fort Belknap	J. F. Witt	1,490 00	.....
8578	Gainesville to Dallas	John B. Hosey	990 00	9 52
8579	Sherman to Denton	A. H. Server	550 00	5 29

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

8038	Winfield to Columbia	D. M. Pritchard	\$1,497 00	\$4 80
8058	Natchitoches to Winfield	do	1,524 00	4 80
8079	Memphis to Vicksburg	John B. Davis	400 00	100 00
8507	Galveston to Brazos Santiago	Charles Morgan	12,000 00	115 28
8507 ^c	Brazos Santiago to Galveston	do	12,000 00	115 28

^a Remit \$4 29, deducted April 14, 1868; it appearing that the
^b Remit \$504 77 of the amount ordered to be deducted June 6,
^c Remit \$692 28, deduction ordered August 5, 1868; evidence

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

AUGUST 8, 1868, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
April 1 to June 30, 1868	North Carolina	Three trips per week omitted.		\$300 00
April 4, 1868	Renansville, N. C.	Wet mail		5 72
April 14, 21, 1868	Jonesboro, N. C.	Failed to arrive		14 42
May 2, 1868	Prosperity, N. C.	Mail bag received without lock.		2 20
June 18, 19, 25, 26, 1868	Hillsboro, Rock Creek, N. C.	Failed to arrive		7 64
May 22, 19; June 3, 12, 19, 1868	Greenboro, N. C.	do		4 70
April 1, 10; June 30, 1868	Mississippi	Failed to perform service		90 00
April 9, 16, 30; May 4, 7, 11, 25; June 1, 1868	Yellville, Ark.	Failed to arrive		71 76
April 7, 10, 1868	Clinton, Ark.	do		13 46
May 1 to 10; April 14	Fayetteville, Ark.	do		12 82
April to June	Missouri	Failed to perform service		84 21
April to June	do	do		47 77
April 18, 12, 23, 30; May 27, 28	Edwardville, Ill.	Failed to arrive and depart		6 24
May 20, 1868	St. Louis, Ill.	Failed to depart		7 03
April 27, 29	Merced Falls, Cal.	Failed to arrive		7 64
April 16, 29, 23, 30; May 7, 14, 28; June 4, 11, 18, 29	Shelby, N. C.	Failed to arrive in schedule time.	\$5 28	1 78
April 30	Jefferson, N. C.	Failed to arrive		2 37
August, September, and December, 1867	Paris, Tex.	do		47 12
January and May, 1868	Tyler, Tex.	do		58 90
June and July, 1868	Sinking Spring, Tenn.	Failed to supply	8 12	
May, 1868	Illinois	Failed two trips		5 76
August 18	Squaw Village, N. J.	Mail delivered in damaged condition.	250 00	
June	Wisconsin	Three trips lost		5 76
January 17 to June 15	do	Eleven trips omitted		22 22
April 1 to June 1	do	Nine trips omitted		42 30
April 16, 18, 21	Waupaca, Wis.	Failed to arrive		9 50
April and May	Brashear, Galveston, Indianola, Tex.	Failed to arrive 45 times		1,843 10
April; May 1, 8	Brazos and Galveston, Tex.	Failed to arrive six times		692 28
July, August, 1867; January, February, March, 1868	Texana and Hallettsville, Tex.	Failed to arrive		107 68
April, May, and June	Victoria, Tex.	do		86 55
January 3, 17	Sutherland Springs, Tex.	do		13 46
	Texas	One-half of the quarter service omitted.		837 50
April 1, 15, 22, 29	Seguin, Tex.	Failed to arrive		28 84
May 23 and 29	Georgetown and Cameron, Tex.	do		13 40
April 6, 9, 16, 1868	Hockley, Tex.	do		24 60
May 9, 13, 16, 1868	Waxahachie, Tex.	do		50 49
April 1 to June 30	Texas	No service performed		225 00
May 19, 26	Stephenville, Tex.	Failed to arrive		15 38
April 1 to June 30, 1868	Weatherford, Tex.	Service only two-thirds of the way.		124 17
June 30	Dallas, Tex.	Failed to arrive		9 52
April 27; May 11	Sherman and Denton, Tex.	do		10 58

AUGUST 15, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

April 6, 1868	Windfield, La.	Failed to arrive		\$4 80
April 3, 8; May 5, 7; June 11, 18, 1868	Natchitoches, La.	do		29 28
April 2, 3, 10, 1868	Memphis, Tenn., and Vicksburg, Miss.	do		300 00
August, October, November, 1867; March, June, 1868	Galveston and Brazos, Tex.	Fifteen failures to arrive		1,730 70

failures were caused by high water.
 1868; it appearing that the failures were not entire failures.
 having shown that the service was performed.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
8559	Bryan to Cameron.....	Charles J. Stockbridge....	\$1,800 00	\$8 65
8582	Bonham to Quitman.....	J. B. Hosey.....	1,774 00	8 53
8594	Marshall to Dallas.....	A. B. Norton.....	3,300 00	15 87
8605	Henderson to Waco.....	William Titmouth.....	4,975 00	23 92
8614	Nacogdoches to Palestine.....	J. W. Johnson.....	2,522 00	8 08
8615	Crockett to Nacogdoches.....	P. Dirman.....	742 00	7 13
8616	Crockett to Douglas.....	J. W. Johnson.....	1,978 00	6 34
8618	Crockett to Palestine.....	J. T. Brown.....	1,400 00	4 49
8620	Crockett to Alta Springs.....	P. Dirman.....	2,292 00	11 02
8626	Huntsville to Homer.....	A. P. Wood.....	1,200 00	11 54
8630	Liberty to Crockett.....	J. W. Johnson.....	3,935 00	12 61
8634	Tyler to Paris.....	W. H. Miller.....	1,756 70	8 45
8634	do.....	do.....	1,756 70	8 45
8634	do.....	do.....	1,756 70	8 45
8634	do.....	do.....	1,756 70	8 45
13209	Sparta to Eau Claire.....	W. P. Price.....	3,900 00	6 25
4120a	Parkersburg to Gallipolis.....	J. N. Williams, William and McH. Brown.	11,900 00	7 85
8603	Palestine to Tyler.....	A. B. Norton.....	1,080 00	5 19
5201	Currituck to Poplar Branch.....	George S. Vanslyck.....	170 00	1 63
5201	Currituck to Poplar Branch.....	do.....	170 00	1 63

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

13209	Sparta to Eau Claire.....	W. P. Price.....	\$3,900 00	\$6 25
15137	Oregon City to Dayton.....	People's Transportation Line.	500 00	1 60
1063	Catskill to Delhi.....	Addison J. Churchill.....	988 00	.....
7096	Holmesville to Columbia.....	F. Fortenberry.....	876 00	4 21
8574	Weatherford to Hopkinsville.....	D. O. Norton.....	800 00	7 69
11752	Kemmswick to Madonaville.....	Anderson Arnot.....	300 00	.....
14031	Highland to Seneca.....	Emory Lilley.....	1,448 00	2 32
8567	Waco to Meridian.....	D. O. Norton.....	398 00	3 82
6091	Columbus to Florence.....	J. J. Hinds.....	630 00	6 05½
6415b	Pilatka to Ocala.....	J. W. Price.....	600 00	5 77
6091c	Columbus to Florence.....	J. J. Hinds.....	630 00	12 11

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

7032	Coffeetown to Pittsboro.....	R. G. Bruce.....	\$995 00	\$3 19
7170	Pittsboro to Houston.....	E. Davis.....	889 00	2 85
6126	Irwinton to McIntire.....	Warren W. Barton.....	295 00	94
6126	do.....	do.....	295 00	94
7014	Goodman to Artesia.....	George Y. Woodward.....	3,790 00	12 15
9506	Youngstown to Cross Cut.....	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad.	1,040 00	1 66½
12271	Fort Wayne to Jarvis.....	George Phillips.....	600 00	1 92
4574	Salterville to Broadford.....	William A. Dunn.....	40 00	28
12045	Muncie to Jonesboro.....	Gilbert & Davis.....	498 00	4 31
12201	West Point to Sugar Grove.....	R. Byers.....	150 00	.....
12202	Railroad Station to Poolsville.....	William J. James.....	280 00	.....
2878	Stony Point to Evansburg.....	S. Vickers.....	125 00	40

a Remit \$251 20, deducted July 20, 1868; it appearing that the failures were occasioned for the want*b* Remit \$150, deducted July 17, 1868; evidence having been shown that service was performed.*c* Remit \$12 11 charged against J. J. Hinds by order of January 20, 1868, and deduct said amount from

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

AUGUST 15, 1868, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
May 5, 1868	Cameron, Tex	Failed to arrive		\$8 65
April 3, 14; May 8, 19, 22	Quitman, Tex	do		42 36
April 5, 8, 23, 29; May 9, 10, 16, 17, 20.	Dallas and Marshall, Tex.	do		238 05
May 14, 24, 31, 1868	Waco, Tex	do		71 76
April 7, 14; March 19, 1868	Nacogdoches, Tex	do		24 24
April 29, 1868	do	do		7 13
April 7, 14, 1868	Crockett, Tex	do		12 68
May 9, 1868	do	do		4 49
April 1, 1868	do	do		11 02
May 2, 1868	Huntsville, Tex	do		11 54
April 2, 4, 9, 11, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 25, 28; May 7, 14, 21, 27.	Crockett, Tex	do		428 74
November 10, 13, 17, 27, 1866.	Paris, Tex	do		67 60
July, August, and September, 1866.	do	Failed to arrive and depart		135 20
February 16, 19; June 5, 12, 29; March 5, 12, 19, 29, 1867.	do	do		152 10
April 2; May 11, 18, 25; June 14.	do	do		101 40
August 1	Sparta, Wis	Wet mail	\$25 00	
April, May, and June	Palestine, Tex	Failed to arrive		108 99
December 1 to December 31, 1867.	Currituck C. H., N. C.	do		14 32
January 1 to March 30	do	Failed to perform service		37 36

AUGUST 22, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

August 7, 1868	Sparta, Wis	Mail wet	\$25 00	
February 10, 1868	Dayton, Oreg	Failed to arrive		\$1 60
August 8, 1868	Windham, N. Y	Wet mail	5 00	
May 1, 1868	Holmesville, Miss	Failed to arrive		4 21
July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., '67; Jan., Feb. 14, '68.	Texas	Failed 32 whole trips		492 16
October 1 to December, 1867	Illinois	No service performed		75 00
.....	Kansas	Failing to comply with order 17 December, 1866.		1, 086 00
December, 1867	Texas	Failed to arrive		26 77
October 1 to 14	Georgia	Failed on the entire route		24 22
.....				
.....				

AUGUST 29, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

July 15, 24, 27, 1868	Pittsboro, Miss	Mail wet and damaged	\$5 00	
July 27, 1868	do	do	2 50	
January 1 to March 31, 1868	Georgia	Failure to supply the mail on the entire route.		\$73 75
April 1 to June 30	do	do		73 75
July 25, 1868	Goodman, Miss	Mail wet and damaged	5 00	
February 1 to April 30	Ohio	25 total failures		83 25
April 1 to June 17, 1868	St. Vincent, Ind	Failed to supply	14 40	
March 21, 28	Broadford, Va	Failed to supply carrier		1 52
July 7, 1868	Muncie, Ind	Wet mail	5 00	
July 29, 1868	West Point, Ind	Failed to arrive		1 00
July 13, 1868	Indiana	Failed totally		1 00
April 4; June 10, 18	Stony Point, Pa	Failed to arrive and depart		1 20

of postal cars.

the pay of Mary A. Wooldridge, under order of August 12, 1868, recognizing service performed by her.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions:

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
6040	Penfeld to Scull Shoals	John L. Shelton	\$100 00	\$0 96
6407	Ocala to Gainesville	Frank W. Webster	6,624 00	21 20
5611	Manchester to Fulton	John H. Dixon	98 00	94
6410a	Ocala to Gainesville	W. J. McGrath	300 00	2 88
6776b	Abbeville to Barnes Cross-Roads	Thomas F. Smith	350 00	3 36
7687	Brookhaven to Monticello	W. A. Kilpatrick	1,045 00	1 67
7545	Clinton to Lewisburg	M. D. Parott	450 00	4 33
9603	Evansville to Cairo	A. M. De Souchet	15,000 00	36 04
9723	Somerset to London	R. J. Lester	283 00	2 72
9740	Columbia to Burksville	Robertson, Thomas & Co	1,014 00	1 62
9782	Greenville to Morganfield	H. H. Johnston	589 00	5 66
9808	Paducah to Murray	Robert Boyd	1,500 00	4 81
9809	Cairo to Eastport	J. E. Woodward	4,878 00	15 63
9823	Cloverport to Litchfield	Miller & Hovious	800 00	3 84
10015	Blountville to Union Depot	James W. Peltier	425 00	-----
10018	Elizabethtown to Jefferson	Miller & Singletary	1,350 00	6 19
10027	Kingsport to Taylorsville	Thomas Bray	206 95	1 98
10029	Greenville to Greenville	J. C. Hawkins	3,062 50	5 89
10043	Dandridge to Limestone Springs	J. C. Gass	499 00	2 40
10051	Sevierville to Wear's Cove	Philip Seaton	45 00	-----
10060	Wilson's to Maynardville	J. H. Roberts	223 50	2 15
10072	London to Kingston	F. R. Hackney	649 00	1 06
7005c	Grand Gulf to Port Gibson	Henry Daniels	600 00	96
7005d	do.....	do.....	600 00	96
7005e	do.....	do.....	600 00	96
10116	Jasper to Nicojack	B. F. Bridgman	349 00	56
10121	McMinnville to Smithville	W. W. Price	220 00	1 06
10123	Sparta to Kingston	B. F. Bridgman	999 00	4 80
10176	Columbia to Lewisburg	J. L. Reed	200 00	1 92
10199	Cumberland Furnace to White Bluff	C. L. Reynolds	369 00	1 77
10215	Paris to Clinton	J. W. Perry	1,008 00	4 84
10250	Brownsville to Double Bridge	W. C. Fain	315 00	1 51
7579	Greenwood to Paraclifta	Thomas J. Mills	2,000 00	9 62
2641	Ligonier to West Fairfield	J. Galbreath	60 00	1 15
2689	Clarion to Lamb's	T. George	673 00	2 15
2690	Clarion to Franklin	W. H. Peper	990 00	1 58
2705	Harmony to Mercer	W. M. Thompson	1,396 00	2 23
2720	Mercer to Cochran	do.....	520 00	1 66
2725	Mercer to Youngstown	do.....	640 00	2 05
2740	Wilcox to Clermontville	R. H. McCleave	249 00	2 39
2766	McLean's Corners to Kinsman's	C. Young	203 00	1 30
2800	Jefferson Station to Brodbeck's	J. A. Shearer	75 00	72
2824	Herndon to Kingston	J. Albert	140 00	2 69
7574	Fort Smith to Black Jack	B. Harper	500 00	4 80
8062	Alexandria to Homer	Drury M. Pritchard	2,950 00	14 18
4418f	Norfolk to Matthew's C. H	M. N. Falls	1,000 00	4 80
4419	Norfolk to Richmond	John A. Port	2,000 00	6 41
8010g	Covington to Columbia	F. Fortenberry	890 00	8 56
8567	Waco to Meridian	James C. Barney	800 00	7 69
10215	Paris to Clinton	John W. Perry	1,008 00	4 84
11579	Mattoon to Sullivan	John Sinesabaugh	501 00	1 60
10215	Paris to Clinton	John W. Perry	1,008 00	4 84

a Remit \$5, fine imposed July 11, 1868, it appearing that the delinquency*b* Remit \$13 46, deducted January 18, 1868, evidence having been shown*c* Remit \$22 08, deducted April 20, 1868, evidence showing that the*d* Remit \$11 52, deducted April 20, 1868, evidence having shown the*e* Remit \$38 40, deducted July 21, 1868, evidence having shown the con*f* Remit \$19 20 deducted and \$3 60 fine imposed April 2, 1868, it appear*g* Remit \$8 56, deducted July 28, 1868, evidence having shown the failure

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
From April 1 to June 30, 1868.	Georgia	Failed to supply the mail on the entire route.		\$25 00
June 24, 26, 1868.	Florida	Wet mail.	\$5 00	
From April 1 to June 30, 1868.	South Carolina	Failed to supply the mail.		24 50
May 26, 27, 28, 30, 1868.	Brookhaven, Miss.	Failed to arrive and depart.		10 00
February 25; March 3, 31, 1867.	Clinton, Ark.	do		12 99
July 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.	Smithland, Ky.	Failed to deliver & receive.	100 00	
July 3, 4, 11, 1868.	London, Ky.	Failed to arrive and depart.		7 16
July 3, 1868.	Burkesville, Ky.	Failed to arrive.		1 62
July 25, 1868.	Greenville, Ky.	do		5 66
July 1, 1868.	Paducah & Murray, Ky.	do		9 62
July 1, 1868.	Eastport, Ky.	do		15 63
July 1, 1868.	Craven's Landing, Ky.	Not supplied with the mails for six months.	90 48	
July 3, 4, 1868.	Cloverport and Litchfield, Ky.	Failed to arrive.		7 68
July 25, 1868.	Union Depot, Tenn.	do		1 00
July 1, 4, 1868.	Jefferson, Tenn.	do		12 38
July 25, 1868.	Kingsport, Tenn.	do		1 98
July 1, 4, 11, 15, 20, 22, 25, 29, 1868.	Greenville, Tenn.	Failed to arrive in time.	11 76	
July 27, 1868.	Lime Stone Springs, Tenn.	Failed to arrive.		2 40
July 24, 1868.	Wear's Cove, Tenn.	do		1 00
July 27, 1868.	Wilson's, Tenn.	do		2 15
July 28, 1868.	Kingston, Tenn.	do		1 06
July 27, 1868.	Tennessee	Failed totally.		1 12
July 3, 7, 10, 14, 17, 21, 24, 28, 31, 1868.	do	do		19 08
July 9, 1868.	do	Mail wet and damaged.	15 00	
July 18, 1868.	do	Failed totally.		3 84
July, 1868.	do	Carrier without the mail.		1 77
July 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 25, 27, 28, 31; August 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 1868.	do	Failed to supply.	9 72	
July 3, 7, 10, 14, 17, 21, 24, 1868.	do	Failed totally, and half mail only carried.	10 00	21 14
March 10, 12, 17; April 14, 16.	Paraclista, Ark.	Failed to arrive.		48 10
April 25.	West Fairfield, Pa.	do		1 15
April 10; May 29.	Lamb's, Pa.	do		4 30
April 27.	Clarion, Pa.	do		1 58
May 16, 18, 21; June 18, 1868.	Harmony, Pa.	do		8 92
April 20, 21, 1868.	Mercer, Pa.	Failed to depart.		3 32
April 8, 9, 1868.	do	Failed to arrive and depart.		4 10
April 1, 8, 1868.	Wilcox, Pa.	do		4 78
June 2, 1868.	McLean's Corners, Pa.	do		1 30
June 24, 1868.	Brodbecks, Pa.	do	1 00	
April 4, 18; May 23, 1868.	Pennsylvania	Failed to perform service.		8 07
3d and 4th quarters 1867; 1st and 2d quarters 1868.	Arkansas	Deduct for 35 trips.		336 00
April 23.	Alexandria, La.	Failed to arrive and depart.		28 36
April 8.	Norfolk, Va.	Failed to arrive.		6 41
April 6, 27, 28; May 18, 19.	Waco & Meridian, Tex.	Failed to arrive.		46 14
August 16, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29.	Spring Hill Academy, Tenn.	Failed to supply.	3 24	
August 28, 1868.	Illinois.	Wet mail.	10 00	
May 19, 22, 26, 29; June 2, 5, 9, 12, 16, 19, 23, 26, 30.	Rossville, Tenn.	Failed to supply.	7 86	

of June 24th and 26th did not occur on this route, but on No. 6407.

that the service was performed in November, 1867.

contractor was in no way to blame.

contractor not to be to blame.

tractor not to be to blame.

ing that the service was performed.

to be caused by high water.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
9766	Bowling Green to Owensboro.....	Ziba O. King.....	\$1,797 00	\$5 76
10008	Nashville to Johnsonville	Nashville and Northwest- ern railroad.	2,340 00	3 75
10010	Tate's Station to Paris	Memphis, Clarksville, and Louisville Railroad Co.	6,337 50	10 16
10011	Memphis to Paris	Memphis and Ohio R. R....	13,250 00	21 23
10019	Taylorsville to Abingdon.....	Kemp Murphy.....	800 00	2 56
10029	Greenville to Greenville.....	J. C. Hawkins	3,062 50	5 88
10029	do.....	do	3,062 50	5 89
10034	Rogersville to Jonesville	Thomas Appleberry.....	275 00	2 64
10121	McMinnville to Smithville	W. W. Price.....	220 00	1 06
10181	Columbia to Perryville.....	Milton D. Brown.....	1,500 00	7 21
7503 a	Helma to Madison.....	Bryan Tyson.....	1,280 00	6 15
8631	Marshall to Kaufman	Mary Bingham.....	2,397 00	11 52
12038 b	Brookville to Everton	William A. Johnson	206 00	66
12038 c	do.....	do	206 00	66
13073 d	Green Bay to Sturgeon Bar.....	E. T. Wells	600 00	2 88
6126 e	Irwinton to Irwinton.....	Warren W. Bartow.....	295 00	47
6126 f	Irwinton to McIntyre	do	295 00	94
6126 f	do.....	do	295 00	94
6126 g	do.....	do	295 00	94
6650	Blue Pond to Guntersville.....	Frank Parker.....	490 00	4 21
6650	do.....	do	490 00	4 21
9602	Louisville to Evansville	Shirley & Hite.....	7,990 00	19 20
9606	Covington to Nicholasville	Kentucky Central R. R....	10,550 00	-----
12220	Rockville to State Line.....	W. A. Johnson	2,020 00	3 25
8603	Palestine to Tyler.....	A. B. Norton.....	1,080 00	5 19
8603	do.....	do	1,080 00	5 19
9650	Catlettsburg to Louisa	John Dills, Jr.....	400 00	1 92
12272	Fort Wayne to Hicksville.....	J. Davis	200 00	1 92
12360	Memphis to Jasper.....	Anton Steinham.....	149 00	1 43
13593 h	Red Wing to Faribault.....	M. O. Walker.....	890 00	4 27

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

9639	Owingsville to Grayson.....	Edmund Wells.....	\$384 00	\$3 69
9665	Harlan Court-House to Cumberland Gap.....	C. B. Brittain	195 00	1 87
9782	Greenville to Morganfield	H. H. Johnston	589 00	5 66
8570	Weatherford to Decatur.....	D. O. Norton.....	415 00	-----
10150	Smeedsville Station to Centreville	John Laflin	500 00	2 40
11668	Winchester to Whitehall.....	U. E. Fisher	390 00	1 18
10146	Nashville to Liberty.....	John H. Rarkes.....	500 00	4 81
9649	Catlettsburg to Ironton.....	H. B. Nicholson.....	570 00	91
9650	Catlettsburg to Louisa	John Dills, Jr.....	400 00	1 92
11 i	Waterville to Norridgewock.....	John W. Fowler	349 00	1 64
7129	Kerbert to De Kalb	James N. Edwards.....	350 00	-----
10199 j	Cumberland Furnace to White Bluffs	C. L. Reynolds.....	369 00	1 77
7159	Salisbury to Ripley.....	G. Y. Woodward.....	1,090 00	3 49

a Remit \$12 30, deducted May 4, 1868, failures having been erroneously reported.*b* Remit \$10 56, deducted June 10, 1868. Order of August 29, 1868, crediting postmaster at Everton A. Johnson, contractor, with amount paid.*c* Remit \$3 96, deducted from the pay of contractor. Order of August 29, 1868, crediting postmaster charges W. A. Johnson, contractor, with amount paid.*d* Contract office reports abandonment of service by contractor, and employment of temporary service*e* Remit \$73 75, deducted February 21, 1868, satisfactory evidence having been shown that the service*f* Remit \$73 75, deducted August 29, 1868, satisfactory evidence having been shown that the service*g* Remit \$73 75, deducted December 17, 1867, satisfactory evidence having been shown that the*h* Service having become so irregular that there is little or no dependence to be placed on the*i* Remit \$3 28, deducted April 25, 1868, as only tri-weekly service was required.*j* Remit \$1 77, deducted September 1, 1868, postmaster at Cumberland stating that the carrier arrived

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
August 19, 1868	Morgantown, Ky.....	Wet and badly damaged mail.	\$15 00	.....
July 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31; August 1, 3, 4, 5 '6.	Tennessee	Failed totally.....	.....	\$240 00
August 27, 1868	Paris, Tenn.....	Failed to depart .....	.....	10 16
August 27, 1868	do	Failed to arrive .....	.....	21 23
August 3 and 4, 1868	Abingdon and Taylorsville, Tenn.	do .....	.....	5 12
August 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17, 19, 21, 24, 26, 28, 31.	Greenville, Tenn	do	19 11	.....
August 1, 5	do	Damaged by water.....	25 00	.....
August 3, 17, 24, 1868	Jonesville, Tenn	Failed to arrive.....	.....	7 92
Aug. 4, 7, 11, 14, 18, 21, 25, 28.	Tennessee	Failed totally .....	.....	16 96
August 13	Perryville, Tenn	Failed to arrive.....	.....	7 21
June 9, 12, 16, 19, 23, 26, 29	Marshall, Tex.....	Failed to arrive and leaving the mail six times.	34 56	11 52
May 13, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25, 27, 29.				
January 1 to March 31	Alabama.....	Failure on the entire route.	.....	122 50
April 1 to June 30.....	do	do .....	.....	122 50
August 12	Derby, Ky.....	Failed to receive the mail.	5 00	.....
Aug. 29, 31; Sept. 25	Paris, Ky.....	Mail not delivered on time.	10 00	.....
August 29	Newport and Covington, Ind.	Failure to perform service.	.....	30 50
March 15	Palestine & Tyler, Tex.	Failed to arrive and depart.	.....	10 38
July 15 to September	do	do .....	.....	114 18
July 1, 4, 8, 11, 16, 17, 21, 24, 28, 31, 1868.	Louisa, Ky.....	Failed to arrive.....	8 64	1 92
August 13	Hicksville, Ind	do .....	.....	1 92
July 3	Halbert Bluff, Ind.	do .....	.....	1 43

SEPTEMBER 19, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

August 25, 1868	Grayson, Ky.	Failed to arrive.	\$3 69
August 4, 1868	Harlan C. H., Ky.	do	1 87
August 13, 1868	Morganfield, Ky.	do	5 66
April 1 to June 30, 1868	Texas	No service performed	103 75
August 26, 1868	Smeedsville, Tenn.	Behind the time	\$5 00
September 8	Glasgow, Ill.	Wet mail	10 00
July 1 to September 6, 1868	Simmons's Bluff, Tenn.	Failed to supply	9 60
September 11, 1868	Catlettsburg, Ky.	Failed to arrive	3 00
September 11, 1868	do	Mail damaged	5 00
October 1 to December 31	Mississippi	No evidence of service performed.	87 50
August 17, 1868	Salisbury, Miss	Wet mail	2 50

with amount paid for service performed by Peter Schi from May 13 to June 29, 1868, and charges W.

at Everton with amount paid for service performed by Peter Schi from May 13 to June 29, 1868, and

at \$1,560 per annum. Suspend pay.

was performed.

was performed.

service was performed.

contractor. Suspend pay.

with mail bag.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
10173	Franklin to Christiana	A. J. Byrd	\$150 00	\$1 44
8073 <i>a</i>	New Iberia to Orange	F. P. Sawyer	35,100 00	112 53
8073 <i>b</i>	do	do	35,100 00	112 53
42 <i>c</i>	Bangor to Calais	Jerry Drew	9,300 00	14 90
2334 <i>d</i>	Port Clinton to Milton	Catawissa Railroad Co.	13,800 00	11 05
2348	Danville to Sunbury	G. C. Welker	147 00	1 41
2348	do	do	42 00	80

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

7116	State Line Station to Leakesville	S. C. Thielgard	\$350 00	\$3 37
9809 <i>e</i>	Cairo to Eastport	J. E. Woodward	4,878 00	15 63
10121 <i>f</i>	McMinville to Smithville	W. W. Price	220 00	1 06
10121 <i>g</i>	do	do	220 00	1 06
9649	Catlettsburg to Ironton	H. B. Nicholson	570 00	91
9779	Owensborough to Russellville	Calvin Scripture	2,880 00	9 23
9814	Horse Cave to Burkesville	Thompson & Mason	1,600 00	5 13
8599	Tyler to McKinney	John B. Hosey	1,490 00	28 65
14061	Junction City to Fort Scott	J. W. & D. J. Parker	8,400 00	15 45
8582 <i>h</i>	Bonham to Quitman	J. B. Hosey	1,774 00	8 53
8577	Denton to Fort Belknap	John T. Witt	1,300 00	.....

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

8601	Palestine to Kaufman	John F. Witt	\$2,700 00	\$12 98
9625	Maysville to Ashland	H. B. Nicholson	1,300 00	6 25
9642	Vanceburg to Mouth of Laurel	John M. Liles	125 00	1 20
9640	Catlettsburg to Louisa	John Dills	400 00	1 92
9715	Liberty to Williamstown	Squire Luttrell	90 00	86
9725	Somerset to Mintonville	Jacob J. Spars	198 00	1 90
9746	Glasgow to Tompkinsville	E. K. Ousley	417 00	2 00
9759	Litchfield to Morgantown	Robert Boyd	399 00	3 83
10010	Tate's Station to Paris	Memphis, Clarksville, and Louisville.	6,337 50	10 16
10011	Memphis to Paris	Memphis and Ohio R. R.	13,250 00	21 23
10076	Montgomery to Huntsville	Robert Boyd	293 00	2 81
14260	St. Joseph to Salt Lake City	Ben. Holladay	365,000 00	9 61
4179	Ripleys to Ripleys	Lewis Ripley	80 00	76
9699	Irvine to Booneville	Robert Boyd	648 00	3 11
10034	Rogersville to Jonesville	Thomas Appleby	275 00	2 64
10146	Nashville to Liberty	John H. Rarkes	500 00	4 81
12007	Indianapolis to Waverly	Calvin Scripture	720 00	1 15

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

10116	Jasper to Nicojack	B. F. Bridgman	\$349 00	\$0 56
9711	Harrodsburg to Antioch	Robert Boyd	333 00	1 12
9708	Nicholsville to Albany	Robertson, Thomas, & Co.	2,693 00	3 09
10181	Columbia to Perryville	Milton D. Brown	1,500 00	7 21
10215	Paris to Clinton	J. W. Perry	1,008 00	4 84
12085	Nashville to Spearsville	Alfred Williams	75 00	72
10189	Jackson to Scott's Hill	Robert Boyd	997 00	4 79

a Remit \$112 53, ordered to be deducted July 28, 1868, it appearing from certificates
b Remit \$900 24, ordered to be deducted April 23, 1868, the failures being caused by
c Suspend payment on the route until further orders, service having been irregularly
d Remit \$10, fine imposed December 3, 1864, the Catawissa Railroad Company having
e Failure to attend and to perform service according to contract. Suspend pay.
f Remit \$9 54, deducted from the pay of contractor on route No. 10,121. Order of June
g Remit \$8 48, deducted from the pay of contractor on route No. 10,121. Order of June
h Remit \$25 59 of the deduction ordered August 8, 1868, it being shown that the fail-

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
July 3, 4, 10, 11, 17, 18, 24, 25; August 1, 7, 8.	Franklin and Christiana, Tenn.	Failed to arrive.....		\$17 28
March 7, 14, 21, 28 April 11; May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30..	Danville, Penn Between Rushtown & Danville.	Failed to perform service.. do	\$1 20	4 80

OCTOBER 3, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

April 1 to June 30, 1868	Leaksville, Miss	Failed dur'g entire quarter		\$87 50
September 22, 1868	Catlettsburg, Ky.....	Mail in a damaged state...	\$5 00	
do	Russellville, Ky.....	Mail wet and damaged	15 00	
August 1, 1868	Horse Cave, Ky.....	Failed to arrive		5 13
3d and 4th quarters, 1867.....	Texas	Omitted service.....		630 30
July 1 to 15, 1868.....	From Ottumwa to Fort Scott, Kansas.	Failed to perform service..		150 00
April 3, 14, May 8, 19, 22, 1868 ..				
January 1 to June 30, 1868 ...	Jacksborough, Texas ..	Short service for 6 months.		227 00

OCTOBER 10, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

January 2, 5, 8, 12, 1868.....	Palestine, Texas	Failed to arrive		\$103 84
September 16, 1868	Maysville, Ky	do		6 25
September 25, 1868	Vanceburg, Ky	do		1 20
do	Catlettsburg, Ky.....	Wet mail	\$10 00	
September 11, 25, 1868.....	Liberty, Ky.....	Failed to arrive.....		1 72
September 3, 4, 11, 21, 25, 1868.	Mintonville, Ky	do		9 50
September 26, 1868	Glasgow, Ky.....	do		2 00
September 25, 1868	Morgantown, Ky.....	do		3 83
September 11, 12, 1868.....	Paris, Tenn.....	Failed to depart.....		20 32
do	do	Failed to arrive		42 46
September 21, 28, 1868.....	Montgomery, Tenn	do		5 62
Dec., 1867, Jan., Feb., May, and June, 1868.	Guittardi and Big Sandy, Kansas.	Failed 18 times.....		177 98
July 1, 1867, to Sept. 30, 1868..	Shirley's and Moore, W. Va.	Omitted service		30 00
September 11, 15, 1868	Booneville, Ky.....	Failed to arrive		6 22
September 28, 1868	Jonesville, Tenn.....	do		2 64
September 10, 17, 24.....	Simmons's Bluff, Tenn	Failed to supply	2 88	
September 2	Waverly, Indiana.....	Failed to arrive		1 15

OCTOBER 17, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

June 30, 1868.....	Nicojack, Tenn	Failed to arrive		\$1 00
September 25, 1868	Antioch, Ky	do		1 12
September 22, 1868	Somerset, Ky	do		3 09
September 10, 28.....	Perryville Tenn	do		14 42
Aug. 31, Sept. 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 21, 1868.	Spring Hill, Tenn.....	Failed to supply	\$7 25	
Aug. 4, 11, 18, Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26, 1868.	Spearsville, Ind.....	Mailed behind time	1 00	
September 21, 1868	Scott's Hill, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive		4 79

that the service was performed.
high water and muddy roads.
performed.

been erroneously charged with the failure at Williamsport, September 30, 1864.

24, 1868, was modified September 11, 1868, so as to read "for service once a week."

24 being modified so as to read for service once a week.

ures in the month of May were caused by high water.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
4439	Tappahannock to Gloucester C. H.	J. T. Rouse	\$750 00	\$7 21
4695	Suffolk to Surry Court House	do	1, 200 00	3 84
12363	Seymour to Nashville	L. D. Whitson	373 00	3 58
9759	Litchfield to Morgantown	Robert Boyd	399 00	3 83
10215	Paris to Clinton	J. W. Perry	1, 008 00	4 84
12091	Marengo to Jasper	John C. Haskins	229 00	2 20
10150	Smeedville Station to Centreville	John Loftin	500 00	2 40
10177	Columbia to Centreville	do	700 00	3 37
9657	West Liberty to Sandy Hook	Robert Boyd	200 00	1 92
10208 ^a	Clarksville to Dover	James Maloney	700 00	3 36
9651	Louisa to Piketon	James C. Castle	1, 100 00	5 29
4102	Wheeling to Parkersburg	Charles H. Booth	4, 800 00	7 46
7512	Little Rock to Fort Smith	D. J. Chidester	8, 790 00	28 17
7513	Little Rock to Fort Snell	do	10, 500 00	33 65
10659	Booneville to Marshall	George Campbell	910 00	2 91
12755 ^b	Sault Ste. Marie to Mackinaw	D. Murray	1, 150 00	5 48
10659 ^c	Booneville to Marshall	George Campbell	910 00	.....
10660 ^d	do	do	97 00	.....
4113	Mannington to Hessville	Henry W. Floyd	65 00	62
4113	do	do	65 00	62
4122	Parkersburg to Jackson Court House ...	P. G. Anderson	619 00	2 97
10215	Paris to Clinton	J. W. Perry	1, 008 00	4 84

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

11057	Centerville to Nebraska City	E. S. Alvord	\$5, 060 00	\$8 10
11068	Knoxville to Chariton	James T. Walker	280 00	2 69
11077	Des Moines to Fort Dodge	Halstead, Root & Haskell	2, 550 00	4 08
11081	Indianola to Princeton	E. E. Alvord	3, 149 00	5 04
11173	Farley to Cascade	Stephen Goodale	275 00	4 40
11165	Onawa City to Mapleton	A. E. Haskell	1, 200 00	1 90
11203	Hampton to Shobe's Grove	Albert Grabser	140 00	1 34
11232	Cresco to Mitchell	Cyrus Cotter	1, 058 50	1 69
11296	Colo to Iowa Center	Baldwin Maxwell	100 00	96
14006	New Eureka to Clifton	Cyrus E. Gaylord	855 00	8 22
14068	Manhattan to Marysville	Edwin C. Manning	1, 000 00	3 20
14075	Cottonwood Falls to Marion Center	Thomas P. Jackson	315 00	3 02
4156	Meadows' Bluff to Red Sulphur Springs ..	A. G. Tebbitts	243 00	2 33
4158	Gauley Bridge to Red Sulphur Springs ..	do	1, 093 00	5 25
4176	West Union to Weston	William Jacobs	235 00	2 25
4170	Walker to Rathbone	Jeremiah Beaty	969 00	1 55
4214	Raccoon to Nines	George D. Moore	160 00	45
56	Lincoln to Topsfield	H. G. Coburn	150 00	48
66	Brewer Village to Beeksfort	John F. Rice	299 00	96
138	Oxford to Naples	F. Jordan	184 00	59
141	Bridgeton to Fryeburg	T. M. Harman	124 00	40
147	Bethel to Errol	J. F. Rice	296 00	1 90
4124	Jackson Court House to Ravenwood	P. G. Anderson	195 00	62
4126	Jackson Court House to Mud Bridge	G. P. Morrison	421 64	4 05
4143	Winfield to Hamlin	Milton W. Sanford	240 00	2 30
4152	Lewisburg to Fayetteville	Spaniel Bailey	349 00	3 35
12688	Traverse City to Northport	Campbell & Hitchcock	685 00	.....
4415	Norfolk to Baltimore	M. N. Falls	18, 000 00	28 84
5006	Salisbury to Morgantown	Weston and North Carolina Railroad Company.	2, 400 00	3 84
5056	Warrenton to Laurel	Henry Harrison	200 00	1 92
5056	do	do	200 00	1 92

^a Deduct \$336, deducted from the pay of contractor on route No. 10,208 on the 13th May, 1868, charge from April 16, 1868.

^b Remit \$38 36, deducted 16th April, 1868, it appearing that the service on the above route was let for a

^c Remove suspension of pay, as ordered June 20, 1868, contractor having resumed service.

^d Remove suspension of pay, as ordered April 28, contractor having resumed service.

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

OCTOBER 17, 1868, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
July 30, 1868	Gloucester C. H., Va.	Failed to arrive		\$7 21
September 25, 28, 1868	Surry C. H. Va	do		7 68
September 25, 1868	Nashville, Ind	do		3 58
do	Litchfield, Ky	do		3 83
July 15 to Sept. 25, 1868	Rossville, Tenn	Failed to supply	\$12 69	
September 11, 1868	Marengo, Ind	Wet mail	3 00	
September 16, 1868	Centerville, Tenn	Failed to arrive		2 40
September 15 and 16, 1868	Columbia and Center- ville, Tenn.	do		6 74
September 19, 1868	West Liberty, Ky	do		1 92
September 24, 1868	Piketon Ky	Failed to arrive		5 29
July 21, 26; Aug. 18, 23, 26, 29, 30, 31.	Wheeling, W. Va.	do		74 60
July 18, 20, 1868	Little Rock, Ark.	do		56 34
August 19, 1868	Clarksville, Ark	Wet and damaged	10 00	
June 2, 1868	Marshall, Mo	Failed to arrive		2 91
July 4, 11, 18, 25, 1868	Hessville, W. Va	Failed to arrive		2 48
June 6, 7, 13, 20, 27; May 27, 1868.	Between Mannington and Hessville, W. Va.	do		3 72
July 3, 4, 1868	Bet'n Parkersb'g and Jackson C. H., W. Va.	do		5 94
July 3, 7, 10, 1868	Rossville, Tenn	Failed to supply	1 80	

OCTOBER 24, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

July 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 30, 31; Aug. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 26, 27, 30, 1868.	Platteville, Iowa	Failed to supply and to arrive.	\$9 40	\$10 43
September 29, 1868	Knoxville, Iowa	Failed to arrive		2 69
August 29, 1868	Montana, Iowa	do		4 08
August 29, 1868	Princeton, Iowa	do		5 04
July 14, 1868	Farley, Iowa	Failed to connect	1 10	
August 27, 1868	Mapleton, Iowa	Failed to arrive		1 90
July 13, 15, 22, 29; Aug. 5, 12, 19, 26, 1868.	Shobe's Grove, Iowa ..	Failed to connect	2 97	
July 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, '68.	Cresco, Iowa	Failed to arrive		11 83
August 26, 1868	Iowa Center, Iowa	do		1 00
September 25, 30, 1868	New Eureka, Kan	do		16 44
July 7, 9, 14, 16, 21, 1868	Marysville, Kan	do	4 00	
September 4, 1868	Marion Center, Kan	do		3 02
September 21, 1868	Meadows' Bluff, W. Va.	do		2 33
Aug. 20 and Sept. 13, 1868	Raleigh, W. Va.	Failed to protect the mail.	10 50	
September 17, 1868	West Union, W. Va.	Failed to arrive		2 25
September 17, 22, 1868	Walker, W. Va	do	2 31	
July 1 to September 30, 1868 ..	Fellowsville and Nines, W. Va.	No service		4 21
July 4, 5, 7, 14, 15	Lincoln, Me.	Failed to arrive and depart		2 40
August and September	Brewer Village, Me	Failed 18 times	8 82	
July 17, 18	Oxford, Me	Failed to arrive and depart		1 77
August 7, 17, 31	Fryeburg, Me.	Failed to arrive		1 20
September 15, 18	Errol, Me	Total failures		7 60
August 17 and September 7 ..	Jackson C. H. and Ra- venswood, W. Va.	Failed to arrive		1 24
July 24	Mud Bridge, W. Va.	do		4 05
July 17, 1868	Winfield, W. Va	do		2 30
August 18, 1868	Fayetteville, W. Va.	do		3 35
September 13	Northport, Mich	Wet mail	5 00	
Aug. 1 and Sept. 25, 1868	Old Point Comfort, Va.	Failed to furnish mail		14 42
Only 3 trips per week instead of 6.	North Carolina	Failure to perform service.		300 00
April 1 to June 30	do	Omitted service		50 00
July 1 to Sept. 30, 1868	do	do		50 00

able to Joseph Barks, as according to order of September 15 Joseph Burke is contractor on the route period during navigation instead of the entire year.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
5086	Greensboro to Pittsboro.....	Daniel W. Woody	\$395 00	\$3 79
5100	Thomasville to Shady Grove	James Collett	50 00	48
5106	Salisbury to Cheraw.....	W. R. Dickey.....	1,500 00	7 21
7573	Fort Smith to Sherman.....	H. M. Vaile.....	15,000 00	72 00
7608	Camden to Monroe	C. Chaffle	3,920 00	12 56
8029	Delhi to Vicksburg.....	do	4,700 00	15 06
8034	Monroe to Delhi	do	4,800 00	15 38
8042	Homer to Natchitoches.....	do	3,400 00	16 35
9736	Greensburg to Glasgow	J. W. Beckley	884 00	2 83
9746	Glasgow to Tompkinsville.....	E. K. Owsley	417 00	2 00
14404	Omaha City to St. Joseph	Henry S. Wheeler	7,493 00	12 00
14416	Nebraska City to Avoca.....	James C. Clark	200 00	1 92
14421	Falls City to Beatrice	David Dorrington.....	3,300 00	5 28
14430	Helena to Latrobe	John E. Brown	182 00	1 75
14455	Plattsmouth to Beaver Crossing	David Dorrington.....	2,160 00	6 91
11248 ^a	Dunlop to Bear Grove	John Crane	835 00	4 02
4439 ^b	Tappahannock to Gloucester	J. T. Rouse	750 00	7 21
7106	Raleigh to Taylorsville	J. D. Kendall	246 00	2 30
436	East Burke to Northumberland.....	Tupper & Robinson	124 00	1 11
448	McIndoe's Falls to Waterford	M. L. Duncan	225 00	1 08
492	Brattleboro to Bennington.....	W. Childs	1,600 00	2 56
493	Brattleboro to North Adams.....	J. J. Gallup.....	1,000 00	3 20
717	Greenfield to North Adams.....	C. L. Spear and F. W. Wheeler.....	786 00	1 25
724	Great Barrington to Winstead	W. W. Bacon	1,193 00	1 91
901	Hartford to New Haven.....	Loft Fenn.....	1,148 00	1 84
919	Putnam to Chepachet	J. Wilkinson.....	350 00	56
9824	Carrollton to Port Royal.....	Joseph Sams.....	250 00	1 20
13507	Caledonia to Yucatan	S. E. Truesdell.....	121 00	1 16
13526	Chatfield to Rushford	Cyrus Cotter.....	297 00	2 85
13565	Vernon Centre to Mapleton	William Wilde.....	90 00	.....
13608	Minneapolis to Prairie du Chien	Milwaukee Railroad Co.....	21,932 00	17 57
13617	Saint Paul to Superior	J. C. Burbank & Co	5,000 00	16 02
13637	Forest City to Green Lake	James B. Atkinson	189 95	1 82
13645	Minnetonka to Excelsior.....	Emerson J. Woodward	77 28	37
13698	St. Cloud to Fort Ripley.....	A. C. Morrill & C. A. Ruffee	309 00	2 97
13701	Little Falls to Osakis.....	do	251 00	2 40
13702	Sauk Centre to Fort Wadsworth	do	1,761 00	16 93
13728	Paynesville to Alexandria.....	W. H. Blasdel.....	500 00	4 80
13708	Blue Earth City to Yankton.....	J. C. Burbank.....	2,400 00	23 07
13738	Cedar Lake to New Dublin.....	Herman Burnhager	142 00	1 36
4424	Fredricksburg to Warsaw	Edward Cowan	1,371 43	4 39
4449	Charles City to Apperson's.....	Henry L. Jones.....	140 00	1 34
4449	do	do	140 00	1 34
4467	Ivor Station to Jerusalem.....	Robert A. Nelson.....	520 00	1 66
4479	Blacks and Whites to Drapersville	John J. Cole	344 00	3 30
4479	do	do	344 00	3 30
4488	Genito to Belmead's Mills	Albert Wilkinson	345 00	1 65
4489	Genito to Cumberland C. H.....	James B. Enmoughly	570 00	2 74
4534	Shawsville to Simpson.....	Harry Lykens	69 50	66
7009	Thomastown to Canton.....	G. W. Thompson	850 00	4 08
7016	Kosciusko to Coopswood	J. J. Hinds	800 00	7 69
7031	Grenada to Hohenlinden	do	1,000 00	9 61
7039	Charleston to Keel Boat.....	Bryan Tyson.....	335 00	3 22
12610	Downgiac to Elkhart.....	Peter Felton.....	695 00	.....
7038	Oscalmore to Charleston	Bryan Tyson.....	149 00	1 43
7060	Panola to Mitchell's Cross-Roads	do	240 00	2 31
7067	Brandon to Williamsburg	do	1,605 37	7 76

^a Remove suspension ordered October 12, 1868.^b Remit \$7 21, deducted October 12, 1868, it appearing

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

OCTOBER 24, 1868, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
July 3, 10, 17, 31; Aug. 7, 1868.	Greensboro, N. C.	Failure to connect	\$9 45	
September 26, 1868	Shady Grove, N. C.	Failed to arrive and depart		\$1 00
September 14, 1868	Norwood and Albe- marle, N. C.	Mail damaged		7 21
Feb., March, and April, 1868	Fort Smith and Sher- man, Ark.	Five failures, and wet mails	20 00	360 55
August 31, 1868	Farmersville, Ark	Did not take the mail		12 56
July 2, 9, 18, 24, 26, 29, 1868	Delhi and Vicksburg, La.	Failed to arrive		180 72
July 2, 9, 16, 1868	Monroe and Delhi, La.	do		61 42
July 17, 1868	Natchitoches, La.	do		16 35
September 23, 24, 1868	Glasgow and Greens- burg, Ky.	do		5 66
September 25	Tompkinsville, Ky.	do		2 00
September 14 and 18	Falls City, Neb	Wet mail	5 00	
July 11	Nebraska City and Avoca, Neb.	Failed to arrive		3 84
September 14, 1868	Salem, Neb	Wet mail	5 28	
July 8, 1868	Helena, Neb	Failed to arrive		1 75
July, 1868	Elmwood, Neb.	Failed to supply		1 14
July 1 to September 30	Mississippi	Failed during the entire qr.		61 50
July 13, 21; September 20	East Burke, Vt	Total failures		3 33
July 18	Monroe, Vt	Failure to depart		1 08
July, 8 times; Aug., 4 times; Sept., 41 times.	Brattleboro, Vt	Failure to connect	52 48	
July, 9 times; Aug., 12 times; Sept., 36 times, 1868.	do	do	59 20	6 40
July 18, 23, 1868	North Adams, Mass.	do	1 89	
August 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1868.	Sandisfield, Mass	Failure to supply	2 88	
August, 26 times	Durham, Conn	Failure to arrive and dep't.		11 04
Aug. 21, 25, 28; Sept. 1, 4, 8, 11, 22, 25, 27, 28, 29.	Putnam, Conn	Failure to arrive		17 92
September 5, 12, 19, 26, 1868	Port Royal, Ky	do		14 40
July 3, 1868	Yucatan and Caledo- nia, Minn.	do		9 28
July 28, 1868	Rushford, Minn.	do		2 85
August 31; July 1 to 21, 1868.	Mapleton, Minn.	do		1 00
Aug. 17; Sept. 13, 16, 20, 1868.	Farmington and Prai- rie du Chien, Minn.	Failure to supply and per- form, &c.	4 54	386 54
September 14, 1868	Superior, Minn.	Failed to arrive		64 08
September 29, 1868	Green Lake, Minn	Wet mail	1 82	
September 16, 21, 28, 1868	Minnetonka, Minn.	Failed to arrive		1 00
Sept. 2, 4, 15, 22, 23, 29, 30, 1868	Fort Ripley, Minn	do		11 88
July, 7 times; Aug., 8 times; Sept., 2 times, 1868.	Osakis and Little Falls, Minn.	do		16 87
July 9, 16, 23, 30; Aug. 6, 1868.	Otto, Minn.	Failed to supply	28 73	
August, 1868	Reno, Minn.	do	3 00	
July 3, 10, 17, 24, 1868	Graham Lake, Minn	Failed to supply, and em- ployed an unsworn carrier	5 00	
July 3; Sept. 1, 2, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29.	Cedar Lake, Minn	Failed to arrive		5 44
April 1 to June 30	Warsaw, Va	do	3 51	4 39
July 1 to September 30	Virginia	Omitted service		35 00
Sept., 1 time; July, 8 times; Aug., 1 time.	Virginia	do		35 00
July 1, 1867 to June 30, 1868.	Ivor, Va	Failed to arrive		14 94
July 3, 4, 10, 1868	Virginia	No service		344 00
July 1 to September 30, 1868.	Virginia	Failed to arrive		6 60
April 3, 6	do	do		10 35
July 1, 1867 to Sept. 30, 1868.	Cumberland, Va	do		5 48
July 1 to September 30	Virginia	No service		86 87
July 1 to September 30	Mississippi	No service performed		212 50
July 1 to September 30	do	do		200 00
July 1 to September 30	Between Bellefontaine & Hohenlinden, Miss	Failed with the exception of 1 day in July.		46 15
July 1 to September 30	Mississippi	No service performed		83 75
September 11, 14	Dowagiac, Mich	Wet mails	10 00	
July 1 to September 30, 1868.	Mississippi	Failed during entire quart'r		37 25
July 1 to September 30, 1868.	do	do		60 00
September 4, 5	do	Failed to arrive and depart		15 52

that the failure was caused by high water.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
7068	Brandon to Carthage	James H. Caldwell.....	\$547 00	\$5 26
7081	Terry to Rockport	J. D. Kendall	360 00	3 46
7082	Utica to Terry	do	728 00	3 50
7096	Holmesville to Columbia	F. Fortenberry.....	876 00	4 21
7108	Augusta to Buck Creek	James D. Kendall.....	364 00	.....
7114	Pass Christian to Mobile	do	1,624 00	15 00
7116	State Line Station to Leakesville.....	S. C. Threlgard	350 00	.....
7132	Cooksville to Macon	G. Y. Woodward	290 00	.....
7184	Starkville to Varden	do	1,090 00	10 48
7190	Lexington to Tchula	J. J. Hinds	200 00	.....
7193	West Point to Bellefontaine.....	do	550 00	5 25
7196	Carthage to De Kalb	J. H. Caldwell.....	700 00	6 73
7501	Memphis to Madison	H. M. Vaile.....	6,000 00	9 62
7546	Clinton to Clarksville	do	1,975 00	9 50
7618	Monticello to Camden	do	3,600 00	11 54
7623	Grand Lake to Hamburg	do	2,400 00	.....
8010	Columbia to Covington.....	Franklin Fortenberry.....	890 00	8 56
8026	Harrisonburg to Monroe	D. M. Pritchard.....	2,920 00	9 36
8038	Columbia to Winfield	do	1,497 00	4 80
8058	Natchitoches to Winfield.....	do	1,524 00	4 88
8062	Alexandria to Homer	do	2,950 00	14 18
8595	Marshall to Shreveport.....	Southern Pacific R. R. Co..	3,195 00	5 12
8612	Nacogdoches to Boston.....	H. M. Vaile.....	5,190 00	24 95
10121	McMinnville to Smithville	W. W. Price.....	220 00	2 11
10121 ^a	do	do	220 00	2 11
13653 ^b	Conway to Watertown	John Burnham	400 00	.....

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

4438	Tappahannock to Warsaw.....	Richard S. Ayer	\$175 00	\$1 68
4547	Pittsylvania C. H. to Spring Garden.....	David Oliver.....	100 00	96
4548	Pittsylvania C. H. to Glade Hill.....	do	390 00	3 75
4548	do	do	390 00	3 75
4550	Danville to Rocky Mount	W. R., and J. M. Dickey and George Sundy.	529 00	5 08
4560	Nuckollsville to Blue Springs.....	Thomas J. Dickenson.....	194 00	1 86
4576	Tazewell C. H. to Oceana	Jackson Lawson	414 00	3 98
4580	do	Reese T. Lusk.....	500 00	4 80
4585	Mack's Meadow to Reed Island	Byron Ballard	142 48	1 38
4589	Covington to Lewisburg	Uriah N. Warren	1,024 50	1 64
4595	Lexington to New Glasgow.....	James Anderson.....	359 00	3 45
4628	Beaver Dam Depot to Spring Level	Lancelot Pantlon	100 00	96
4637	Amissville to Orlean	Andrew J. Parr.....	119 99	57
4641	Catlett to Auburn	T. Benedict & J. G. Foster	80 00	38
4667	Front Royal to Hambaugh	Charles Leach	40 00	38
4684	Monterey to Franklin	W. A. Sips.....	165 00	1 58
9144	Elyria to Rawsonville	Erastus Brown.....	420 00	.....
9227	Lancaster to Hebron	D. W. Fackler.....	389 00	1 20
1037	Newburg to Ellenville.....	Daniel Forbush.....	797 00	1 27
1059	Troy to North Adams	Troy & Boston Railroad Co.	7,350 00	.....
1148	Potsdam to Colton	John Molt	297 00	44
1149	Potsdam Junction to Massena.....	do	387 00	.....
1158	Carthage to Antwerp	Silvis Lewis	150 00	.....
1185	Fonda to Mayfield.....	A. P. Partridge	320 00	.....
1212	Rome to Ogdensburg	Rome & Ogdensburg R. R.	16,700 00	.....
1265	Geneva to Wolcott	John Nortram	600 00	.....
1328	Buffalo to Springville.....	S. S. Reed.....	1,143 00	1 83
1391	Owego to Warren Centre.....	Charles Van Orman.....	200 00	96
1510	Greenport to Orient	W. G. Wilcox.....	300 00	.....

^a Received orders of September 28, 1868, remitting deductions of \$8 48 and \$9 50, and let the original^b Remit \$1 92, deducted July 28, 1868, contract having been annulled and service recognized to Peter

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

OCTOBER 24, 1868, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
July 24, 25; August 21.....	Brandon and Carthage, Miss.	Failed to arrive and depart		\$26 30
July 1 to September 30.....	Mississippi	Failed during whole qr.		90 00
July 3.....	Utica, Miss.	Failed to arrive and depart		7 00
July 3, 4, 20, 21.....	Holmesville, Miss.	Failed to arrive		16 84
July 1 to September 30.....	Mississippi	Failed during whole qr.		91 00
July 8; September 9.....	Mobile, Miss.	Failed to arrive and depart		62 44
July 1 to September 30.....	Mississippi	Failed during whole qr.		87 50
July 1 to September 30.....	do	do		72 50
September 29, 30.....	Varden, Miss.	do		20 96
July 1 to September 30.....	Mississippi	do		50 00
July 3, 1868.....	Bellefontaine, Miss.	Failed to arrive		10 56
July 9, 10; Aug. 14; Sept. 23, 26	Carthage and De Kalb, Miss.	Failed to arrive and depart		33 65
August, 8 times; August, 10 times, 1868.	Memphis and Madison, Ark.	Failed to arrive		173 16
August 16; Sept. 12.....	Clarksville, Ark.	Wet mail	\$20 00	
July 12; August 21.....	Camden, Ark.	Failed to arrive		23 08
	Arkansas	No evidence of service from either end of route.		600 00
July 3, 1868.....	Columbia, La.	Failed to arrive		8 56
September 26.....	Monroe, La.	do		9 36
July 24, 31.....	Winfield, La.	do		9 60
April, 5 times; June, 2 times; Aug., 1 time.	Natchitoches and Winfield, La.	do		39 04
August 13.....	Alexandria, La.	do		14 18
July, 12 times; Aug., 4 times; July, 13 times; Aug., 4 times	Marshall and Shreveport, Tex.	do		168 96
Sept. 23; Aug. 6, 9, 13, 16, 20..	Nacogdoches and Boston, Tex.	do		149 70
September 5, 12, 19, 26.....	Tennessee	Failed totally		16 88

OCTOBER 31, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

Sept. 14, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 28, 29; Sept. 11, 15, 18, 22, 28, 29.	Tappahannock and Warsaw, Va.	Failed to arrive		\$25 20
August 21, 1868.....	Pittsylvania and Spring Garden, Va.	do		1 92
April 16 to June 30, 1868.....	Glade Hill and Union Hill, Va.	Failed to perform service		15 78
July 1 to September 30, 1868..	do	do		18 95
July 1.....	Danville, Va.	Failed to arrive		5 08
April 18; May 2, 9, 16; April 17; May 18, 25, 1868.	Nuckollsville and Blue Spring, Va.	do		14 88
July 28, 1868.....	Grundy, Va.	do		3 98
September 2, 1868.....	Tazewell C. H., Va.	do		4 80
April 1; September 30, 1868..	Virginia	No service performed		71 24
July 21, 1868.....	Lewisburg, Va.	Failed to arrive		1 64
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1868.....	Virginia	No service performed		269 25
April 1 to Sept. 30, 1868.....	do	do		50 00
Sept. 8, 15, 19, 22, 25, 29.....	Amissville, Va.	Failed to arrive and depart		7 98
January 1 to September 30.....	Virginia	No service performed		60 00
July 1 to September 30, 1868.....	do	do		10 00
August 27, 1868.....	New Hampton, Va.	Mail injured		1 58
August 19, 1868.....	Rawsonville, Ohio	Wet mail	\$5 00	
July 1, 1868.....	Lancaster, Ohio	Failed to depart		1 20
July 1 to September 30, 1868..	Ellenville, N. Y.	Failed to arrive on schedule time.	10 00	
July 24, 1868.....	North Adams, N. Y.	Failed to take the mail	10 00	
August and September.....	Colton, N. Y.	Failed to arrive on schedule time.	5 00	
July 7.....	Potsdam, N. Y.	Wet mail	2 00	
July 6, 1868.....	New York	Failed 4 times		1 00
July 15, 16, 30; Aug. 8, 26; Sept. 10	Fonda, N. Y.	Failed to connect	1 00	
July 7.....	Potsdam Junction, N. Y.	Wet mail	5 00	
July 13, 14, 15, 16.....	Clyde, N. Y.	Failed to report		3 28
July 7, 10.....	Springville, N. Y.	Failed to arrive on schedule time.	1 83	
July 1 to September.....	Warren Centre, N. Y.	Failed 26 times	10 00	
July 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 1868.	Orient, N. Y.	Failed to arrive and depart		14 00

orders stand, as the orders of June 24 and September 11 were wrongfully construed. Burtendorff.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
1659	Basking Bridge to Madison.....	S. D. Gillaspay.....	\$522 00	\$1 67
1698	Camden to Atlantic City.....	Camden & Atlantic R. R..	3,000 00	2 48
1704	Yorktown to Sharptown.....	Charles F. Groff.....	300 00	48
7501	Little Rock to Devall's Bluff.....	Memphis & Louisiana R.R.	4,800 00	7 69
7505	Napoleon to Pine Bluff.....	N. S. Green.....	15,000 00	72 12
7523	Jacksonport to Yellville.....	Robert C. Bates.....	2,800 00	8 97
7555	Clarksville to Fort Smith.....	Henderson Jacobs.....	1,649 00	-----
7572	Fort Smith to Fort Gibson.....	J. Hackett.....	1,800 00	5 77
7582	Paraclyfta to Fort Washita.....	H. W. Hotcken.....	4,000 00	19 22
7590	Antoine to Paraclyfta.....	Bryan Tyson.....	825 00	7 93
7641	Huntsville to Washburn's Prairie.....	Robert W. Harrison.....	385 00	3 70
10195	Lobelville to Linden.....	Allen W. Dodson.....	100 00	96
12082	Sullivan to Robinson.....	Thomas D. Scott.....	600 00	98
12610 ^a	Dowagiac to Elkhart.....	Peter Felton.....	695 00	-----
8628	Livingston to Montgomery.....	Al. G. Allen.....	3,585 00	11 49
10504	St. Louis to Macon City.....	N. M. Railroad.....	25,500 00	20 43
10505	Quincy to St. Joseph.....	James Craig.....	32,775 00	26 18
10510 ^b	Quincy to Edina.....	W. Cooke.....	838 00	-----
10518	Memphis to Kirksville.....	A. J. Palmeter.....	225 00	2 16
10528	Kirksville to Milan.....	R. H. T. Gatewood.....	400 00	3 84
10541	Chillicothe to Princeton.....	U. E. Fisher.....	1,300 00	2 08
10558	St. Joseph to Council Bluff.....	E. S. Alvord.....	4,463 00	6 12
10601	Paris to Florida.....	W. M. Coulter.....	100 00	6 96
10615	Glasgow to Miami.....	Wilson & Smith.....	790 00	2 53
10675	Warsaw to Black Oak Point.....	James A. Phegley.....	200 00	1 92
10688	Clinton to Fort Scott.....	Nicholas & Wheeler.....	723 00	5 52

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

6743	Cahola to Butler's Spring.....	J. J. Hinds.....	\$870 00	\$7 69
6781	Troy to Clayton.....	do.....	600 00	5 77
3507	Galveston to Brazos Santiago.....	Charles Morgan.....	12,000 00	115 38
8518	Corpus Christi to Victoria.....	James McCampbell.....	1,200 00	11 54
8538	Columbus to San Antonio.....	Risher & Hall.....	656 00	-----
8540	Alleyton to Brenham.....	C. J. Stockbridge.....	500 00	4 80
8546	Austin to Victoria.....	Risher & Hall.....	3,970 00	12 72
8568	Meridian to Brownwood.....	D. O. Norton.....	900 00	-----
8575	Dallas to Fort Belknap.....	J. T. Witt.....	1,490 00	-----
8578	Gainesville to Dallas.....	John B. Hosey.....	990 00	9 52
8582	Bonham to Quitman.....	do.....	1,774 00	8 53
8594	Marshall to Dallas.....	A. B. Norton.....	3,300 00	15 87
8597	Tyler to Paris.....	G. O. Greiner.....	2,450 00	11 78
8603	Palestine to Tyler.....	A. B. Norton.....	1,080 00	5 19
8624	Martin to Belton.....	James C. Burney.....	550 00	5 29
8629	Livingston to Natchitoches.....	Acton Young.....	1,900 00	18 27
8656	Paris to Greenville.....	Ebenezer Hearn.....	596 00	5 73
10753	Springfield to Pryor's Store.....	John E. Phelps.....	581 00	5 58
10758	Curran to Roberson's Mill.....	do.....	132 00	1 26
10764	Stockton to Cane Hill.....	R. F. Kennedy.....	90 00	-----
10799	Perryville to Fredericktown.....	James T. Foster.....	700 00	2 24
10817	Brunswick to Brookfield.....	McCormack & Seoville.....	300 00	96
5135	Statesville to Wilkesboro.....	William W. White.....	895 00	2 86

^a Suspend payment; postmasters at Elkhart and Dowagiac reporting failure to perform service on the rate of \$17 16 per annum.

^b Suspend payment, contractor having abandoned service.

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

OCTOBER 31, 1868, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
Sept. 19; July 1 to Sept. 30...	Madison and Basking Bridge, N. J.	Failed to arrive; failed to perform.		\$59 67
September 2, 1868	Atlantic City, N. J.	Failed to take the mails		2 48
September 4, 1868	Sharptown, N. J.	Failed to arrive and depart		1 00
July, 19 times; August, 10 times; Sept., 1 time.	Little Rock and Devall's Buff, Ark.	do		232 01
July, 2 times; Sept., 1 time.	Pine Bluff, Ark.	Failed to arrive		216 36
July, 4 times; Aug., 7 times; Sept., 3 times.	Yellville, Ark.	Failure to arrive, and wet mail.	\$10 00	125 58
September 12	Arkansas	Mail wet and damaged	10 00	
April, 4 times; Sept., 1 time.	Fort Smith and Fort Gibson, Ark.	Failed to arrive		28 85
Aug. 6; Sept. 21 24.	Paraclifta, Ark.	do		57 69
September 12, 25	do	do		15 86
August 27	Huntsville, Ark.	do		3 70
August 18, 15, 22, 29; September 9, 12, 19, 26.	Tennessee	Failed totally		17 28
September 23	Robinson, Ind.	Failed to arrive		1 00
July 17; August 21; September 9, 30, 1868.	Livingston, Texas	Failed to arrive		45 96
August 1	Macon City, Mo.	Failed to deliver the mail.	20 00	
July 24; September 1, 24.	Quincy and Palmyra, Mo.	do		78 54
August 28	Memphis and Kirksville, Mo.	Failed to arrive		4 32
August 28	Kirksville and Milan, Mo.	Mail in a damaged condition.	2 50	
July 25	Chillicothe, Mo.	Failed to arrive		2 68
June and July, 1868	Irish Grove and Linden, Mo.	do	16 00	
September 2, 1868	Paris and Florida, Mo.	do		3 84
July, 1868	Glasgow, Mo.	do		2 53
September	Mount View, Mo.	Arrived too late	2 00	
August and September	Pleasant Grove, Mo.	Failed to deliver the mail.	4 00	

NOVEMBER 7, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

July 1 to September 30, 1868.	Alabama	Failed on the whole route.		\$200 00
July 17, 24, 1868	do	do		22 08
August, 3 times; September, 2 times; August, 1 time; Sept., 2 times; 1868.	Galveston and Brazos Santiago, Tex.	Failures to arrive		923 04
August 4, 8, 1868	Corpus Christi and Victoria, Tex.	do		23 08
July to September, 1868	Texas	Tri-weekly instead of weekly service perform'd.		820 00
July 1, 8, 1868	Alleyton, Tex.	Failed to arrive		9 60
July 22; August 5, 1868	Victoria, Tex.	do		25 44
July 15 to September 30, 1868.	Texas	No service		225 00
	do	Service performed only to two-thirds of the way.		124 17
July 28, 1868	Dallas, Tex.	Failed to arrive		9 52
July 17; September, 1868	Quitman, Tex.	do		34 12
July, 6 times; August, 10 times; Sept., 13 times.	Marshall and Dallas, Tex.	do		464 36
August 12	Tyler, Tex.	do		11 78
Aug., 5 times; July, 2 times; September, 3 times.	Palestine and Tyler, Tex.	do		51 90
April, 2 times; June, 2 times; July, 7 times; Aug., 3 times.	Belton, Tex.	do		42 32
September 30, 1868	Livingston, Tex.	do		18 27
July 27, 1868	Paris, Tex.	do		11 46
July 9, 1868	Pryor's Store, Mo.	Wet mail	\$2 50	
September 26, 1868	Curran, Mo.	Failed to arrive		1 26
August 1, 1868	Cane Hill, Mo.	do		1 00
July 23, 1868	Perryville, Mo.	Wet mail	2 24	
September 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30.	Salt Creek, Mo.	Failed going and returning.	2 16	
August 5	Statesville, N. C.	Failed to arrive		2 86

that part of the route between Cassapolis and Elkhart, and the employment of temporary service at

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
5128	Rutherfordton to Ashville	Alexander L. Logan	\$625 00	\$3 00
5141	Morgantown to Ashville	W. A. Fitzgerald	1, 800 00	5 76
5156	Elkin to Dobson	James A. Martin	114 00	1 09
5189	Ashville to Murphey	Jonathan Ford	1, 990 00	9 08
5190	Ashville to Greenville	Alfred R. Garren	580 00	5 57
6040	Penfield to Scull Shoals	John L. Shelton	100 00	96
6062	Campbellton to Fairburn	Warren W. Bartow	250 00	80
6141	Eatonton to Monticello	A. J. Talmage	500 00	1 60
6602	Montgomery to Pollard	S. J. Jones	11, 400 00	18 21
6605	Pollard to Mobile	W. D. Dunn	7, 225 00	11 54
6681	Rogersville to Livingston	J. J. Hinds	163 63	1 57
6681	Rogersville to Prospect Station	do	361 81	3 67
10035	Rogersville to Mulberry Gap	Thomas Appleberry	275 00	2 64
14734	Napa City to Uncle Sam	Samuel Brennan	1, 325 00	-----
14743	Sacramento to Stockton	James A. Ellison	1, 749 00	2 84
14746	Sacramento to Princeton	Allen M. Barnard	2, 480 00	23 84
9736a	Greensburg to Glasgow	J. W. Beckley	837 00	2 68
9736b	do	do	884 82	2 83
9736c	do	do	884 82	2 83
15104d	Portland to Lafayette	Daniel M. Field	4, 000 00	-----
14421e	Falls City to Beatrice	David Dovington	3, 300 00	5 28
1510f	Greenport to Orient	W. G. Wilcox	300 00	-----
13600	New Haven to Mantorville	Charles H. Brown	125 00	1 20
7026	Greenwood to McNutt	J. J. Hinds	350 00	3 36

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

10034	Rogersville to Jonesville	Thomas Appleberry	\$275 00	\$2 64
10035	Rogersville to Mulberry Gap	do	275 00	2 64
10062	Knoxville to Maryville	Kerr & Rice	500 00	1 63
10123	Sparta to Kingston	B. F. Bridgman	999 00	4 80
12367	Goshen to Lagrange	Samuel Van Kirk	200 00	1 92
13617g	Saint Paul to Superior	J. C. Burbank	5, 000 00	16 02
8507h	Galveston to Brazos Santiago	Charles Morgan	12, 000 00	115 38
10014	Bristol to Holston's Furnace	William A. Dunn	100 00	96
10006	Fayetteville to Decherd	Winchester and Alabama Railroad Company.	1, 850 00	2 93
10125	Sparta to Albany	Rufus Dowdy	1, 200 00	5 77
10254	Mason to Randolph	T. J. Tuckness	900 00	3 46
9612	Paducah to Union City	New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company.	3, 100 00	4 93
9625	Maysville to Ashland	H. B. Nicholas	1, 300 00	6 25
12131	Pendleton to Markleville	Samuel Seward	150 00	1 44
6623	Dadeville to Bradford	A. L. Robinson	299 00	2 87
10062	Knoxville to Montvale Springs	Kerr & Rice	500 00	1 63
10157	Shelbyville to Petersburg	D. Craig	160 00	1 54
10195	Lobelville to London	W. C. Webb, administ'r ..	100 00	96
10267	Lawrenceburg to Florence	David H. True	475 00	4 57
14735i	Cloverdale to Eureka	Morse Woodworth	11, 800 00	4 04
8586	Clarksville to Tarrant	J. W. Hunter	1, 250 00	6 01
8599	Tyler to McKinney	John B. Hosey	1, 490 00	14 32
8660	Crockett to Douglas	W. D. Kendall	1, 275 00	4 09
12065	Losantville to Parker	Franklin Burroughs	60 00	58
12246	Marion to Frankton	Frederick Love	400 00	3 84

a Remit \$56 28, deducted February 20, 1868, as carrier could not
b Remit \$19 81, deducted March 27, 1868, as carrier could not
c Remit \$5 66, deducted April 8, 1868, as carrier could not cross
d Suspend pay, contractor being unfit for duties, in consequence
e Remit \$5 28, fine imposed October 20, 1868, postmaster at Falls
f Remit \$14, deducted October 27, 1868, service having been
g Remit \$64 08, deducted October 22, 1868, evidence showing
h Remit \$230 76 of the deduction ordered October 31, 1868, it
i Make the deduction of \$41 04, as reported August 1, 1868, \$4 04,

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

NOVEMBER 7, 1868, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
July, August, and September.	Ashville, N. C	Failed to arrive.....		\$12 00
July, 3 times; August, 6 times; Sept., 10 times.	Ashville, N. C	Failed to arrive in time...	\$27 36	
July 25	Elkin, N. C	Failed to arrive.....		2 18
August 27	Franklin, N. C	Mail received in damaged condition.	4 54	
July 28, August 5.....	Greenville C. H., N. C.	Mail damaged.....		5 57
July 1 to September 30, 1868.	Georgia.....	Failed on the entire route.		25 00
August 25, 27, 29; September 1, 3, 5.	do	Failed to supply		9 60
July	do	Failed on the entire route.		39 12
August 11; September 4, 10, 11, 12.	Alabama.....	do		172 10
September 10, 11, 12.....	do	do		69 24
August 1 to September 30	do	do		28 26
July	do	do		29 36
October 22	Mulberry Gap, Tenn..	Failed to arrive.....		2 64
July 30	Calistoga, Cal.....	do		1 61
August 6.....	Stockton, Cal.....	Drunk	2 84	
	Sacramento, Cal.....	Failed to arrive.....		23 84
July 4, 14; July 4, 11	New Haven & Mantorville, Minn.	Failed to arrive.....		4 80
August 1 to September.....	Mississippi	Failed on the entire route.		30 24

NOVEMBER 14, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

October 26, 1868.....	Jonesville, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive.....		\$2 64
October 23, 1868.....	Rogersville, Tenn.....	do		2 64
October 22, 1868.....	Tennessee	Failed totally.....		3 26
October 2, 1868.....	Kingston, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive.....		4 80
October 9, 10, 1868.....	La Grange & Goshen, Ind.	do		3 84
October 3, 1868.....	Bristol, Tenn	Failed to arrive.....		1 00
October 13, 21, 22, 1868	Fayetteville and Decherd, Tenn.	do		11 72
September and October, 1868.	Albany, Tenn.....	Behind time	\$11 52	
October 3, 1868.....	Randolph, Tenn.....	Failed to arrive.....		3 46
October 19, 1868.....	Paducah, Ky.....	Failed to depart.....		4 93
October 19, 1868.....	Ashland, Ky.....	Failed to arrive.....		6 25
October 10, 13, 1868.....	Pendleton, Ind.....	Arrived behind time	5 00	
August 7 to Septemb'r 30, 1868	Alabama.....	Failures on the entire route		40 18
September 28, 30; October 2..	Montvale Springs, Tenn.	Failed to arrive.....		4 89
October 1	Petersburg, Tenn.....	do		1 54
October 3	Tennessee	Failed totally		1 92
October 1, 8, 15, 22, 29	do	do		45 70
May, 2 times; July, 20 times.	Clarksville, Tex	Failed to arrive.....	1 50	18 03
Jan., 3 times; March, 2 times; April, 3 times; May, 4 times; June, 2 times.	Tyler and McKinney, Tex.	do		243 44
July 3, 5; August 7.....	Crockett, Tex.....	do		12 27
October 1	Indiana	Failed totally.....		1 16
October 18, 31.....	Frankton and Marion, Ind.	Behind time; failed to arrive.	10 00	3 84

cross Green River on account of high water.

cross Green River on account of high water.

Green River on account of high water.

of drunkenness.

City reporting the contractor not blamable for the wet condition of the mail.

performed according to certificate of the postmaster at Orient.

failures occasioned by bad roads.

appearing there was only one failure instead of three reported.

and remit the same.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
12271	Fort Wayne to Butler.....	George Phillips.....	\$600 00	\$1 92
5662	Green Springs to Jonesville.....	T. C. Cates.....	132 00	1 02
6786	Henderson to Andalusia.....	Renel Comba.....	570 00	5 48
7505a	Napoleon to Pine Bluff.....	N. S. Green.....	15,000 00	72 12
7505b	Napoleon to Pine Bluff.....	do.....	15,000 00	72 12
7573c	Fort Smith to Sherman.....	George M. Brown.....	5,000 00	24 04
7623d	Grand Lake to Hamburg.....	H. M. Vaile.....	2,400 00	.....

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

7056	Senatobia to Dooxahoma.....	A. M. F. Logan.....	\$50 00	\$0 48
7504	Helena to Augusta.....	Bryan Tyson.....	1,097 00	10 55
7638	Relf's Bluff to Napoleon.....	do.....	999 00	9 60
14720	Los Angeles to San Diego.....	A. L. Seeley.....	3,494 00	33 59
14720	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
14720e	do.....	do.....	3,494 00	33 59
4142	Ballardsville to Oceana.....	Perry L. Cook.....	342 00	3 35
4548f	Pittsylvania C. H. to Glade Hill.....	David Oliver.....	390 00	3 75
10748	Springfield to Ash Grove.....	J. J. Edmonson.....	231 00	2 22
1659g	Basking Ridge to Madison.....	S. D. Gillapsy.....	522 00	1 67
1943	Lancaster to Mechanics' Grove.....	Durant & Ramsay.....	437 00	1 40
5190h	Ashville to Greenville C. H.....	Alfred R. Garren.....	580 00	5 57
7114i	Pass Christian to Mobile.....	James D. Kendall.....	1,624 00	15 61
10688j	Clinton to Fort Scott.....	Nichols & Wheeler.....	1,723 00	.....
10817k	Brunswick to Brookfield.....	McCormick & Scoville.....	300 00	.....
1896	Penningtonville to Oxford.....	J. P. Wiley.....	496 00	.....
5601	Charleston to Coosawhatchie.....	Charleston and Savannah Railroad.	1,830 00	5 86

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

12755	Sault de Ste. Marie to Mackinaw.....	D. Murray.....	\$1,150 00	\$13 37
12755	do.....	do.....	1,150 00	13 37
12755	do.....	do.....	1,150 00	13 37
1391l	Owego to Warren Center.....	Charles Van Omar.....	200 00	96
5172	Spruce Pine to Doe River Cove.....	Robert McInturff.....	349 00	3 35
5611	Manchester to Fulton.....	John H. Dixon.....	98 00	94
8613	Nocogdoches to Tyler.....	Bryan Tyson.....	1,390 00	13 36
10734	Hartsville to Rockbridge.....	John E. Phelps.....	439 00	.....
1212m	Rome to Ogdensburg.....	Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad Co.	16,700 00	.....
42n	Bangor to Calais.....	Jerry Drew.....	9,300 00	16 90
4494	Burksville to Yatesville.....	Thomas P. Einoughly.....	600 00	2 88

a Remit \$1,135 76, deducted May 4, 1868, it being shown, from the evidence submitted, and which is have occurred they were caused by low water.

b Remit \$288 48, deducted July 30, 1868; the postmaster at Napoleon says there were no failures in May service on route 7505 has been carried to the full satisfaction of all concerned."

c Remit \$408 68 of the deduction ordered January 20, 1868; registers for December having been received,

d Remit \$600, evidence having been submitted showing prompt and efficient service, without failures.

e Remit \$253 85 of the deduction ordered; the deduction in this case being deemed excessive.

f Remit \$18 95, deducted October 26, 1868; it appearing from evidence now received that the service

g Remit \$58, deducted October 26, 1868; it appearing from evidence received that the failures were

h Remit \$5 57, deducted November 21, 1868; evidence having shown that the failures were on route

i Remit \$41 22 of the deduction ordered October 20, 1868; evidence having shown that high water and

j Suspend pay in consequence of repeated failures to supply the office at Prairie City.

k Suspend pay in consequence of the neglect of the contractor.

l Remit \$10 fine, imposed October 27, 1868; it appearing from the letter of the contractor that the

m Remit \$500 fine, imposed October 27, 1868; it appearing from letter of the postmaster at Potsdam that

n Remove suspension of payment ordered September 25, 1868.

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

NOVEMBER 14, 1868, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
October 26, November 7.....	Saint Vincent, Ind.....	Failed to supply	\$1 00	.....
September 17 to 31	South Carolina.....	Failure on the entire route		\$6 12
July 1 to September 30.....	Alabama.....	do		142 50
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				

NOVEMBER 21, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

September, 1868.....	No postmaster at Doxahoma, Miss.	Failures		\$3 84
June 18 and 25, 1868.....	Helena, Ark	Failed to arrive.....		21 10
Did not commence till Aug. 31, 1868.	Relf's Bluff to Napoleon, Ark.	Failed eight round trips.....		153 60
January 31; March 7, 21; April 3.	Los Angeles, Cal.....	} Failed to arrive.....		503 85
January 13, 27; February 17, 24; March 23, 29, 30; April 6; June 13.	San Diego, Cal.....			
.....				
August 20, 1868	Ballardsville, W.Va....	Failed to arrive.....		3 35
July 24, 1868	Ash Grove, Mo	Mail delivered in wet condition.	\$2 00	.....
.....				
September 12	Mechanic's Grove, Pa.	Failed to depart.....		1 40
.....				
.....				
.....				
July 2, 1868	Oxford, Pa.....	Failed to arrive.....		3 17
July 1 to September 30.....	South Carolina.....	Failures on the entire route		60 00

NOVEMBER 28, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

December 7 to December 31, 1867.	Michigan	Failures to perform on the entire route.		\$213 92
January 20, 24, 27, 31, 1867....	Mackinaw, Mich.....	Failed to arrive.....		66 85
April 9 and 23, 1868	Michigan	Total failures		53 48
.....				
August 4, 5, 11, 12, 18, 19, 25, 26; September 1, 2, 8, 9.	Spruce Pine and Doe River Cove, N. C.	Failed to arrive.....		40 20
July 1 to September 30, 1868...	South Carolina.....	Failed to supply on the entire route.		24 50
August 1 to September 30....	Texas.....	Only half trips made.....		218 31
July 1 to September 30.....	Between Vera Cruz and Rockbridge, Mo.	Failed to perform service		47 77
.....				
.....				
August 8 to September 30....	Between Rehoboth and Yatesville, Va.	Failure		8 38

inclosed, in cases ending June 30, 1868, that most failures deducted were erroneous, and where failures or June, and that his report was erroneous; and, further, "It affords me much pleasure to state that the showing only one failure to arrive at Fort Smith.

was performed.
erroneously reported.
10029, and not on route 5190.
sickness were the causes of the failures.

failure to arrive was caused by high water, and consequently unavoidable.
the fault was the messenger's and not the contractor's.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
10150	Sneedville Station to Centerville	John Laffin	\$500 00	\$2 40
14736 ^a	Eureka to Petrolia	C. G. Bryant	1,800 00	8 65
7201	Saltello to New Albany	John A. Cole	375 00	3 60
6417	Adamsville to Hawkinsville	J. W. Price	600 00	5 77
6448	Abe's Spring to Mariana	Skipper & Hannah	365 00	3 51
6455	Fort Dade to Fort Taylor	Joshua Wizell	189 00	1 82
6459	Tampa Peak to Creek	Robert Wilkinson	740 00	7 12
6461	St. Augustine to Port Orange	W. H. Gleason	6,600 00	137 50
8628 ^b	Livingston to Montgomery	Al. G. Allen	3,585 00	11 49
4469	Stony Creek Warehouse to Sussex C. H.	Benjamin Winfield	200 00	96 00
9602	Louisville to Evansville	Sherley & Hite	7,990 00	49 20
9723 ^c	Somerset to London	R. J. Lester	283 00	2 72
6624	Dadeville to Rockford	A. L. Robinson	300 00	2 88
6624	do.....	do.....	300 00	2 88
6624	do.....	do.....	300 00	2 88

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

9609	Junction to Bardstown	Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.	\$540 00	\$0 88
9711	Harrodsburg to Antioch	Robert Boyd	333 00	1 12
9782	Greenville to Morganfield	H. H. Johnston	589 00	5 66
9809	Cairo to Eastport	J. E. Woodward	4,878 00	15 63
10034	Rogersville to Jonesville	Thomas Appleberry	275 00	2 64
10035	Rogersville to Mulberry Gap	do.....	275 00	2 64
10121	McMinnville to Smithville	W. W. Price	220 00	2 11
10125	Sparta to Albany	Rufus Dowdy	1,200 00	5 77
10161	Tullahoma to McMinnville	Samuel Black	800 00	2 57
10166	Fayetteville to Pulaski	W. H. B. Marcrom	400 00	3 84
10594 ^d	Wellsville to Shamrock	W. P. Minner	46 00	.....
9699 ^e	Irvine to Booneville	Robert Boyd	648 00	3 11
12271	Fort Wayne to Butler	George Phillips	600 00	1 92
15119 ^f	Astoria to Portland	J. C. Ainsworth, president.	6,990 00	.....
9742	Jamestown to Rowena	William T. Jackson	50 00	48
10181	Columbia to Perryville	Milton D. Brown	1,500 00	7 21
12256	Logansport to Plymouth	William Rees	775 00	2 48
9721	Barboursville to Meadow Creek	William M. Johnson	74 00	71
15104 ^g	Portland to Lafayette	Daniel M. Field	4,000 00	.....
15104	do.....	do.....	2,000 00	9 61
4110	Belton to New Martinsville	W. E. Punnett	170 00	1 63
492 ^h	Brattleboro to Bennington	W. Childs	1,600 00	2 56

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

1946	Lancaster to Paradise	Morrell & Hall	\$397 00	\$0 63
2438	Towanda to Athens	J. B. Gillett	310 00	.....
9639	Owingsville to Grayson	Edmund Wells	384 00	3 69
9782	Greenville to Morganfield	H. H. Johnston	589 00	5 66
10006	Fayetteville to Decherd	Winchester & Alabama R. Co.	1,850 00	2 93
12803 ⁱ	Grand Haven to St. Joseph	J. E. Stevens	200 00	1 28
4230	Huntersville to Frost	John F. Vanless	89 04	85

^a Remit \$17 30, deducted July 27, 1868; the failures being caused by high water.^b Remit \$45 96, deducted September 30, 1868; the failures being caused by high water.^c Remit \$4 58 of the amount deducted August 31, 1868; the service having been performed to Line Creek^d Suspend pay; contractors having abandoned the service on this route.^e Remit \$6 22; failures having been caused by high water.^f It appears by letter of Q. A. Brooks, special agent, numerous letters of postmaster, and letter of service on this route, are caused by the company employing their steamers in towing vessels. The pend pay.^g Remove suspension of pay ordered Nov. 5, 1868; contract having been annulled from October 16.^h Remit \$52 48, fine ordered October 24, 1868; contractor running on schedule time.ⁱ Per season.

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

DECEMBER 5, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
September 15, 21, 24, 1868.....	Sneedville, Tenn.....	Behind time and failed to arrive.	\$5 00	\$4 80
September 18 to 30, 1868.....	Missouri	Failed to perform service		14 00
July to September.....	Florida	Failed on the entire route.....		150 00
July to September.....	do	do		91 25
July to August.....	do	Failed to supply the mail		18 15
July to September 30.....	do	Failed to supply		185 00
July 1 to 31.....	do	do		556 00
July 1, 4, 8, 11.....	Sussex C. H., Va.....	Failed to arrive.....		3 84
August 1 to November 28.....	West Boston, Ky	Failed at West Boston one week.	81 90	
January 1 to March 31.....	Alabama.....	Failure to supply		75 00
April 1 to June 30.....	do	do		75 00
July 1 to September 30.....	do	do		75 00

DECEMBER 12, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

November 9, 1868.....	Kentucky.....	Failed totally		\$1 76
November 24, 27, 1868.....	do	do		4 48
November 14, 1868	Greenville, Ky.....	Failed to arrive.....		5 66
October 23, 30; November 6.....	Eastport, Ky.....	do		46 89
November 2, 1868	Jonesville, Tenn.....	do		2 64
November 5, 6, 20, 1868.....	Mulberry Gap, Tenn.....	do		7 92
November 20, 1868	Smithville, Tenn.....	do		2 11
November 26, 1868	Albany, Tenn.....	do		5 77
November 2, 1868	Fayetteville, Tenn.....	Wet mail	\$5 00	
November 7, 1868	do	Failed to arrive.....		7 68
Nov. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.....	St. Vincent, Ind	Failed to supply	3 00	
October 10, 17.....	Jamestown and Rowena, Ky.....	Failed to arrive.....		1 00
November 1, 2.....	Perryville, Tenn.....	do		7 21
November 27.....	Plymouth, Ind.....	do		2 48
November 7, 14.....	Meadow Creek, Ky	Behind time	1 00	
September 17, 1868	Hillsboro, Oregon	Postmaster Field intoxicated and abandoned the mail.	10 00	
April 3, 1868	New Martinsville, W. Va.....	Failed to arrive.....		1 63

DECEMBER 19, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

July 1, 4, 1868.....	Paradise, Penn.....	Failed to arrive and depart.....		\$1 26
April 1 to June 30, 1868	Pennsylvania	Failed to perform service.....		41 34
November 3, 1868	Grayson, Ky.....	Failed to arrive.....		3 69
November 12, 1868	Morganfield, Ky	Failed to arrive.....		5 66
November 16, 1868.....	Fayetteville, Tenn.....	Train left without the mail.....		2 93
October 16 to Nov. 20, 1868.....	Michigan	Failure to supply the mail.....		38 40
May 20, 27; June 3, 10, 17, 21.....	Huntersville, W. Va	Failed to arrive.....		10 20

on the 4th of July, and extended to London on the 11th of July.

D. B. Gray, citizen of Astoria, Oregon, that numerous long continued failures, irregularities in the mail company have been written on this subject, but pay no attention to instructions from this office. Sus-

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
4230	Huntersville to Frost.....	John F. Vanless	\$89 04	\$0 85
13174	Plattville to Council Hill Station	H. D. Hocking	575 00	1 84
13222	Fountain City to White Hall	D. Harndon	278 00	2 67
13280	White Creek to Friendship	Daniel Young	241 00	1 11
13302	Richland Center to West Lima	J. H. Houton	473 00	1 85
8618a	Crocket to Palestine	J. T. Brown	1,400 00	4 49
15420b	Wallula to Missoula	John Allman	50,000 00	240 38
8535c	Gonzales to Sutherland Springs.....	J. F. McKee	700 00	6 73

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

6117	Screven to Waynesville.....	A. P. Jenney	\$340 00	\$3 27
6736	Linden to Coffeeville.....	J. J. Hinds	1,600 00	7 69
6752	Garland to Cokerville	do	270 00	2 59
6758	Desotville to Rawsonville.....	do	500 00	4 80
6770	Cokerville to Camden	do	495 00	4 76
8619	Mount Pleasant to Dallas, (old service) ..	Austin Jones & W. A. Murray.	2,450 00	23 55
15423d	Walla-Walla to Pierce City.....	W. B. King	6,500 00	62 50

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

10601	Osceola to Taborville	G. W. Short.....	\$300 00	\$1 44
1265e	Geneva to Wolcott	John Nostrant .....	.....	600 00
10688f	Clinton to Fort Scott	Nichols & Wheeler	1,723 00	.....

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

5682	Anderson to Wallhalla.....	J. C. Thompson.....	\$1,020 00	\$1 62
5690	Abbeville to Ellenton	W. Holmes	650 00	6 25
7627	Cheburn to Jacksonport	Francis J. Reynolds	600 00	11 54
9625	Maysville to Ashland.....	H. B. Nicholson.....	1,300 00	6 25
10017	Elizabethtown to Carter's Depot.....	London Carter	197 00	63
16161	Tullahoma to Fayetteville	Samuel Black	800 00	2 57
10087	Sweet Water to Madisonville.....	J. Colfee	349 00	56
12021	Madison to Vevay	M. C. & J. K. Shadds	468 00	2 25
12246	Marion to Frankton	Frederick Love	400 00	3 84
12214	Bowling Green to Brazil	J. D. & S. Campbell.....	270 00	44
12269	Fort Wayne to Albion.....	George Phillips	775 00	3 72
12271	Fort Wayne to Butler	do	600 00	1 92
12092	Edinburg to Shelbyville	Daniel Cummings.....	475 00	1 52
9723	Somerset to London	R. J. Lester.....	283 00	2 72
9736	Greensburg to Glasgow.....	J. W. Buckley	884 82	2 83
9782	Greenville to Morganfield.....	H. H. Johnston	589 00	5 66
12349	Jasper to Lynnville.....	Andrew Gatzesell.....	218 00	2 10
12063	Green's Fork to Winchester	Francis French	396 00	1 90
7630	Little Rock to Huntersville.....	Sol. F. Clark	750 00	1 20

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

12220	Rockville to State line.....	John W. Vonlandingham..	\$2,000 00	\$3 20
8545g	Bastrop to Seguin	James F. McKee.....	750 00	7 21

a Remit \$4 49, deducted August 8, 1868, the report of the failure being a clerical error.

b Remit \$1,201 90, deducted October 25, 1867, the Postmaster General, under date of the 18th instant,

c Remit \$13 46, deducted August 6, 1868; it appearing from case made for March quarter, that deductions land Springs had not been received.

d Remit \$375, deducted July 27, 1868; failure having been caused by deep snows and roads impassable.

e Remit \$1 64, portion of the deduction made October 27, 1868, for failures July 15, 16, it being shown

f Remove suspension of pay ordered November 21, 1868, postmaster at Prairie City writing that the mail

g Remit \$28 84, deducted August 15, 1868; failures charged being erroneous.

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

DECEMBER 19, 1868, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Aug. 5, 12, 19, 26; Sept. 16, 20, 29, 30.	Huntersville, W. Va..	Failed to arrive		\$22 26
July 17, 20, 22, 24.....	Wisconsin	do		14 72
August 17, 24	do	Failed to arrive and depart.....		2 67
July 1 to 17	do	Failed to commence service		9 28
Aug. 31 to Sept. 3	do	do		5 55
.....				
.....				
.....				

DECEMBER 26, 1868, INCLUSIVE.

July 1 to August 4, 1868.....	Georgia	Total failures		\$32 70
July 1 to September 30, 1868..	Alabama.....	Failure to supply the mail.....		400 00
April 1 to September 30, 1868.	do	do		135 00
April 1 to September 30, 1868.	do	do		250 00
July 1 to September 30, 1868..	do	do		123 75
January 12, 19, 26, 1867.....	Mount Pleasant, Tex..	Failed to arrive		70 65
.....				

JANUARY 2, 1869, INCLUSIVE.

July 14 to September 30.....	Monagan & Taborville, Missouri.	Failed to perform one of the weekly trips.		\$70 76
.....				
.....				

JANUARY 9, 1869, INCLUSIVE.

December 3, 1868.....	South Carolina.....	Failed to supply		\$3 24
December 5, 25, 1868	do	Failed to arrive		18 75
July 1, 8, 15, 22, 1868	Arkansas	do		46 16
December, 1868.....	Maysville and Ashland, Ky.	do		12 50
December 25, 1868.....	Elizabethtown, Tenn.	do		1 26
December 11, 1868.....	Fayetteville, Tenn....	do		2 57
December 25	Tennessee	Failed totally		1 12
December 8	Vevay, Ind.....	Failed to arrive		2 25
December 25, 26.....	Frankton, Ind	do		7 68
December 25	Indiana	Failed totally		1 00
December 25	Heller's Corner, Ind....	Failed to supply	\$2 00	
December 7, 8, 9, 21, 22, 25 ..	St. Vincent, Ind	do	3 00	
December, 1868.....	Indiana .....	.....		3 04
December 4, 11, 18	Line Creek and London, Ky.	Failed totally		8 74
December 29, 30, 31.....	Greensburg and Glasgow, Ky.	do		8 49
December 1, 4, 11, 23, 31	Greenville, Ky.....	Failed to arrive		26 80
December 11, 12	Lynnville & Jasper, Ind.	do		4 20
December 15	Indiana	Failed totally		3 80
July 3, 7, 10, 14, 17, 20, 24, Aug. 4, 7, 14, 18.	Little Rock, Ark.....	Failed to arrive and depart.....		33 60

JANUARY 16, 1869, INCLUSIVE.

December 10, 11, 1868.....	Newport, Ind	Failed to supply	\$5 00	
.....				

having decided that the proof produced by Mr. Allman for remitting this case is satisfactory. for these failures, January 3 and 17, were then made, notwithstanding the January registers from Suther-

that the amount was paid by contractor. is now supplied in a satisfactory manner.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
9620	Williamstown to Cordova	James M. Lawrence.....	\$100 00	\$0 96
9679	Overton to Eagle Hill	William R. Emins.....	129 48	1 24
9724	Somerset to Whitley Court-House.....	Farley & Smith.....	343 00	3 29
10019	Taylorsville to Abingdon.....	Kemp Murphy.....	800 00	2 56
10125	Sparta to Albany.....	Rufus Dowdy.....	1,200 00	5 77
10027	Kingsport to Jonesboro	Thomas Bros.....	206 95	1 98
10795 ^a	Pilot Knob to Pocahontas	H. M. Bradley	8,096 00	.....
16635 ^b	Terminus E. P. Railroad to terminus C. P. Railroad.	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	1750,000 00	.....
1199	Little Falls to Richpela Spring.....	Solomon Piper	300 00	96
1204	Clayville to West Winfield.....	John Town	284 00	45½
1207	Utica to Morris	do	889 00	.....
1271	Lyons to Sodus Point.....	Harvey Case.....	600 00	.....
1274	Shortsville to Manchester Center.....	Joséph Garlingham	245 00	.....
1331	White's Corners to Collins	Nicholas Haen.....	265 00	84½
1328	Buffalo to Springville.....	Samuel S. Reid.....	1,143 00	.....
1354	Cuba to Arcade.....	Benjamin Hanes.....	1,045 00	.....
1357	Belvidere to Nunda.....	Hamilton Warner.....	680 00	.....
1404	Dryden to Richford.....	Elijah Belcher	187 00	50 90
1504	Monticello to Callicon Depot.....	Thomas D. Fitch.....	600 00	.....
1656	Raritan to Centerville.....	John H. Case.....	460 00	.....
1681	Metedeconk to Tom's River	G. W. Cowperthwaith.....	50 00	.....
9644	Olive Hill to Quincy.....	John Jarvis.....	241 50	2 32
9655	West Liberty to Paintsville	Robert Boyd.....	399 00	3 83
9661	Piketon to Wise Court-House.....	John Dils, jr.....	700 00	6 73
9725	Somerset to Mentonville	Jacob J. Spars	198 00	1 90
42	Bangor to Calais	Jerry Drew.....	9,300 00	14 90
9601	Louisville to Cincinnati	Sherley & Sherlock	9,000 00	14 42
9678	Owenton to Harmony.....	William Lusby.....	260 00	2 50
10032	Rogerville to Van Hill.....	Robert Boyd.....	173 00	1 66
10048	Sevierville to Fair Garden.....	William B. Seaton	66 00	63
10049	Sevierville to Strawberry Plain.....	John Reese	273 00	87
10056	Maynardsville to Jacksboro	John Gibbs	295 00	2 83
10076	Montgomery to Huntsville	Robert Boyd.....	293 00	2 81
10176	Columbia to Lewisburg.....	J. L. Rees	200 00	1 92
10177	Columbia to Centerville	John Lofton	700 00	3 37
12178	Gosport to Patricksburg	John W. Kempf.....	600 00	.....
12363	Seymour to Nashville.....	L. D. Whitson	373 00	.....
9443	Hamilton to Fair Haven.....	Pharis & McCafferty.....	720 00	.....
9379	St. Mary's to Decatur.....	G. Fetick	490 00	2 35½
6749	Tuscaloosa to Greensboro and Newbern.	F. C. Tayloe	3,000 00	4 93
9745	Glasgow to Albany.....	E. K. Omsley	1,000 00	3 20
11054	Oskaloosa to Chariton	R. M. Thompson	730 00	2 33
11058	Centerville to St. John	George M. Elson	674 00	2 16
11077	Des Moines to Fort Dodge	Halstead, Root & Haskell.	2,500 00	4 08
11079	Adell to Bear Grove	E. S. Alvord	800 00	2 56
11083	Oceola to Hopeville.....	Jonas Smith .....	.....	1 07
11103	Quincy to Bedford.....	R. T. Henry	245 00	2 35
11128	Marengo to Blairstown.....	J. W. Porter	150 00	24
11234	Decorah to Bellville.....	Michael Carter.....	350 00	1 68
11241	Charles City to Clear Lake	Cyrus Cotter.....	1,500 00	2 40

^a Suspend pay, contractor contrary to instructions continuing to leave part of the mail at way-office.
^b For telegram from Thomas H. Fuller, route agent, western terminus.

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

JANUARY 16, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont d.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
October 9, 16, 23, 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27; Dec. 4, 11, 1868.	Kentucky	Failed totally		\$19 20
December 26, 1868.	do	do		2 48
December 25, 1868.	do	Failed to arrive		3 29
December 25, 26, 28, 29, 1868.	Abingdon and Taylorsville, Tenn.	do		10 24
December 3, 7, 10, 11, 17, 21, 24, 26, 1868.	Albany, Tenn.	Two hours behind time	\$5 76	
December 25, 1868.	Kingsport, Tenn.	Failed to arrive		1 98
				45 65
December 12, 1868.	New York	Failed to perform service		1 92
December 11, 15, 16, 30, 1868.	Babcock, N. Y.	Failed to arrive		4 00
October 1, 5; Dec. 31, 1868.	Morris, N. Y.	Failed to arrive on schedule time.	28 00	
December 25 and 26, 1868.	Sodus, N. Y.	Failed to arrive		1 92
October 22; November 17, 18; December 2, 1868.	Shortsville, N. Y.	Failed to arrive and depart		3 12
November 11, 14, 16, 21, 25, 28, 30, 1868.	Collins, N. Y.	do		9 29
November 11, 12; December 8, 9, 12, 1868.	Springville, N. Y.	do		3 66
November 2, 1868.	Rushford and Arcade, N. Y.	Failed to perform service		1 67
November 2, 3, 4, 22, 23	Angelica and Merida, N. Y.	Failed to arrive and depart		7 60
October 13.		Failed to perform service		1 80
November 18, 19.	Monticello, N. Y.	Fail'd to arrive and connect	48	1 92
December 2, 7, 9, 12, 16, 28.	Centerville, N. J.	Failed to arrive		{ 7 35 1 47
November 12	Metedeconk, N. J.	Failed to connect	1 00	
December 23.	Olive Hill, Ky.	Failed to arrive		2 32
December 7, 14.	Paintsville, Ky.	do		7 66
December 26.	Wise Court-House, Ky.	do		6 73
December 31.	Somerset, Ky.	do		1 90
October, 8 failures; Nov., 25 failures; Dec., 7 failures.	Calais, Maine	Failures to connect	150 00	
December 22, 1868.	Cincinnati, Ky.	Failed to arrive		14 42
December 31, 1868.	Owenton, Ky.	do		2 50
December 12.	Van Hill, Tenn.	do		1 66
December 26.	Tennessee	Failed totally		1 26
December 25.	do	do		1 74
December 25.	Jacksboro, Tenn.	Failed to arrive		2 83
December 7.	Montgomery, Tenn.	do		2 81
December 20.	Columbia, Tenn.	do		1 92
December 26 and 26.	Columbia and Centerville, Tenn.	do		6 74
December 12, 17, 26, 29.	Gosport and Patrickburg, Ky.	do	1 59	
December 11, 1868.	Nashville, Ky.	do		3 58
October 7, 1868.	Fair Haven, Ohio.	Wet mail	5 00	
November 28; Dec. 4, 8.	Decatur, Ohio.	Failed to arrive		7 06
{ October and December	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Failed to arrive and depart 51½ trips.		24 65
{ December 15.	do	Wet mail	5 00	
December 26 and 31.	Albany and Glasgow, Ky.	Failed to arrive		6 40
December 7, 12, 14, 22, 31.	Oskaloosa, Eveland Grove, and Thompsonville, Iowa.	Failed to arrive and supply		7 96
December 7, 1868.	Saint John, Iowa.	Failed to arrive		2 16
November 17 and 19, 1868.	Border Plains, Iowa.	Failed to supply	2 04	
November 18; December 14, 16, 18, 23, 25, 28, 30.	Bear Grove, Iowa.	Failed to arrive		20 48
December 8, 1868.	Hopeville, Iowa.	do		1 07
October 29; November 17.	Quincy, Iowa.	do	4 70	
November 6, 9; Dec. 8, 1868.	Marengo, Iowa.	do		1 00
October 23.	Decorah, Iowa.	Employing an unsworn carrier.	1 68	
December 21, 22, 24, 27, 29, 30, 31.	Owen's Grove, Iowa.	Failed to supply	4 20	

and gave no attention to the schedule, causing great irregularity in the mail service.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
11248	Dunlop to Bear Grove.....	John Crane	\$835 00	\$4 01
11257	Grinnell to New Hartford	J. G. Hambleton	400 00	3 84
11275	Vernon to Niles	Isaiah Pettit	160 00	1 53
11309	Marion to Manchester	Joel A. Whitcomb	787 00	3 78
11312	Vinton to Blairstown	Joseph Cummins	312 00	50
14718 ^a	San Juan to Los Angeles	W. E. Levett	33,500 00	44 50
15101 ^b	Portland to Monticello	J. Carnsworth	5,000 00	-----
14404	Omaha City to St. Joseph	Nichols & Wheeler	7,493 00	12 00
14414	Rock Bluffs to Kanosha	Samuel E. Case	50 00	48
14410	Nebraska City to Avoca	James C. Clark	200 00	1 92
14417	Nebraska City to McFadden	E. S. Alvord	500 00	3 36
14420	Brownsville to Tecumseh	S. B. Miles	875 00	2 80
14421	Falls City to Beatrice	David Dorrington	3,300 00	5 28
14426	Dakota to Nebraska	do	3,200 00	1 53
14434	Brownsville to Grant	L. D. Robinson	312 00	3 00
14436	De Soto to Fremont	Rufus Haywood	1,400 00	4 48
14454	Beatrice to Big Sandy	Joseph Saunders	360 00	3 46
14460	Lincoln to Seward	S. E. Ewing	300 00	2 88
14460	Swan City to Milford	George A. Hunt	-----	2 98
6706	Bartonville to Jonesborough	J. J. Hinds	630 00	6 05
6735	York Station to Butler	William Kirkland	890 00	4 27
9650	Catlettsburg to Louisa	John Dils, jr.	400 00	1 92
9651	Louisa to Piketon	James C. Castle	1,100 00	5 29
9653	Louisa to Blaines	Robert Boyd	193 00	1 86
10077	Crooked Fork to Glades	J. S. Fritts	225 00	2 16
8627	Huntsville to Montgomery	A. G. Allen	434 00	4 18

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

4103	Wheeling to Ryerson's Station	Robert H. McCleave	\$219 00	\$3 06
4122	Parkersburg to Jackson Court House	P. G. Anderson	619 00	2 97
4129	Kanawha Court House to Gallipolis	A. P. Deem	2,449 00	3 92
4132	Kanawha Court House to Wayne C. H.	Michael D. Clinton	545 00	5 24
4138	Cabell Court House to Logan C. H.	Robert Boyd	624 00	6 00
4138	do	do	624 00	6 00
4152	Lewisburg to Fayetteville	Spaniel Bailey	349 00	3 35
4424	Fredericksburg to Warsaw	Edward Cowan	1,600 00	5 12
4142	Ballardville to Oceana	Perry & Cook	349 00	3 35
4143	Winfield to Hamlin	Milton W. Sanford	240 00	2 30
4144	Hamlin to Ballardville	W. C. Mahone	299 00	2 87
4156	Meadow Bluff to Red Sulphur Springs ..	A. G. Tebbetts	243 00	2 33
4412 ^c	Petersburg to Weldon	Petersburg R. R. C. Co., Sandford.	9,750 00	7 81
39	Exeter to Sangerville	W. A. Frye	351 00	1 12
63	Bangor to Monroe Center	Kilgour & Husford	391 00	-----
66	Brewer Village to Bucksport	John S. Rice	299 00	95
6040	Penfield to Scull Shoals	John L. Shelton	100 00	96
6062	Campbellton to Fairburn	Warren W. Barton	250 00	80
6070	Lagrange to Columbus	Augustus L. Dozen	1,300 00	4 16
6101	Albany to Quincy	F. R. Wright	2,550 00	8 17
6132	Herndon to Swainsboro	Duncan McLeod	195 00	1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
6145	Gillsville to Middle River	Newton Luddoth	150 00	1 44
6459	Tampa to Peace Creek	Robert Wilkinson	740 00	7 11
6712	Tuscaloosa to Jasper	J. J. Hinds	697 00	6 70
7505 ^a	Pine Bluff to Little Rock	Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.	6,000 00	28 85

^a Remit \$133 50, deduction made July 27, 1868; it appearing that the present failures were caused by^b Suspend pay, it appearing by letter of Q. A. Brown that continuous failures have occurred, and no^c Remit \$101 53, deduction made April 3, 1868, it appearing that the failures for quarter ending March

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

JANUARY 16, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
October 12, 16, 19, 21, 23.....	Dunlop & Bear Grove, Iowa.	Failed to arrive.....	\$4 00	\$4 01
December 22, 1868.....	New Hartford, Iowa..	do		3 84
October 24, 1868.....	Niles, Iowa	do		1 53
December 22, 1868.....	Manchester, Iowa	do		3 78
November 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.	Blairstown, Iowa.....	do		6 00
December 3, 8, 10, 25.....	Rock Bluffs, Neb.....	Failed to supply	12 00	
October 24, 31, 1868.....	do	Failed to arrive.....		1 92
December 12.....	Avoca, Neb.....	do		1 92
November 5, 19; Dec. 23, 24..	West Mills and McFadden, Neb.	do	1 68	84
December 22, 29	St. Frederick, Neb.....	Failed to supply	1 40	
December 31.....	Pawnee City, Neb.....	Failed to bring the mail...	5 28	
November 1, 8, 21; Dec. 9, 11, 13, 16, 11, 15.	St. Helena and Niobrara, Neb.	Failed to supply and to arrive.		12 24
October 15, 22, 29, 1868	Grant, Neb.....	Failed to arrive.....	2 25	
November 17, 19, 24, 26; December 8, 10.	De Soto, Neb.....	do		26 88
December 4, 1868.....	Big Sandy, Neb.....	do		3 46
December 1, 1868.....	Lincoln, Neb.....	do		2 88
September 16, 22, 23, 30	Swan City and Milford, Neb.	do		11 92
October 29; Nov. 4, 12, 18, 26; December 4, 11, 25.	Alabama.....	Failures to arrive.....		96 80
October 5; Nov. 16, 30.....	Butler, Ala.....	do		12 81
December 14.....	Catlettsburg, Ky.....	Failed to arrive.....		1 92
December 24 and 25.....	Piketon & Louisa, Ky.	do		10 58
December 25.....	Kentucky.....	Failed totally		3 72
December 25, 26.....	Glades and Crooked Fork, Tenn.	Failed to arrive.....		4 32
November 28; Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26	Huntsville, Texas.....	do		20 90

JANUARY 23, 1869, INCLUSIVE.

December 5, 1868.....	Wheeling, W. Va.....	Failed to arrive.....		\$3 06
December 5, 19, 1868.....	Jackson C. H., W. Va.	do		8 90
November 2, 30, 1868.....	Gallipolis, W. Va.....	do		7 84
December 10, 24, 31, 1868.....	Wayne C. H., W. Va.	do		15 72
September 30, 1868	Logan C. H., W. Va.	do		6 00
October 1, 7, 8; Dec. 2, 1868 ..	Cabell C. H. and Logan C. H., W. Va.	do		24 00
Oct. 1, 7, 29; Nov. 4, 11; Dec. 9.	Lewisburg, W. Va.....	do		20 10
Nov. 27; Dec. 11, 18, 25; Oct. 2, 13, 23, 30; Dec. 9, 16, 23.	Fredericksburg and Warsaw, W. Va.	do		61 44
November 26.....	Ballardsville, W. Va.	do		3 35
December 24, 1868.....	Hamlin, W. Va.....	do		2 30
December 11.....	Ballardsville, W. Va.	do		2 87
Oct. 12, 17, 26; Nov. 1, 6, 30....	Meadow Bluff and Red Sulphur Spr'gs, W. Va	do		16 31
December 29, 31.....	Exeter, Me.....	Total failure.....		4 48
Nov. 2, 11, 18, 25, 30; Dec. 2, 7, 9, 11, 21.	Monroe Center, Me ..	Failed to arrive.....		6 30
October, 13 times; November, 10 times; December 9.	Brewer Village, Me ..	do	\$19 95	
October 1 to December 31	Georgia.....	Failed on the entire route.		25 00
October 8, 10, 13, 17, 19, 20	do	do		9 60
November 25; December 23	do	do		16 64
December 21, 25, 30, 31	do	do		32 68
December 25.....	do	do		3 75
October 1 to November 19.....	do	do		20 16
October 1 to December 31	Florida	do		185 00
December 5, 22.....	do	do		26 80
October, 4 trips; November 2.	Pine Bluff and Little Rock, Ark.	Sixteen trips short.....		144 25

bad roads.

attention paid to the instructions of the department.
31, 1868, were caused by accident to the machinery and bad roads.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY.

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
7505	Pine Bluff to Napoleon.....	N. S. Green.....	\$15,000 00	\$72 12
15119 ^a	Astoria to Portland	J. C. Ainsworth	6,900 00	.....
15101 ^b	Portland to Monticello	do	5,000 00	.....
32	Dexter to Greenville	H. McLaughlin	662 00	2 12
7009	Thomastown to Canton.....	George W. Thompson.....	850 00	4 08
7016	Kosciusko to Cooperwood	J. J. Hinds	800 00	7 69
7026	Greenwood to McNutt.....	do	350 00	3 36
7079	Philadelphia to Newton Depot	James Cenurse	798 00	3 83
7081	Terry to Rockport	J. D. Kendall	360 00	3 46
7106	Raleigh to Taylorsville.....	do	246 00	2 30
7108	Augusta to Buck Creek	do	364 00	.....
7110	Columbia to Shieldsboro.....	F. Fortinberry	1,249 74	12 02
7132	Cooksville to Macon.....	George Y. Woodward.....	290 00	.....
7137	Fibby Station to Winona.....	Tysons Steel.....	1,900 00	9 13
7152	Dumas to Baldwin.....	Bryan Tyson	240 00	2 30
7184	Starkville to Maiden	George Y. Woodward.....	1,090 00	10 45
7201	Saltillo to New Albany.....	John A. Cole	375 00	3 60
14011	Edwardsville to Olathe.....	M. V. Nichols and S. P. Wheebs.	554 00	88
14047	Ottawa to Osawatomie	John A. McFadden	553 00	1 77
14059	Neosho Falls to Fort Lincoln.....	Joseph O. Caskey	1,227 00	5 89
14068	Manhattan to Irving	Edwin C. Manning	900 00	2 88
14075	Cottonwood Falls to Marion Center	Thomas P. Jackson.....	315 00	3 02
14098	Humboldt to New Albany.....	Owen Diving	563 00	5 41
14121	Fort Riley to Milford	J. C. Kennett	147 00	1 41
9644	Olive Hill to Quincy.....	John Jarvis.....	241 50	2 32
9659	Hazel Green to Hazard.....	Josiah Combs.....	392 50	3 77
9688	Georgetown to Covington	Silas Wolverton	1,471 00	.....
10195	Lobelville to Linden	A. W. Dodson	100 00	96
12008	Indianapolis to Brooklyn.....	Calvin Scription.....	694 00	2 22
121	Gorham to Conway.....	George R. Kimball.....	998 00	1 60
128	Kennebunk Depot to Parsonfield	do	313 20	.....
141	South Paris to Fryeburg	S. M. Harmon	111 22	35
266	Hillsboro Bridge to Bennington	Noah Jackson	350 00	56
436	Northumberland to East Burke	Tuppers Robinson	124 00	1 17
492	Brattleboro to Bennington.....	William Childs	1,600 00	2 56
493	Brattleboro to North Adams	Joshua G. Gallop	1,000 00	1 60
499	Montgomery to Eden.....	G. H. Fuller	148 00	1 42
714	Williamsburg to Hinsdale	John M. Tuttle	784 00	1 26
715	do	do	1,217 73	1 95
4589	Covington to Lewisburg.....	A. D. Trotter.....	1,024 30	3 28
8005	New Orleans to Burns's Settlement.....	M. N. Radwich	1,800 00	8 65
8010	Covington to Columbia.....	Fr. Fortenberry.....	890 00	8 56
12600	Holland to Grand Haven.....	Klass Van Harten	240 00	1 53
12799	Hastings to Otisco	McDale Shaw.....	1,374 00	8 07
11165	Onawa to Mapleton	A. E. Haskill	1,200 00	1 92
11170	Dubuque to Davenport.....	Lamphouse Flinn.....	2,900 00	4 64
11207	Fort Dodge to Sioux City	A. E. Haskill	3,900 00	12 50
13507	Caledonia to Yucatan	S. E. Truesdell.....	121 00	1 16
13515	Elliotta to Le Roy.....	Green M. Alsdurf, jr.....	193 00	1 85
13524	Chatfield to Frankford	P. Howell	475 00	1 52
13587	Shakopee to New Dublin.....	Samuel B. Strait.....	143 00	1 37
13628	St. Cloud to Fair Haven.....	John K. Noyes.....	80 00	76
13624	Monticello to Kingston.....	O. D. Webb.....	156 00	1 50
13659	La Crosse to Rushford	South'n Minnesota R. R. Co.	1,550 00	2 48
13701	Little Falls to Osakis	A. C. Morrill and C. A. Ruffee.	251 00	3 24
13702	Fort Wadsworth to Sauk Center	do	1,761 00	16 93
13706	Henderson to Fort Wadsworth	J. C. Burbank & Co.....	2,720 00	13 07
13707	Redwood Falls to Yellow Medicine.....	A. C. Morrill and C. A. Ruffee.	256 00	2 47
13708	Blue Earth City to Yankton	J. C. Burbank & Co.....	2,400 00	23 07
13723	Mankato to Minnesota Lake	William Gibson.....	290 00	2 78

^a Remove suspension of pay ordered — 9,
^b Remove suspension of pay ordered January

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

JANUARY 23, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
October 26; November, one trip short; December 2.	Pine Bluff and Napoleon, Ark.	Failed to arrive, and three trips short.		\$238 48
September 29, 1868	Sawyer ville, Me	Failure to supply	\$1 06	
October 10 to November 9	Thomastown, Miss.	Failure to perform service.		65 28
October 1 to December 31	Cooperwood, Miss.	do		200 00
July 1 to October 31	McNutt, Miss.	do		87 50
October 2, 3, 20, 21; Nov. 17, 18	Philadelphia, Miss.	Failure to arrive		22 98
October 1 to December 31	Rockport, Miss.	Failure to perform service.		90 00
October 1 to December 31	Taylorville, Miss.	do		61 50
October 1 to December 31	Buck Creek, Miss.	do		91 00
November 3, 7	Columbia, Miss.	Failed to dep. and to arrive.		24 04
October 1; December 31	Cookville, Miss.	Failed to perform service		72 50
December 4, 1868	Winona, Miss.	Failed to depart		18 26
December 28, 1868	Baldwyn, Miss.	Failed to arrive and depart		4 60
October 26, 29	Starkville, Miss.	Failed to dep. and to arrive		20 96
October 1 to 31	Mississippi	Failed to perform service		43 20
Dec. 9, 10, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 31	Edwardsville and Olathe, Kan.	Failed to arrive		7 92
December 19, 21, 25, 31	Peoria and Ottawa, Kan	do	1 32	1 77
December 26	Xenia, Kan	Failed to supply	1 47	
December 3, 17, 26	Irving, Kan.	Failed to arrive	2 16	
December 4, 11, 25	Marion Center, Kan.	do		9 06
December 11	New Albany, Kan	do		5 41
December 7, 1868	Milford, Kan.	do		1 41
December 25	Quincy, Ky	do		2 32
December 25, 1868	Hazel Green, Ky	do		3 77
December 4, 5, 16, 17	Georgetown and Milltown, Ky.	do		6 40
December 26	Tennessee	Failed totally		1 92
December 9, 11	Indiana	do		8 88
October 27, 28, 29	Gorham, Me	Total failures		9 60
November 19, 26	Parsonfield, Me	Failure		1 00
November 2; Dec. 17	Fryeburg, Me	Total failure		1 40
October 29; Nov. 6	Hillsboro Bridge, N. H.	Failure to arrive		1 12
October 12, 26; Nov. 2	East Burke, Vt.	Total failures		7 02
Oct. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 14, 17, 26; Nov. 13, 16, 29.	Bennington, Vt	Failures to arrive	14 08	
October, 26 times; November, 19 times; Dec., 7 times.	Brattleboro and North Adams, Vt.	do	38 40	
December 9	Eden, Vt.	Total failure		2 84
October 9, 1868	Hinsdale, Mass	do		5 04
October 8, 1868	do	do		3 90
October 14, 1868	White Sulphur Sp'gs, Va.	Failed to bring the mail safely.	3 28	
October 8; November 25, 1868.	New Orl'ns and Burns's Settlement, La.	Failed to arrive		17 30
December 10, 18, 1868	Columbia, La	do		17 12
November 17, 19, 1868	Michigan	Failures at ends of routes.		49 08
Nov. 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19	Hastings, Mich	Failures to arrive		56 49
October 2	Mapleton, Iowa	Failed to arrive		1 92
December 21	Bellevue, Iowa	do		4 64
November 17, 19, 1868	Fort Dodge, Iowa	do		25 00
November 19, 26; Oct. 3, 10, 19.	Sheldon and Yucatan, Minn.	Failed to supply and to arrive.	1 16	2 32
November 9, 1868	Le Roy, Minn	Failed to arrive		1 85
December 19, 1868	Chatfield, Minn	do		1 52
October 30, 1868	New Dublin, Minn	do		1 37
July 10, 17, 24, 31, 1868	Fair Haven, Minn	do		3 04
December 2, 3, 1868	Monticello and Kingstons, Minn.	do		3 00
October 29	Rushford, Minn.	do		2 48
October 6, 13, 20, 27; Nov. 27; Dec. 18.	Osakis, Minn.	do		22 68
Sept. 21, 28; Oct. 5, 12, 19, 26; Nov. 2, 9, 12, 19; Dec. 3, 10, 17, 26, 31.	Fort Wadsworth and Otto, Minn.	do	63 45	33 86
November 16, 30	Henderson, Minn	do		26 14
December 19	Redwood Falls, Minn	do		2 47
November 21	Minnesota	do		23 07
November 16	Mankato, Minn	do		2 78

1868, and extend case to first quarter, 1869.

11, 1869, and extend case to first quarter, 1869.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
13724	Jackson to Madelia.....	M. L. Ashley.....	\$445 00	\$4 27
13734	Torah to Chippewa Lake.....	Charles A. Ruffee.....	1,084 00	10 42
7501b	Devall's Bluff to Madison.....	D. J. Chidester.....	1,400 00	22 44
7512	Little Rock to Fort Smith.....	do.....	8,790 00	28 17
7513	do.....	do.....	10,500 00	33 65
7631	Little Rock to Pocahontas.....	do.....	15,000 00	24 04
7634	Little Rock to Benton.....	do.....	2,000 09	3 20
17001	Denver to El Paso.....	Abram Jacobs.....	6,660 00	21 34
4697	Jonesville to Turkey Cove.....	Bryan Tyson.....	210 00	2 01

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

7038	Ascalmore to Charleston.....	Bryan Tyson.....	\$149 00	.....
7039	Charleston to Keel Boat.....	do.....	335 00	.....
7060	Panola to Mitchel's X Roads.....	do.....	240 00	.....
8038	Columbia to Winfield.....	Drury M. Pritchard.....	1,497 00	\$4 80
8058	Natchitoches to Winfield.....	do.....	1,524 00	4 88
8060	Alexandria to Shreveport.....	Christopher Chaffe.....	13,991 00	44 84
8062	Alexandria to Homer.....	D. M. Pritchard.....	2,950 00	14 18
8077	St. Louis to Memphis.....	Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company.	14,000 00	67 31
8081	Clinton to Port Hudson.....	Clinton and Port Hudson R. R. Co.	1,200 00	3 81
9620a	Williamstown to Cordova.....	James M. Lawrence.....	100 00	96
5006	Salisbury to Morgantown.....	Western N. C. R. R.....	2,400 00	3 84
7608	Camden to Monroe.....	C. Chaffe.....	3,920 00	12 56
9736b	Greensburg to Glasgow.....	J. W. Buckley.....	884 82	2 83
4158	Gauley Bridge to Red Sulphur.....	A. G. Tebbits.....	1,093 00	5 25
4166	Arnoldsburg to Wells's Mill.....	Lemuel Stump.....	199 00	1 91
4419	Norfolk to Richmond.....	John A. Post.....	3,000 00	9 61
4564	Abingdon to Cumberland Gap.....	William A. Dunn.....	2,410 00	7 72
4573	Lebanon to Wise Court-House.....	do.....	398 00	3 82
4577	Tazewell Court-House to Marion.....	do.....	495 00	1 58
4177	West Union to Troy.....	Jeremiah Beaty.....	641 43	2 05
4179	Ripleys to Ripleys.....	Lewis Ripley.....	80 00	76
6412	St. Augustine to Jacksonville.....	N. C. Demott.....	2,125 00	3 39
7580	Mount Ida to Dallas.....	Thomas J. Mills.....	380 00	3 65
9655	West Liberty to Paintsville.....	Robert Boyd.....	399 00	3 83
9657	West Liberty to Sandy Rock.....	do.....	200 00	1 92
7032	Coffeeville to Pittsboro.....	R. G. Bruce.....	995 00	3 19
7036	Coffeeville to Pontotoc.....	do.....	1,050 00	5 05
4164	Raccoon to Nones.....	G. D. Moore.....	198 25	56
4230	Huntersville to Ivor.....	John F. Wanless.....	89 00	85
6604	Montgomery, by Wetumpka, to Talladega.	J. C. Taylor.....	2,000 00	9 12
14032c	Padonia to Wetmore.....	S. B. Miles.....	372 00	3 72
2919	Baltimore to Powhatan.....	C. Scripture.....	300 00	96
2938	Dublin to Rising Sun.....	W. A. Silver.....	334 00	1 07
7538	Pilot Hill to Gainesville.....	Welles M. Thompson.....	750 00	7 21

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

10505	Quincy to St. Joseph.....	J. Craig, President R. R. ..	\$22,200 00	\$35 57
10507	St. Louis to Keokuk.....	J. S. McCune.....	8,000 00	12 82
10519	Edina to Memphis.....	D. L. Caldwell.....	312 00	3 09
10528	Kirksville to Milan.....	R. H. T. Gatewood.....	400 00	3 84
10534	Laclede to Milan.....	J. W. Jewett.....	880 00	.....
10538	Milan to St. John.....	J. W. Jewett.....	400 00	1 92

a Remit \$1 92, deducted January 11, 1869, postmaster at Williams
b Remit \$8 49, deducted January, 1869, postmaster at Greensburg
c Remit \$7 44, deducted April 29, 1868, failures erroneously re

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

JANUARY 23, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
November 19.....	Madelia, Minn.....	Failed to arrive.....		\$4 27
December 25.....	Torah, Minn.....	do.....		10 42
November 9, 18, 1868.....	Madison, Ark.....	do.....		44 88
October 1, 1868.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	do.....		28 17
November and December, 1868.....	do.....	do.....		100 95
October, 1868.....	do.....	do.....		48 08
December 2, 4, 7, 1868.....	do.....	do.....		9 60
September 4; December 8.....	Spring Valley, Col. Ter.	Failures to supply.....	\$6 08	
December 30, 1868.....	Jonesville, Va.....	Failed to arrive.....		2 00

JANUARY 30, 1869, INCLUSIVE.

From Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1868..	Mississippi.....	Failed to arrive.....		\$37 25
From Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1868..	do.....	do.....		83 75
From Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1868..	do.....	do.....		60 00
Sept. 16, 30; Oct. 5, 21.....	Winfield, La.....	do.....		19 20
October 25; November 10, 11, 28, 30; December 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 18, 19, 26, 28, 30.	Natchitoches & Win- field, La.	do.....		78 08
Nov. 26; Dec. 17.....	Alexandria, La.....	do.....		89 68
December 24.....	Homer, La.....	do.....		14 18
December 14, 17, 21, 28, 31.....	St. Louis & Memphis.....	do.....		673 10
December 30.....	Port Hudson, La.....	do.....		3 81
From Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.....	North Carolina.....	Only 3 trips per week in- stead of 6 trips.		300 00
December 16-23.....	Monroe, Arkansas.....	Failed to arrive.....		25 12
November 14-15; October.....	Gauley Bridge, Red Sulphur, & Raleigh C. H., W. Va.	Failed to arrive.....		15 75
October 24.....	Arnoldsburgh, W. Va.....	do.....		1 91
November 23.....	Richmond, Va.....	do.....		9 61
September 11.....	Cumberland Gap, Va.....	do.....		7 72
December 22.....	Wise C. H., Va.....	do.....		3 82
Oct. 3, 31; Nov. 2, 30.....	Tazewell C. H. and Marion, Va.	do.....		6 32
October 28.....	West Union, W. Va.....	do.....		2 05
December 5, 12, 13.....	Ripleys, W. Va.....	do.....	\$1 14	
December.....	Florida.....	Failed during month of De- cember.		122 04
September; October.....	Mount Ida, Ark.....	Failed to arrive.....		7 30
December 15.....	West Liberty, Ky.....	do.....		3 83
December.....	Kentucky.....	Failed totally.....		3 84
Nov. 27, 28; Dec. 25, 26.....	Pittsboro', Mo.....	do.....		12 76
December 24, 25.....	Coffeetown, Mo.....	Failed to arrive.....		10 10
Sept. 15, 1865, to June 30, 1867.	From Nones to Fel- lowsville, W. Va.	No service.....		45 32
October 7.....	Huntersville, W. Va.....	Failed to arrive.....		1 70
December, 1868.....	Wetumpka to Talla- dega, Ala.	Total failures.....		91 20
July 4, 1868.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Failed to arrive and depart.		1 92
July 24, 1868.....	Dublin, Md.....	Wet mail.....	1 00	
December 9.....	Arkansas.....	Failed to arrive.....		7 21

FEBRUARY 6, 1869, INCLUSIVE.

Sept. 8; Dec. 4, 8, 1868.....	Palmyra, Mo.....	Failure and leaving mail..	\$10 00	\$35 57
Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.....	Gregory's Landing, Mo.	Failure to supply.....	85 26	
December 19, 26.....	Memphis, Mo.....	Failed to arrive.....		6 00
December 25, 26.....	Kirksville & Milan, Mo.	do.....		7 68
December 3.....	Milan, Mo.....	Mail in a bad and wet con- dition.	2 00	
December 31.....	Milan, Mo.....	Failed to arrive.....		1 92

port reporting that the service was performed.
reporting service performed and failures caused by high water.
ported.

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
10548	Utica to Carrolton.....	J. W. Rogers	\$375 00	\$1 20
10565	Grant City to Mount Ayr	W. H. Morgan.....	341 00	1 63
10615	Glasgow to Miami.....	Wilson & Smith	790 00	2 53
10679	Warrensburg to Lexington.....	Sam. Slemmons	444 00	71
10681	Lexington to Gallatin	M. Seamons.....	993 00	3 18
10688	Clinton to Fort Scott	Nichols & Wheeler	1, 723 00	5 52
10691	Osceola to Taborville.....	G. W. Short	300 00	1 44
10693	Osceola to Howard's Mills	Christopher Shultz.....	120 00	1 15
7501	Little Rock to De Vall's Bluff	Memphis and Little Rock R. R. Co.	4, 800 00	7 69
7520	Madison to Harrisburg.....	W. W. Stansbury.....	1, 250 00	6 61
7522	Jacksonport to Powhatan	Bryan Tyson.....	548 00	5 27
9809	Cairo to Eastport.....	J. E. Woodward	4, 878 00	15 63
7190	Lexington to Tchula	J. J. Hinds	200 00	-----
9809 ^a	Cairo to Eastport.....	J. E. Woodward	4, 878 00	15 63
8653 ^b	Shelbyville to Henderson.....	S. B. Miles.....	924 00	8 88
8003	New Orleans to St. Francisville.....	P. A. Drury	6, 400 00	30 77
7630	Huntersville to Little Rock	S. T. Clark.....	750 00	2 40
7638	Relp Bluff to Napoleon	Bryan Tyson.....	999 00	9 60
7561	Bentonville to Cincinnati.....	Richard C. Doss	432 00	4 15
7572	Fort Smith to Fort Gibson	Jeremiah Hackett	1, 800 00	5 77
7523	Jacksonport to Yellville.....	Robert C. Bates.....	2, 800 00	8 97
7536	Wild Haws to Pilot Hill.....	Dodd & Tyson	370 00	3 56
7550	Yellville to Forsyth	H. T. Noe.....	1, 000 00	4 81
7552	Yellville to Fayetteville.....	W. Irwin	2, 999 00	9 61
10753	Springfield to Prior's Station	J. E. Phelps	581 00	-----
10768	Nevada to Lamar	Parker & Smith	290 00	2 78
10782	Victoria Station to Hillsboro	William Klapper.....	150 00	24
4428	Warsaw to Kilmarnock	R. C. Hammack.....	770 00	3 70
4430	Warsaw to Kinsale.....	do	375 00	1 80
4430	do	do	375 00	1 80
4429	Warsaw to Kilmarnock	do	725 00	3 48
4429	do	do	725 00	3 48
4428	do	do	770 00	3 70
4438	Tappahannock to Warsaw.....	Richard A. Sayer.....	245 00	1 17
10795 ^c	Pilot Knob to Pocahontas	H. M. Bradley	8, 096 00	-----
10865	Albany to Princeton.....	W. L. Gatewood	493 00	4 74
10872	Centralia to Columbia	Barton Bates	1, 100 00	1 76
14006	New Eureka to Clifton	Cyrus E. Gaylord	855 00	8 22
8612	Nacogdoches to Boston	H. M. Vaile	5, 190 00	24 95
13621	St. Paul to St. Cloud.....	St. Paul & Pacific R. R. Co.	6, 067 50	9 75
13740	St. Paul to Freeport.....	George L. Becker	1, 350 00	-----
4462	Princess Anne Court-House to Norfolk..	Abel E. Kellam.....	250 00	2 40
4462	do	do	250 00	2 40
7053	Byhalia to Memphis.....	J. J. Hinds	810 00	3 89
7166	Greensboro to Pontotoc	George Y. Woodward	1, 990 00	9 56

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

4488	Genito to Belmead Mills.....	Albert Wilkinson.....	\$345 00	\$1 65
4489	Genito to Cumberland Court-House.....	James B. Ennoughly.....	570 00	2 74
4494	Burksville to Yatesville.....	Thomas B. Ennoughly	600 00	2 88
4534	Shawsville to Simpson.....	Harry Lykins.....	69 50	66
4537	Christiansburg to Newport.....	Daniel W. Aker	505 81	81
4550	Danville to Rocky Mound	W. R. and John M. Dickey and George Sandy.	529 00	5 08
4552	Taylorville to Elamsville	Lee Bahles.....	140 00	1 40
4567	Estillville to Kingsport.....	James W. Pettier.....	50 00	48
6402	Fernandina by Gainesville to Cedar Keys.	Florida Railroad Co.....	4, 620 00	-----

^a Remove suspension of pay ordered September 28, 1868.^b Remit \$377 60 of the amount deducted May 9, 1867.

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

FEBRUARY 6, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
December 10.....	Carrolton, Mo.....	Failed to arrive.....		\$1 20
December 17, 24.....	Mount Ayr, Mo.....	do.....		3 26
December 11, 25.....	Glasgow, Mo.....	do.....		5 06
December 25, 26.....	Warrensburg and Lexington, Mo.....	do.....		1 42
August and September.....	Polo and Gallatin, Mo.....	Failed to arrive 40 times..	\$16 00	
Nov. 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17.....	Prairie City, Mo.....	Failed to supply.....	8 00	
October 1 to December 31.....	Monegan and Taborville, Mo.....	Failed to perform one of the trips.		7 32
December 7.....	Howard's Mills, Mo.....	Failed to arrive.....		1 15
October 5, 9, 12; Nov. 2, 12, 16, 23.	Little Rock, Ark.....	do.....		61 52
December 30.....	Madison, Ark.....	Mail wet.....	10 00	
December 28.....	Jacksonport, Ark.....	Failed to arrive.....		5 27
330 failures.....	Indiana.....	Failure to supply.....	191 40	
October 1 to December 31.....	Mississippi.....	do.....		50 00
December 2.....	St. Francisville, La.....	Failed to arrive.....		30 77
October 5, 9, 12, 30; November 2, 9, 12, 16, 21.	Napoleon, Ark.....	do.....		21 60
December 8.....	do.....	do.....		9 60
December 30.....	Cincinnati, Ark.....	do.....		4 15
October 31; December 8, 10.....	Fort Gibson and Fort Smith, Ark.....	do.....		17 31
Oct., Nov., and Dec.....	Yellville, Ark.....	Failed to arrive 30 times..		269 10
October 1.....	Wild Haws, Ark.....	Failed to arrive.....		3 56
November and December.....	Forsyth, Ark.....	do.....		19 24
October 1; November 12.....	Fayetteville, Ark.....	do.....		19 22
December 31.....	Arno, Mo.....	Mail damaged.....	1 00	
October 2.....	Nevada, Mo.....	Failed to arrive.....		2 78
December 14, 15, 16.....	Victoria Station, Mo.....	do.....		1 00
October.....	Warsaw, Va.....	do.....		18 50
October.....	do.....	do.....		7 20
September.....	do.....	do.....		21 60
September.....	do.....	do.....		38 28
October.....	do.....	do.....		17 40
September.....	do.....	do.....		40 70
October.....	Tappahannock & Warsaw, Va.....	do.....		2 34
December 25.....	Princeton, Mo.....	Failed to arrive.....		4 74
December 11, 22.....	Columbia, Mo.....	do.....		3 52
October 7, 14.....	New Eureka, Kansas.....	do.....		16 44
October 3.....	Nacogdoches, Texas.....	do.....		24 95
November 16 to December 31.....	St. Cloud, Minn.....	Failed 40 times.....		388 80
October 19 to December 31.....	St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.....	Failed 128 times.....		89 60
May 1 to June 30.....	Virginia.....	No service.....		42 58
July 7, 14, 21, 28; August 4, 11.	Princess Anne C. H. and Norfolk, Va.....	Failed to arrive.....		26 40
January 5, 9, 23, 30, 1869.....	Byhalia, Miss.....	Failure to arrive in time..		3 88
November 24, 1868.....	Pontotoc, Miss.....	Failure to arrive.....		19 12

FEBRUARY 13, 1869, INCLUSIVE.

July 1, 1867, to Dec. 31, 1868..	Between Jefferson and Belmead Valley, Va.	No service.....		\$10 35
December 12, 28, 31.....	Genito, Va.....	Failed to arrive.....		8 22
November 4, 7, 11, 14.....	Yatesville, Va.....	do.....		2 40
July 1 to December 31.....	Virginia.....	No service.....		17 38
June 1 to September 30.....	do.....	Missed 32 trips, arrivals and departures.		35 64
October 13, 14, 1868.....	Danville and Rocky Mound, Va.....	Failed to arrive.....		10 16
December 25, 1868.....	Etamsville, Va.....	do.....		1 40
December 23, 1868.....	Estillville and Kingsport, Va.....	do.....		1 00
July and September, 1868.....	Florida.....	17½ total failures; 8 total failures.		332 56

c Remove suspension of pay ordered January 11, 1869.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
6402	Fernandina by Gainesville to Cedar Keys.	Florida Railroad Co.	\$7,700 00	-----
6635	Weedowee to Bowden	Peter Mitchel.	388 00	\$3 73
6805	Decatur to Genettsville	J. J. Hinds	16,378 00	26 24
8595	Marshall to Shreveport	Southern Pacific Railroad	3,195 00	5 12
9625	Maysville to Ashland	H. B. Nicholson	1,300 00	6 25
10006	Fayetteville to Decherd	Winchester and Alabama Railroad.	1,850 00	2 93
10060	Wilson's to Maynardville	J. H. Robert	223 50	2 15
12191	Rosedale to Rosedale	Aquilla Nebeker	400 00	64
12249	Portland to New Bremen	D. V. Baker	347 00	3 33
14734	Napa City to Uncle Sam	Samuel Brennan	1,325 00	1 76
14736	Eureka to Petrolia	C. G. Bryant	1,856 00	8 92
14764	Stockton to Ione Valley	John Smith	1,800 00	11 21
14824	Susan City to Lower Lake	Milton Cutler	850 00	8 11
14842	Yolo to Grafton	John O'Keefe	200 00	64
2412	Jersey Shore to Wellsboro	J. E. Kemp	1,296 00	6 23
9603	Evansville to Cairo	A. and H De Souchett	5,000 00	3 60
9609	Junction to Bardstown	Louisville & Nashville R.R.	540 00	87
9612	Paducah to Union City	New Orleans & Ohio R. R.	3,100 00	4 93
9634	Mount Sterling to West Liberty	John Donohew	510 00	4 90
9688	Georgetown to Covington	Silas Wolverton	1,471 00	1 56
9817	Catlettsburg to Blaine	Richard Scott	440 00	4 23
9738	Columbia to Monticello	E. K. Owsley	646 00	2 07
5047	Raleigh to Roxborough	S. W. Glenn	474 00	4 55
12043	Muncie to Montpelier	Gilbert & Davis	400 00	1 92
10156	Shelbyville to Connersville	William S. Henly	534 00	2 56
10190	Waynesboro to Purdy	J. B. Williams	1,100 00	5 29
12010	Indianapolis to Crawfordsville	A. Bowen	622 00	3 00
12010	do	do	622 00	3 00
8506	Brashear and Galveston to Indianola	Charles Morgan	30,000 00	38 46
8507	Galveston to Brazos Santiago	do	12,000 00	115 38
8518	Corpus Christi to Victoria	James McCampbell	1,200 00	11 54
8545	Bastrop to Seguin	James F. McKee	750 00	7 21
10031	Hawes Cross-Roads to Bull's Gap	Moses P. Charlton	377 00	3 62
12124	Evansville to Rockport	J. Setchel	550 00	1 76
8557	Brenham to Hockley	Bryan Tyson	1,707 00	8 20
8564	Anderson to Waxahatchie	H. M. Black	3,500 00	16 83
14121a	Fort Riley to Milford	J. C. Kennett	147 00	1 41
8582	Bonham to Quitman	George B. Hosey	1,774 00	8 53
8575	Dallas to Fort Belknap	J. F. Wilt	1,490 00	-----
8579	Sherman to Denton	A. H. Sirrer	550 00	5 29
8581	Bonham to Montague	J. B. Hosey	1,226 00	11 79

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

2079	Waverly to East Benton	M. T. Philbin	\$350 00	-----
2078	do	do	270 00	-----
4580	Tazewell Court House to Oceana	Reece J. Lusk	500 00	\$4 80
4580	do	do	500 00	4 80
4585	Mack's Meadow to Reid Island	Byron Ballard	142 48	1 38
4595	Lexington to New Glasgow	James Anderson	359 00	3 45
6752	Garland to Cokerville	J. J. Hinds	270 00	2 59
6758	De Sotoville to Rawsonville	do	500 00	4 80
6770	Cokerville to Camden	do	495 00	4 76
6819	Fayette Court House to Elystone	do	700 00	6 73
6736	London to Coffeeville	do	1,600 00	7 69
9651	Louisa to Piketon	Jame C. Casetta	1,100 00	5 29
9655	West Liberty to Paintersville	Robert Boyd	399 00	3 83
10010	Tate's Station to Paris	Memphis, Clarksville, and Louisville Railroad.	6,337 50	10 16
12142	Paoli to Leavenworth	William Braxton	181 00	1 74
8594	Marshall to Dallas	A. B. Norton	3,300 00	15 87

a Remit \$141, deducted January 18, 1869. Deduction

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

FEBRUARY 13, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
October and November, 1868.	Florida	11 total failures to arrive.		\$98 56
December 24, 31.	Alabama.	Failed to supply the route.		14 92
December 2, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26.	do	Failure to supply.		734 72
December 31.	Texas	Failed to arrive.		10 24
January 2, 4, 16, 18, 23, 25, 1869.	Ashland, Ky.	do		37 50
January 18, 19, 20, 1869.	Tennessee	Failed totally.		17 58
January 4, 11.	Wilson's, Tenn.	Failed to arrive.		4 30
January 8, 12, 29.	Rosedale, Clinton, Ind.	Failed totally to connect.	\$1 00	1 28
January 2, 1869.	Bremen, Ind.	Failed to arrive.		6 66
October 6, 7, 1868.	Calistoga, Cal.	do		3 52
December 23, 1868.	Eureka, Petrolia, Cal.	do		26 76
September 18, 21, 1868.	Stockton, Cal.	do		22 42
August 20, 1868.	Lower Lake, Cal.	do		8 11
November 13, 16, 1868.	Yolo, Cal.	do		1 28
July, Aug., Sept., and Oct.	Harney Fork, Pa.	Failed to supply.	17 50	
Dec. 30 and Jan. 1, 1869.	Uniontown, Ky.	Failed to receive and deliver the mail.	15 00	
January 18.	Kentucky	Failed totally.		1 74
January 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.	Union and Junction, Ky.	do		5 76
December 4, 11, 18, 1868.	West Liberty, Ky.	Failed to arrive.		14 70
January 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.	Williamstown, Ky.	do	10 14	
January 3.	Blaine, Ky.	do		4 23
January 14.	Monticello, Ky.	do		4 14
December 30, 1868.	Raleigh, N. C.	do		4 55
January 7, 1869.	Montpelier, Ind.	Mail damaged.	3 00	
January 15 and 16, 1869.	Connersville and Shelbyville, Tenn.	Failed to arrive.		5 12
January 9, 13.	Purdy, Tenn.	Failed to connect.	5 30	
January 6, 16.	New Ross, Ind.	Mail wet and in charge of a small boy.	15 00	
January 6, 1869.	Crawfordsville, Ind.	Failed to arrive.		3 00
October, 1 time; November, 1 time; December, 6 times.	Indianola and Galveston, Tex.	8 trips short.		307 68
October, 1868.	Galveston, Tex.	Failed to arrive.		115 38
Nov. 21, 28; Dec. 5, 1868.	Victoria, Tex.	do		34 62
November 24, 1868.	Bastrop, Tex.	do		14 42
January 2, 1869.	Hawes Cross-R'ds, Ten	do		1 46
January 2, 1869.	Rockport, Ind.	do		1 76
July, Aug., Sept., and Oct.	Hockley, Tex.	do		41 00
September.	Waxahatchie, Tex.	do		84 15
October 9, 11.	Bonham, Quitman, Tex	Failed to arrive.		17 06
	Matthewford, Tex.	Service performed, only two-thirds.		124 17
Aug., Sept., and Nov.	Sherman, Tex.	Failed to connect.		29 09
October 1; December 3, 31.	Bonham, Tex.	Failed; wet mail.	20 00	11 79

FEBRUARY 20, 1869, INCLUSIVE.

July 1 to December 31, 1868.	Pennsylvania	Failed to perform service.		\$85 50
July 1 to December 31, 1868.	do	do		67 50
August 6; September 3.	Oceana, Va.	Failed to arrive.		9 60
November 3, 19, 26, 1868.	Tazewell Court House, Oceana, Va.	do		14 40
October 1 to December 31.	Virginia	No service performed.		35 62
October 1 to December 31.	do	do		89 95
October 1 to December 31.	Alabama	Failed to perform service.		67 50
October 1 to December 31.	do	do		125 00
October 1 to December 31.	do	do		123 75
October 1 to December 31.	do	Failed to perform.		175 00
October 1 to December 31.	do	do		400 00
January 17, 1869.	Piketon, Ky.	Failed to arrive.		5 29
January 16, 18.	Paintsville, Ky.	Failed to arrive; wet mail.	\$3 00	3 83
January 20.	Tennessee	Failed totally.		20 32
January 18.	Paoli, Ind.	Wet mail.	3 00	
Oct., 6 times; Nov. 10; Dec. 6.	Marshall, Dallas, Tex.	Failed to arrive.		349 14

should have been made on route 14,069.

H. Ex. Doc. 289—4

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
8597	Tyler to Paris.....	G. O. Greener.....	\$2,450 00	\$11 78
8613	Nacogdoches to Tyler.....	Bryan Tyler.....	1,390 00	13 36
8622	Centerville to Hillsboro.....	Thomas M. Jarver.....	977 00	9 39
8624	Marlin to Belton.....	James C. Burney.....	550 00	5 29
7031	Grenada to Hohenlinden.....	J. J. Hinds.....	1,000 00	9 61
14460a	Swan City to Milford.....	George A. Hunt.....		
10076	Montgomery to Huntsville.....	Robert Boyd.....	293 00	2 81
4172	Wirt Court House to Reedy.....	George Marshall.....	116 00	1 11
4637	Amissville to Orlean.....	Anshaw J. Parr.....	119 99	57
4637	do.....	do.....	119 99	57
4665	Back Creek Valley to Wardensville.....	Jesse J. Pugh & John Pool.....	377 40	1 81
9745	Glasgow to Albany.....	E. K. Owsley.....	1,000 00	2 20
5083	Graham to Ashboro.....	James J. Turner.....	399 00	3 84
4102b	Wheeling to Parkersburg.....	Charles H. Booth.....	4,800 00	7 46
8636	Orange to Burkville.....	Bryan Tyson.....	987 00	9 49
8645	Goliad to Victoria.....	H. T. Young.....	800 00	2 56
8654	Sherman to McKinney.....	John F. Witt.....	900 00	2 88
8655	Waco to Gatesville.....	J. W. Toomer.....	495 00	9 52
8660	Crockett to Douglas.....	W. G. Kendail.....	1,275 00	4 09
8643	La Grange to San Felipe.....	L. H. Peter.....	790 00	7 59
5085	Greensboro to Yanceyville.....	W. R. Dickey.....	775 00	3 72
5108	Macksville to Elkin.....	Thomas Haynes.....	245 00	2 35
5128	Rutherfordton to Ashville.....	Alexander L. Logan.....	625 00	3 00
8040	Vernon to Homer.....	Drury M. Pritchard.....	1,250 00	6 01
13608	Minneapolis to Prairie du Chien.....	Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company.	21,932 00	17 68
5127	Jonesville to Independence.....	W. R. Dickey.....	349 00	3 35
5162	Wilkesboro to Mouth of Wilson.....	W. M. Harrald.....	300 00	2 88
5163	do.....	W. W. White.....	297 00	2 85
5176	Day Book to Swingleville.....	Robert McInturff.....	148 00	1 42
5181	Waynesville to Valleytown.....	W. H. McClure.....	625 00	6 00
6805e	Decatur to Connellsville.....	J. J. Hines.....	16,378 00	24 24
8577	Denton to Fort Belknap.....	John F. Dewitt.....	1,300 00	
14436d	De Soto to Fremont.....	Rufus Haywood.....	1,400 00	4 48

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

4428e	Warsaw to Kilmarnock.....	R. C. Hammack.....	\$770 00	\$3 70
4428f	do.....	do.....	770 00	3 70
4429g	do.....	do.....	725 00	3 48
4429h	do.....	do.....	725 00	3 48
7056	Senatahobia to Looxahoma.....	Mrs. A. M. F. Logan.....	50 00	48
7116	State Line Station to Leaksville.....	J. C. Threlguard.....	350 00	
8654	Sherman to McKinney.....	John F. Witt.....	900 00	5 76
10572	Forest City to St. Stephens.....	T. K. Slaughter.....	347 00	3 33
10734	Hartsville to Rockbridge.....	John E. Phelps.....	437 00	
11580i	Sullivan to Sullivan.....	Shephard Post.....	294 00	91
13621j	Saint Paul to Saint Cloud.....	St. Paul and Pacific Rail- road Company.	6,067 50	9 72
12214	Bowling Green to Brazil.....	J. D. and S. Campell.....	274 00	44
10195	Lobelville to Linden.....	Allen W. Dodson.....	100 00	96
2827	Millsboro to Lewes.....	T. Z. Parker.....	118 00	1 13
2827	do.....	do.....	118 00	1 13

a Remit deduction of \$11 92, made January 16, 1869, evidence having
b Remit \$74 60, deducted October 16, 1868, it being certified that the
c Remit \$734 72, deducted February 8, 1899, evidence having been
d Remit 26 88, deducted January 16, 1869, evidence having been
e Remit \$33 50 of the deduction of \$40 70, made February 2, 1869, it
f Remit \$15 25 of the deduction of \$18 50, made February 2, 1869, it
g Remit \$30 69 of the deduction of \$38 28, made February 2, 1869, it
h Remit \$13 95 of the deduction of \$17 40, made February 2, 1869, it
i Suspend pay; postmaster at Sullivan reports abandonment of service
j Remit \$138 40 of the deduction made February 5, 1869, it being shown

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

FEBRUARY 20, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
October 26; November 18, 21, 23; December 8, 9, 12.	Tyler, Paris, Tex.....	Failed to arrive.....		\$132 46
Nov. 21; Dec. 15, 17, 29, 31.....	Nacogdoches, Tyler, Tex.	do		66 80
December 15	Centerville, Tex	do		9 39
December 14	Belton, Tex.....	do		5 29
October 7, 1868	Bellefontaine, Hohenlinden, Mo.	do		3 84
January 18 and 19, 1869.....	Montgomery, Huntsville, Tenn.	Failed to arrive		5 62
September 29, 1868	Reedy, W. Va	do		1 11
August and September, 1868	Orlean, Va.....	do		5 70
Oct., Nov., and Dec	Amissville, Orlean, Va.	do		29 99
October 23, 1868	Wardenville, Va.....	do		1 81
January 2, 1869	Burksville, Albany, Ky	do		2 18
December 23, 24, 30.....	Graham, Ashboro, N.C.	do		7 68
August and September	Burkville, Tex.....	Failure to arrive.....		18 98
December 25, 26.....	Goliad, Victoria, Tex..	Failed to arrive		5 12
December 30, 31.....	Sherman, McKinney, Tex.	do		5 75
October 7, 21; November 18; December 2, 9, 23, 30.	Waco, Tex.....	do		66 64
Oct. 16; Dec. 11, 18, 25.....	Crockett, Tex.....	do		16 36
July 2; October 29	La Grange, Tex.....	do		13 18
December 31, 1868.....	Yanceyville, N. C.	do		3 72
October 21, 24, 30, 31	Jonesville, N. C.....	Failed to supply.....	\$2 32	
October 8; November 11; December, 6 times.	Rutherfordton, Ashville, N. C.	Failed to arrive, and behind time.	16 00	9 00
November 11, 18.....	Homer, Tex	Failed to arrive.....		12 02
Nov. 5 and Dec. 27, 1868.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	do		282 88
Oct. 15, 22, 29; Nov. 5, 26.....	Jonesville, N. C.....	do		16 75
December 11	Mouth of Wilson, N. C.	do		2 88
December 2, 5, 17.....	Wilksborough, N. C.	do		5 70
November 2, 1868	Swingleville, N. C.	do		1 42
August 25, 1868	Waynesville, N. C.	do		6 00
July 1 to December 31	Jacksonboro, Tex	Failed two-thirds of the distance.		216 67

FEBRUARY 27, 1869, INCLUSIVE.

.....				
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.....				
.....				
October 1 to December 31.....	Mississippi	Failed to perform service		\$25 50
October 1 to December 31.....	do	do		87 50
September 1, 2, 4, 9, 17, 19, 22, 24.	Sherman and McKinney, Tex.	do		34 56
October 19, 26.....	St. Stephens, Mo.....	Failed to arrive.....		6 66
October to December	Vera Cruz and Rockbridge, Mo.	do		47 77
.....				
.....				
January 28, 30.....	Bowling Green, Ind....	Unqualified carrier.....	\$5 00	
January 9, 16.....	Tennessee	Failed totally		3 84
July 11, 1868	Pennsylvania	Failed to perform service		2 26
December 12, 1868.....	do	do		2 26

shown failure to have been caused by want of mail bags.

failures were caused by high water.

shown that the failures were caused by heavy fogs causing boat to lay off the shore.

shown that the failures were caused by floating ice and high water

appearing that the service was performed within seven miles of Warsaw.

appearing that the service was performed within seven miles of Warsaw.

appearing that the service was performed within seven miles of Warsaw.

appearing that the service was performed within seven miles of Warsaw.

of contract.

that the deduction should have been \$250 40, instead of \$388 80.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
9634	Mount Sterling to West Liberty.....	John Donahew	\$510 00	\$4 90
12801a (Old.)	Placerville, Cal., to Salt Lake City, Utah.	George Cherpanning	80,000 00	.....
8581b	Benham to Montague.....	J. B. Hosey	1,226 00	11 79

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

8911c (Old.)	Independence to Salt Lake	S. B. Miles.....	\$32,000 00	.....
12593	Otsego to Alema.....	Eli D. Hopkins	78 00	\$75 00
5611	Manchester to Fulton.....	John H. Dixon.....	98 00	94
10222	Poplar Spring to Red Mound	William H. Dodd	104 00	1 00
8576	Dallas to Buchanan.....	A. B. Norton	900 00	17 30
8576	do	do	900 00	17 30
6756	Prairie Bluff to Coffeerville.....	J. J. Hinds	1,125 00	10 81
6756	do	do	1,125 00	10 81
10691d	Osceola to Taborville	G. W. Short.....	300 00	1 44
10691e	do	do	300 00	1 44

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

12033	Westfield to Lionsville	L. M. Foreman.....	\$150 00	\$1 44
12058	Richmond to Brookville	W. S. Watt	555 00	2 67
12159	Green Castle to Waveland.....	Bowen & Talbot	880 00	1 41
12267	Peru to Warsaw.....	James Lozier	749 00	3 60
12340	Fairland to Martinsville.....	Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad.	1,732 50	2 77
12007	Indianapolis to Waverly.....	Calvin Scripture.....	720 00	1 15
12187	Crawfordsville to Rob Roy.....	David Haas	570 00	1 83
12010	Indianapolis to Crawfordsville	A. Bowen	596 00	2 86
12248	Frankfort to Logansport	Hamilton Davis.....	750 00	3 60
12265	Peru to Marion.....	Frederick Love.....	300 00	2 88
12169	Orleans to Paoli	William Braxton.....	139 00	22
12352	Annapolis to Covington.....	James Stuart	261 00	2 51
9603	Evansville to Cairo.....	A. M. De Souchet.....	15,000 00	36 04
9719	London to Russellville.....	T. J. Carnifex	3,825 00	12 24
10035	Rogersville to Mulberry Gap.....	James Appleberry.....	275 00	2 64
10049	Sevierville to Strawberry Plains.....	John Reese	273 00	87
10116	Jasper to Nicojack	B. F. Bridgman.....	349 00	56
9634	Mount Sterling to West Liberty.....	John Donohew.....	510 00	4 90
9649	Catlettsburg to Ironton.....	H. B. Nicholson.....	570 00	91
9651	Louisa to Piketon	James C. Castle.....	1,100 00	5 29
9678	Owenton to Rookdale.....	William Lusby	225 00	2 16
9726	Monticello to Huntsville.....	J. J. Craig.....	449 00	4 31
9782	Greenville to Morganfield	H. H. Johnston.....	589 00	5 66
9817	Catlettsburg to Blaine.....	Richard Scott	440 00	4 23
10047	Sevierville to Cashier's Valley	J. J. Conner	635 00	6 10
10080	Jamestown to Travisville.....	Jeremiah Wright.....	148 00	1 40
10177	Columbia to Centerville.....	John Laffin.....	700 00	3 37
12082	Sullivan to Robinson	Thomas D. Scott.....	600 00	98
12324	Monon to Flowerville	Jonathan Tucker.....	52 00	50
10195	Lobelville to Linden.....	Allen W. Dodson.....	100 00	96
9655	West Liberty to Paintsville	Robert Boyd.....	399 00	3 83
1830	Harrisburg to Chambersburg	Cumberland Valley R. R.	6,300 00	20 19

a Application by contractor for remission of deductions amounting to \$12,198 65, for inferior service, said to have been heretofore filed by him, but which cannot now be found. Contractor makes oath to original, which cannot now be found,) and particularly from those made by George T. Jones, Wake provided with stock and coaches, and that the inferior service for which deductions were made was only used whenever practicable, it is ordered that the deductions of \$4,937 08, \$2,161 47, \$2,548 73, and

b Remit \$10 of the fine ordered February 11, 1869, evidence having been shown that the wetting of

c Remit \$7,611 30, amount of deductions and fines made on the 18th of September, 1858, it being that the contractors were obliged to wait on the military escort furnished them.

d Remit \$70 76, deducted December 31, 1868, it appearing, on reviewing this case, that the order to

e Remit \$7 32, deducted February 6, 1869, it appearing, on reviewing the case, that the order to

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

FEBRUARY 27, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
January 1, 8, 1869.....	West Liberty, Ky.....	Failed to perform service		\$9 80
.....				
.....				

MARCH 6, 1869, INCLUSIVE.

October 14 to December 31 ...	Otsego, Mich.....	Failed to perform service		\$16 50
October 1 to December 31 ...	South Carolina.....	No service performed.....		24 50
April 21 to December, 1867...	Tennessee	do		68 00
August, Sept., Nov., 1867; Jan., Feb., March, April, June, 1868.	Dallas to Buchanan, Tex.	Failed to arrive and depart.....		263 30
July, Aug., and Sept., 1869...	do	do		173 00
July 9 to Sept. 30, 1868.....	Alabama	Failed on the entire route.....		237 82
October 1 to December 31 ...	do	do		281 25
.....				
.....				

MARCH 13, 1869, INCLUSIVE.

February 13, 27, 1869	Westfield, Ind	Failed to arrive.....		\$2 88
February 15, 22, 1869	Brookville, Ind	do		5 34
February 26, 1869	Waveland, Ind	do		1 41
February 22, 23, 26, 27, 1869 ...	Paw-Paw, Ind.....	Failed to arrive in time.....	\$1 60	
February 2, 25, 1869	Martinsville, Ind	Failed to arrive.....		5 44
February 23, 1869	Waverly, Ind.....	do		1 15
February 6, 23, 27, 1869	Crawfordsville, Ind.....	do		5 49
February 17, 24, 1869	do	do		5 72
February 16, 23, 1869	Logansport, Ind	do		7 20
February 25, 1869	Jalapa and Peru, Ind..	Failed totally		4 30
January 23; Feb. 2, 3, 22.....	Orleans, Ind	Failed to depart & connect.....	2 00	
February 25, 1869	Covington, Ind.....	Failed to arrive		2 51
February 22, 1869	Evansville, Ky.....	do		72 08
February 9, 11, 1869	Russellville, Ky	do		24 43
February 25, 1869	Tennessee	Failed totally		5 28
February 24, 1869	Strawberry Plains, Tenn	Failed to arrive.....		1 00
January 18, 20, 27, 29, 30.....	Tennessee	Failed totally		3 36
February 5, 12.....	Ragland and West Liberty, Ky.	do		13 84
February 13, 1869	Catlettsburg, Ky	do		1 00
February 7, 1869	Piketon, Ky	Failed to arrive.....		5 29
December 30, 1868.....	Rookdale, Ky.....	do		2 16
February 26, 1869	Monticello, Ky.....	do		4 31
December 2, 3, 25, 1868; Jan. 1, 6, 8, 1869.	Clay, Ky.....	Failed to supply	3 30	
February 14, 21, 1869	Blaine, Ky.....	Mail in charge of a boy under age.	5 00	
January 11, 1869	Sevierville, Tenn	Failed to arrive.....		6 35
February 19, 1869	Travisville, Tenn.....	do		1 40
February 6, 20, 1869	Centerville, Tenn.....	do		6 74
February 23, 24, 1869	Robinson, Ind.....	do		1 96
January 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27, 1869.	Flowerville, Ind	2 to 5½ hours behind time..	2 25	
February 27	Tennessee	Failed totally		1 92
February 1, 15, 1869	Paintsville, Ky	do		7 66
July 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1868	Pennsylvania	Failed to perform service		181 71

made August 31, 1860. In support of this application contractor files copies (hereto annexed) of affidavit correctness of said copy. It appearing from the annexed affidavit, (being authenticated copies of the Bryarly, W. H. Rogers, S. R. Pile, and A. Gilbert, that the contractor, George Cherpanning, was amply used when it was impossible, on account of deep snow, to use coaches, and that the latter mode was \$2,551 37, made August 31, 1860, in all \$12,198 65, be, and the same are hereby remitted.

the mail was an accident.

shown that the failures and delays of mail were caused by roads being obstructed by heavy snows, and

extend to Taborville was for once a week instead of twice a week, as heretofore.

extend to Taborville was for once a week instead of twice a week, as heretofore.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
2946	Finksburg to Louisville	R. H. McCleave	\$249 00	\$1 59
2947	Ellicott's Mills to Brighton	E. Lea	600 00	1 92
3037	Snow Hill to Horntown	Allen T. Bronson	429 00	1 37
13814	Fort Randall to Fort Sully	J. B. S. Todd	3,485 00	33 50
2131	Dundoff to Stockport	Allen Brownson	291 00	2 79
2145	Honesdale to Moscow	A. W. Keith	895 00	1 43
2145	do	do	895 00	1 43

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

2251	Phillipsburg to Clearfield	J. Evans	\$790 00	\$1 26
2267	Kittaning to Indiana	Lightcap & Wilson	599 00	1 91
2270	Indiana to Curwinsville	H. T. Smith	900 00	.....
6417	Adamsville to Hawkinsville	J. W. Price	600 00	.....
6448	Abe's Springs to Marion	Skiffer & Hannah	365 00	3 51
12092	Edinburg to Shelbyville	Daniel Cummins	475 00	1 52
9705	McKee to London	Robert Boyd	229 00	2 20
1820	Blossburg to Corning	Tioga Railroad Company	3,925 00	12 58
1842	Washington to Wheeling	Hempfield Railroad Co.	1,977 00	3 16
1900	Elkview to Newark	F. Connay	550 00	88
1976	Reading to Pequea	T. Barts	885 00	2 83
13641	Lilley Pond to Monticello	O. D. Webb	127 00	1 22
12246	Marion to Frankton	Frederick Love	400 00	3 84
10123	Sparta to Kingston	B. F. Bridgman	999 00	4 80
9612	Paducah to Union City	New Orleans and Ohio R.R.	3,100 00	4 93
1946	Lancaster to Paradise	Merrett & Hall	397 00	1 27

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

3302 (Old)	Kingston to Shelton	S. Colbourne	\$123 00	\$11 18
14404a	Omaha City to St. Joseph	Nichols & Wheeler	7,493 00	12 00
10069	Marysville to Cade's Cove	A. Seaton	70 00	67
10080	Jamestown to Traversville	Jeremiah Wright	145 00	1 40
2053	Bloomsburg to New Columbus	H. T. Yaple	195 00	1 25
2097	Towanda to Montrose	Allen Bronson	1,471 00	2 35
2099	Towanda to Troy	A. W. Keith	890 00	1 42
2336	Washington to Burgettstown	John N. Johnston	312 00	1 00
8572	Corsicanna to Meridian	D. O. Norton	800 00	7 69

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

5122	Castania Grove to Brevard Station	L. M. Summit	\$190 00	\$0 86
2337	Washington to Rice Landing	H. H. Neill	497 00	1 59
2356	Beaver to Frankfort	S. O. Gormly	400 00	1 92
2398	Coudersport to Sinnamahoning	A. W. Keith	392 00	3 66
10270	Morristown to Warm Springs	Cincinnati and Cumberland Gap Railroad Co.	1,195 00	3 83
17036	Ruby Valley to Camp Halleck	J. B. Moore	3,000 00	.....
17036	do	do	3,000 00	.....
10731	Thomasville to Rockbridge	John E. Phelps	524 00	5 03
10731	do	do	524 00	5 03
10756	Forsyth to Gainesville	do	560 00	5 38
10757	do	do	600 00	5 76
10758	Curran to Robertson Mills	do	132 00	1 26
2513	Hawley to Hamlington	J. W. Osborn	140 00	2 69
2521	Tunkhannock to Dushore	W. Colley	294 00	2 82

a Remit \$12 fine, imposed on January 16, 1869; satisfactory evidence having been received from the

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

MARCH 13, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
July 2, 9, 16, 1868	Finksburg, Md	Failed to arrive and depart.		\$4 77
October 31; Dec. 25, 1868	Ellicott's Mills, Md.	do		3 84
October 15, 1869	Snow Hill, Md.	Failed to arrive.		1 37
July 11, 1869	Fort Randall, Dakota	do		33 50
July 6, 7, 13, 14, 20, 21; Aug. 10, 1869.	Rock Lake, Pa.	Failed to supply	\$2 10	
December 5, 8, 9, 10, 1868	Honesdale, Pa	Failed to arrive.		5 72
November 6, 7; Dec. 8, 9, 10, 12, 18, 19.	Moscow, Pa.	do		12 87

MARCH 20, 1869, INCLUSIVE.

November 17, 1868	Wallacetown & Woodland, Pa.	Failed to supply	\$1 00	
July 1, 2, 1868	Kittaning, Pa	Failed to arrive and depart.		\$3 82
July 3, 10, 24, 1868	Grant and Curwinsville, Pa.	Failed to perform service.		15 81
October 1 to Dec. 31, 1868	Florida	Failed to deliver the mail.		150 00
October 1 to Dec. 31, 1868	do	do		91 25
February 22, 1869	Indiana	Failed totally.		3 04
February 10, 24, 1869	McKee, Ky	Failed to arrive.		4 40
August 1, 1868	Pennsylvania	Failed to perform service.		12 58
December 25, 1868	Washington, Pa	Failed to arrive.		3 16
July 1, 2, 3, 4, 1868	Pennsylvania	Failed to perform service.		7 04
July 1, 2, 1868	Pequea, Pa	Failed to arrive and depart.		5 66
October 1 to Dec. 31, 1868	Monticello, Minn	No service performed		31 72
February 26, 1869	Roesburg and Frankton, Ind.	Failed totally.		6 72
February 23, 1869	Kingston, Tenn.	Failed to connect	2 40	
February 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1869.	Between Union City and the junction of Nashville & Northwestern R. R., Ky.	Failed totally.		5 76
December 25, 1868	Paradise, Pa.	Failed to arrive and depart.		1 27

MARCH 27, 1869.

May 7, 21, 1867	Shelton, Md.	Failed to arrive.		\$2 36
Feb. 16, 23; March 9, 1869	Ellijay, Tenn	Failed to supply	\$1 00	
February 19, 1869	Jamestown, Tenn.	Failed to arrive.		1 40
July 1, 1868	Pennsylvania	Failed to perform service.		1 25
November 11, 12; Dec. 2, 3	Montrose, Pa	Failed to arrive and depart.		9 40
July 1, 2; Aug. 7; Sept. 24	Troy, Pa	Failed to connect	1 60	
November 16	Washington, Pa	Failed to arrive and depart.		2 00
May 8, 16, 23, 29; June 5, 12, 19, 26.	Corsicana and Meridian, Texas.	do		123 04

APRIL 3, 1869.

June 2, 1868	Castania Grove, N. C.	Failed to arrive and depart.		\$2 58
October 23, 24, 1868	Washington, Pa	do		3 18
July 1, 2, 1868	Beaver, Pa.	Failed to depart		3 84
October 5, 6, 1868	Coudersport, Pa	Failed to arrive and depart.		7 52
Jan. 15, 18, 20, 22, 25, 27, 29.	Morristown, Tenn	Failed totally.		21 07
September 1 to 30, 1868	Colorado	No service performed		244 56
October 1 to December 1	do	do		497 28
July 1 to September 30	West Plains and Rockbridge, Mo.	Failed to perform service.		84 21
October 1 to December 31	do	do		84 21
October 17, 1868	Forsyth, Mo	Failed to arrive.		10 76
October 2, 1868	Cassville, Mo	do		5 76
December 12, 1868	Curranville, Mo.	do		1 26
July 4, 11, 18	Hawley, Pa	do		8 07
November 6, 7	Dushore, Pa	Failed to depart		5 64

postmaster at Rock Bluffs that the failures that occurred in December, 1868, were caused by deep snows.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
12007	Indianapolis to Waverly.....	Calvin Scripture.....	\$720 00	\$1 15
12037	Cambridge City to Muncie.....	Daniel Heck.....	624 00	3 00
12053	Richmond to Arba.....	W. S. Watt.....	400 00	1 28
12165	Tipton to Picard's Mills.....	Milton F. Green.....	200 00	96
12195	Covington to Hillsboro.....	William M. Souther.....	300 00	1 44
12249	Portland to New Bremen.....	D. V. Baker.....	347 00	3 33
12303	Goshen to Plymouth.....	Sam. Holderman.....	390 00	1 67
12348	Philadelphia to Sugar Creek.....	T. J. O'Reily.....	60 00	58
6444	Pensacola to Milton.....	F. W. Perkins & J. C. McKibbin.	2,000 00	3 21
6444	do.....	do.....	2,000 00	3 21
8501	Houston to Orange.....	Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company.	2,100 00	6 73
8501	do.....	do.....	2,100 00	13 46
10764	Stockton to Cane Hill.....	R. F. Kennedy.....	90 00	86
4103	Wheeling to Ryerson's Station.....	Robert H. McCleave.....	319 00	3 06
4111	Belton to Woodland.....	W. E. Parriott.....	195 00	1 87
9625	Maysville to Ashland.....	H. B. Nicholson.....	1,300 00	6 25
9653	Louisa to Blaine.....	Robert Boyd.....	193 00	1 86
10221	Huntingdon to Lexington.....	William G. Rhodes.....	240 00	2 31
12215	Bowling Green to Terre Haute.....	James Clemons.....	200 00	1 92
12254	Anderson to Jonesboro.....	W. G. Pittsford.....	446 00	4 29
10060	Wilson's to Maynardsville.....	J. R. Roberts.....	223 50	2 15
10069	Marysville to Cade's Cove.....	A. Seaton.....	70 00	67
10076	Montgomery to Huntsville.....	Robert Boyd.....	293 00	2 81
10189	Jackson to Scott's Hill.....	do.....	997 00	4 79
10270	Morristown to Warm Springs.....	Cincinnati and Cumberland Railroad.	1,195 00	3 83
10034	Rogersville to Jonesville.....	Thomas Appleberry.....	275 00	2 64
10077	Clinton to Jamestown.....	J. S. Fritts.....	663 00	5 80
12082	Sullivan to Robinson.....	Thomas D. Scott.....	600 00	98
9723	Somerset to London.....	R. J. Lester.....	283 00	2 72

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

4122	Mannington to New Martinsville.....	George W. Glendenning ..	\$324 36	.....
12010	Indianapolis to Crawfordsville.....	A. Bowen.....	596 00	\$2 86
12075	Greensburg to Columbus.....	Nathan Wiley.....	750 00	3 60
12092	Edinburg to Shelbyville.....	Daniel Cummings.....	475 00	1 52
12353	Rockville to Crawfordsville.....	John Broke.....	650 00	2 08
9655	West Liberty to Paintsville.....	Robert Boyd.....	399 00	3 83
5690	Abbeville to Elberton.....	William Holmes.....	650 00	6 25
4120	Parkersburg to Gallipolis.....	J. W. Williamson, W. H. & M. H. Brown.	4,900 00	7 85
6101	Albany to Bainbridge and Quincy.....	F. K. Wright.....	2,550 00	8 17
9601	Louisville to Cincinnati.....	Shirley & Sherlock.....	9,000 00	14 42
9639	Owingsville to Grayson.....	Edmund Wells.....	384 00	3 69
9666	Louisville to Frankfort.....	Robertson, Thomas, & Co.	.....	.....
9726	Monticello to Huntsville.....	Isaac & Joseph Craig.....	449 00	4 31
10129	Livingston to Mouth of Wolf.....	Joseph Lacey.....	208 00	2 00
10195	Lobelville to Linden.....	A. W. Dodson.....	100 00	96
5006	Salisbury to Morgantown.....	Western N. C. R. R. Co.....	2,400 00	3 84
4695	Suffolk to Surry Court House.....	J. T. Rouse.....	1,200 00	3 84
4695	do.....	do.....	1,260 00	3 84
4123	Spencer to Ravenswood.....	John S. Brannon.....	220 00	2 11
4124	Jackson Court House to Ravenswood.....	P. G. Anderson.....	195 00	62
2026	Donaldson to Gratz.....	S. Detrick.....	400 00	1 92
1012	Jamaica to Rockaway.....	George H. Lott.....	400 00	2 56

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

APRIL 10, 1869.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
March 6, 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 1869.	Indianapolis and Waverly, Ind.	Failed to arrive and depart.		\$12 65
March 26, 1869	Muncie, Ind.	Failed to arrive.		3 00
March 5, 1869	Arba, Ind.	do		1 28
February 24, 1869	Pickard's Mills, Ind.	do		1 00
March 27, 1869	Covington, Ind.	do		1 44
March 12, 1869	New Bremen, Ind.	do		3 33
February 11, 18, 25; March 4, 11, 18, 1869.	Locke, Ind.	do	\$6 66	
March 19, 26, 1869	Sugar Creek, Ind.	do		1 16
Nov. 2 to Dec. 31, 1868.	Florida	Failed to perform service		326 09
Jan. 1 to Jan. 12, 1869	do	do		57 78
July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., December, 1867.	Houston and Orange, Texas.	Failed 26 trips		349 96
January, February, March, April, May, June.	Houston & Cone Hill, Texas.	Failed 33 trips		444 18
Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26, 1868	Stockton and Cone Hill, Mo.	Failed to arrive.		3 44
December 18, 1866.	Ryerson's Station, W. Va.	do		3 06
March 23, 24, 1868	Belton and Woodland, W. Va.	do		3 74
March 31, 1868	Maysville, Ky.	do		6 25
March 26, 1868	Blaine, Ky.	do		1 86
March 19, 1868	Huntingdon, Tenn.	do		2 31
March 26	Terre Haute, Ind.	do		1 92
Feb. 5, 12, 18; Feb. 4, 18.	Jonesboro, Anderson, and Alexandria, Ind.	Failed to arrive & supply.	2 86	12 87
March 29	Wilson's Tenn.	Failed to arrive.		2 15
March 16, 30	Ellijay, Tenn.	do	1 00	
March 15, 22, 29	Montgomery, Tenn.	do		8 43
March 13	Jackson, Tenn.	do		4 79
March 31	Warm Springs, Tenn.	do		3 83
March 16, 1869	Jonesville, Tenn.	do		2 64
March 23, 1869	Jamestown, Tenn.	do		5 80
Jan., 14 failures; Feb., 12 failures; Mar., 14 failures.	New Lebanon, Ind.	do	15 60	
March 12, 19, 26, 1869	Between Line Creek and London, Ky.	Failed totally.		7 74

APRIL 17, 1869, INCLUSIVE.

January 2, 1869	Pine Grove, W. Va.	Failed to arrive		\$1 94
March 3, 6, 10, 12, 1869	Crawfordsville, Ind.	do		11 44
March 26, 1869	Hartsville, Ind.	Wet mail	\$10 00	
March 10, 22, 1869	Edinburg, Ind.	Failed totally		4 56
March 26, 1869	Crawfordsville, Ind.	Failed to arrive		2 08
March 22, 29, 1869	Paintsville, Ky.	do		7 66
Jan. 3, 8, 15; Feb. 5, 12, 26, 1869	Elberton, S. C.	Failed to arrive and depart.		37 50
January 7 times, February 6 times, March 6 times.	Parkersburg and Gallopis, W. Va.	Failed to arrive, and behind time.	13 72	86 35
Jan. 5, 7, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23.	Georgia	Failed on the entire route.		130 72
March 22	Louisville, Ky.	Failed to connect	7 21	
March 2	Marshall and Grayson, Ky.			6 45
March 22	Shelbyville, Ky.	Wet mail	15 00	
March 19, 26	Monticello, Ky.	Failed to arrive		8 62
March 17	Mouth of Wolf, Tenn.	do		2 00
March 6	Lobelville, Tenn.	do		1 00
January 1 to March 31	North Carolina.	Only three trips per week instead of six		300 00
December 25, 1868.	Surry C. H., Va.	Failed to arrive		3 84
January 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26.	Suffolk and Surry C. H., Va.	do		46 08
March 20 and 27	Ravenswood, W. Va.	do		4 22
March 12, 1868	Jackson C. H. and Ravenswood, W. Va.	do		1 24
December 24 and 25, 1868.	Gratz, Pa.	Failed to depart and arrive.		3 84
March 15, 1869	Rockaway and Jamaica, N. Y.	Failed to bring the mail.		1 28

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
1034	Peekskill to Katonah.....	Charles C. Palmer.....	\$324 00	\$1 04
1110	Saratoga Springs to Luzerne.....	J. H. Partridge	560 00	89½
1132	Ausable Forks to Saranac Lake	Munroe Hall	544 00	67
1403	Caroline Depot to Caroline Center	George W. Atwood	204 00	65
1408	DeRuyter to Whitney's Point	Elijah Belcher	575 00	1 84
1409	DeRuyter to Norwich	Peter W. Clark	338 00	3 25
1465	Utica to Hamilton.....	Brownell & Butterfield.....	1,040 00	1 66
1504	Monticello to Callicoon Depot.....	Thomas D. Fitch.....	600 00	96
10763	Greenfield to Lamar.....	H. M. Vail	1,300 00	4 16
6710	Tuscaloosa to Eutaw	William Johnson.....	989 00	3 17
6781	Troy to Clayton	J. J. Hinds	600 00	5 77
6786	Henderson to Andalusia.....	Renel Cumbea	570 00	5 50
6784	Troy to Montgomery	J. J. Hinds.....	750 00	7 21
6807	Mobile to Selma	Mobile Trade Company ...	7,800 00	25 00
6814	Troy to Montgomery	J. J. Hinds	1,415 00	-----
8007	New Orleans to Covington.....	Lewis J. Frigerin.....	3,000 00	14 42
8017	St. Francisville to Clinton	Washington Richards.....	-----	3 85
8003	New Orleans to San Francisco.....	Phebe Ann Drury	6,400 00	30 77
8024	Harrisonburg to Natchez.....	Drury M. Pritchard.....	3,000 00	9 62
13206	Manston to Hillsboro	J. H. Thompson.....	480 00	1 54
10	Waterville to Nanson.....	V. D. Pinkham	740 00	2 37
17	Farmington to Kingsfield.....	B. C. Clayton	193 00	92
4127	Jackson Court House to Spencer	John W. Cottreal	198 00	1 90
4129	Kanawha Court House to Point Pleasant.....	A. P. Deem	2,449 00	3 92
4130	Kanawha Court House to Lewisburg	A. D. Trotler	3,925 00	12 48
4134	Kanawha Court House to Chapmanville.....	Spaniel Bailey	775 88	1 34

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

34	Pittsfield to Harmony	W. H. Bradbury	\$150 00	\$0 24
37	East Newport to North Dixmont	W. Harris	165 00	26
39	Exeter to East Sangerville	W. A. Frye	351 80	1 13
4138	Cabell Court House to Logan C. H	Robert Boyd.....	624 00	6 00
4138	do	do	624 00	6 00
4144	Hamlin's to Ballardsville.....	William C. Mahone	299 00	2 87
4152	Lewisburg to Fayetteville.....	Spaniel Bailey	349 00	3 35
4154	White Sulphur Springs to Bath C. H	John Landis.....	374 00	3 59
4158	Gauley Bridge to Red Sulphur Springs	A. G. Tebbitts	1,093 00	5 25
4171	Wirt Court House to Murrysaville	George Marshall.....	150 00	1 44
6417	Adamsville to Hawkinsville.....	John W. Price	600 00	-----
6448	Abe Spring to Mariana.....	Hannah & Skippee	365 00	3 51
6459	Peace Creek to Tampa	Robert Wilkinson	740 00	7 16
4550	Danville to Rocky Mount.....	W. R. and John M. Dickey and G. Sandy.....	529 00	5 08
2996	Glymont to Port Tobacco.....	J. C. Howard.....	503 00	80
12600	Holland to Grand Haven	Kloss Van Asten	240 00	39
10027	Kingsport to Jonesboro.....	Thomas Bray	206 93	1 98
10189	Jackson to Scott's Hill	Robert Boyd.....	995 00	4 79
9679	Owenton to Eagle Hill.....	William R. Ennis	129 48	1 24
8030	Delhi to Harrisonburg.....	Joseph Pettit	2,660 00	12 79
8058	Natchitoches to Winfield.....	Drury M. Pritchard.....	1,524 00	4 88
8081	Clinton to Port Hudson.....	George A. Neafus.....	1,200 00	8 81
8088	Bastrop to Ion.....	Bryan Tyson	499 00	4 80
8089	Monroe to Shreveport	Christopher Chaffee.....	5,940 00	19 04
8062	Alexandria to Homer.....	Drury M. Pritchard.....	2,950 00	14 18
58	Passadumkeag to Burlington.....	David Moore.....	186 00	59
63	Bangor to Monroe Center.....	Kilgour & Huxford	17 78	-----
7060	Panola to Mitchell's Cross-Roads	Bryan Tyson.....	240 00	-----
7039	Charleston to Keel Boat	do	335 00	-----
7038	Ascalmore to Charleston	do	149 00	-----
9057	Woodsfield to Harrietsville.....	George Gibson.....	590 00	2 83½
9096	Cumberland to McConnellsville.....	Parish & Robison.....	384 00	3 43

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

APRIL 17, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
January, 1869	Katonah and Peekskill, N. Y.	Failed to arrive and depart.		\$3 06
Jan., Feb., and March	Luzerne, N. Y.	do		18 79
December and January	Franklin Falls, N. Y.	do	\$1 00	
February 8, 10, 17	Caroline Centre, N. Y.	do		1 95
February 4, 5, 20, 22, 1869	DeRuyter, N. Y.	do		3 68
February 10 and 11, 1869	do	do		3 25
January 12 and 13, 1869	Madison, N. Y.	Failed to supply	1 00	
January 7, 8, 10, 13, 1869	Monticello, N. Y.	Failed to arrive		5 76
February 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 1869	Greenfield and Lamar, Mo.	do		20 80
February and March, 1869	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Failed 9½ half trips		30 00
March, 1869	Alabama	Failed to perform service		150 00
January 4, 11, 18, 23, March 18.	do	do		55 00
February 18, 21; March 3, 10, 17, 26.	do	Failed to perform		86 52
January 9, 10, 11, 16, 26, 28; March 8.	Selma and Mobile, Ala.	Failed to arrive		175 60
Jan., Feb., and March	Alabama	do		149 60
January 22, 1869	New Orleans, La.	do		14 42
January 9, February 9, 22.	St. Francisville, La.	do		11 55
March 22	New Orleans, La.	do		30 77
March 3	Natchez, La.	do		9 62
	Wisconsin	Omission of 24 trips		36 96
March 8 and 9	North Anson, Me.	Failed to arrive		4 74
February 4, 12	Farmington, Me.	do		1 34
January 13, March 10, 31.	Jackson, W. Va.	do		5 70
September 28, 1868	Gallipolis, W. Va.	do		3 92
March 31, 1869	Lewisburg, W. Va.	do		12 58
Jan., Feb., and March	Kanawha C. H. and Pegona, W. Va.	do		32 16

APRIL 24, 1869, INCLUSIVE.

March 3, 12, 15, 19, 29, 31, 1869.	Harmony, Me.	Failures to arrive		\$2 16
February 6; March 8, 30, 1869.	North Dixmont, Me.	do		1 56
January 7, 9, 12, 16, 1869.	Exeter, Me.	Failures total		9 04
December 2, 1868.	Logan C. H., W. Va.	Failed to arrive		6 00
January 13; March 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29.	Cabell C. H. and Logan C. H., W. Va.	Failed to arrive and depart		60 00
March 26, 1868	Ballardsville, W. Va.	Failed to arrive		2 87
March 31, 1868	Lewisburg, W. Va.	do		3 35
March 8, 1868	White Sulph. Springs, W. Va.	do		3 59
March 3, 5, 1868	Gauley Bridge, W. Va.	do		10 50
January 22, 1868.	Wirt C. H. and Mur-raysville, W. Va.	do		2 88
January 1 to March 31	Florida	Failure to supply the mail.		150 09
January 1 to March 31	do	Failure to perform service.		91 25
January 6, 13, 20, 27; Feb. 3.	do	Failed on the entire route.		71 60
January 12; March 9, 10, 17.	Danville and Rocky Mount, Va.	Failed to arrive		20 32
January 15; March 26	Glymont, Md.	do		1 60
January to March 31.	Michigan	38 total failures		29 64
February 5, 6, 1868.	Jonesboro and Kingsport, Tenn.	Failed to arrive		3 96
March 11, 1868.	Scott's Hill, Tenn.	do		4 79
March 6, 20, 1868	Eagle Mills, Ky.	do		2 48
January 17, 1868.	Delhi, La.	do		12 29
January 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22.	Natchitoches and Winfield, La.	do		39 04
January 1; February 26, 1868.	Port Hudson, La.	do		7 62
February 15, 22, 1868	Bastrop and Ion, La.	do		19 20
January 20, 1868.	Monroe, La.	do		19 04
February 11, 1868.	Alexandria, La.	do		14 18
January 11, 20, 22, 29, 1868.	Passadumkeag, Me.	Failure to connect	\$1 18	
January and Feb., 26 times.	Monroe Center, Me.			5 32
January 1 to March 31, 1869.	Mississippi	Failed during the whole qr.		60 00
January 1 to March 31, 1869.	do	do		83 75
January 1 to March 31, 1869.	do	do		37 25
January and February, 1869.	Woodfield and Harrietsville, Ohio.	8½ failures to arrive.		22 68
Jan. 15; Feb. 12, 15, 20, 27.	Cumberland and McConnellsville, Ohio.	Total failure and behind time.		17 15

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY.

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
9101	Harrietsville to Marietta	George Gibson	\$595 00	\$2 86½
9110	Zanesville to Rix Mills	George Green	289 00	92
12688	Traverse City to Northport	H. D. Campbell and F. A. Hitchcock.	685 00	6 10
7009	Thomastown to Canton	G. W. Thompson	850 00	4 08
7026	Greenwood to McNutt	J. J. Hinds	350 00	3 36
7056	Senatobia to Looxahoma	Mrs. A. M. F. Logan	50 00	48
7681	Terry to Rockport	J. D. Kendall	360 00	3 46
7679	Philadelphia to Newton Depot	James Cruise	798 00	3 83
7082	Utica to Terry	J. D. Kendall	728 00	3 50
7087	Brookhaven to Monticello	W. A. Kilpatrick	1,045 00	1 67
7090	Natchez to Liberty	J. J. Hinds	712 50	6 85
7096	Holmesville to Columbia	F. Fortinberry	876 00	4 21
7108	Augusta to Buck Creek	James D. Kendall	364 00	
7110	Columbia to Shieldsboro	F. Fortinberry	1,249 74	12 02
7114	Pass Christian to Mobile	James D. Kendall	1,624 00	15 61
7116	State Line Station to Leakerville	S. C. Threlgard	350 00	3 37
7119	Paulding to De Soto	James Cruise	660 00	2 11
7122	Paulding to Ellisville	E. Dansby	522 95	5 03
7132	Cooksville to Macon	George Y. Woodward	290 00	
7137	Tibby Station to Winona	Tyson & Steel	1,900 00	9 13
7170	Pittsboro to Houston	E. Davis	889 00	2 85
7190	Lexington to Tchula	J. J. Hinds	200 00	
7196	Carthage to De Kalb	J. H. Caldwell	700 00	6 73
7200	Vernon to Canton	A. H. Terrell	300 00	1 44
9401	Defiance to Delphos	H. S. Vansterah	230 00	2 21
10270	Morristown to Warm Spring	Cincinnati and Cumberland Gap Railroad.	1,195 00	3 83
4235	Upper Tract to New Hampton	Robert H. McCleave	349 00	3 35
4403	Alexandria to Hamilton	Alexandria, Loudon, and Hampshire Railroad.	2,250 00	3 60
4430	Accokeek to Stafford's Store	R. H. McCleave	299 00	95
4176	West Union to Weston	William Jacobs	235 00	2 25
138	Kennebunk Depot to Parsonfield	George R. Himbole	193 75	63
142	South Paris to Andover	Henry Pennell	388 80	1 25
179	Chebeague to Portland	David Ross	200 00	66
326	Berlin Falls to Milan	W. F. Standley	145 00	70
402	Wait's River to Orange	Jerry Drew	46 11	15
448	McIndoe's Falls to Monroe	M. L. Duncan	163 00	78
499	Montgomery Center to Eden	George H. Fuller	148 00	1 42
947	Norwalk to Redding Ridge	George Bates	450 00	72
14041	Baldwin City to Paola	James W. Delos and T. Parker.	1,190 00	1 90
14047	Ottawa to Ossawatimie	John A. McFadden	553 00	1 77
14059	Neosho Falls to Fort Lincoln	Joseph O. Caskey	1,227 00	1 96
14060	Le Roy to Pleasant Grove	Benoni Wheat	345 00	3 31
14075	Cotton Falls to Marion Center	Thomas P. Jackson	315 00	3 02
14097	Kansas City to Shawnee	Clemon Smith	490 00	78
14129	Baxter Springs to Carthage	Fuller & Parker	1,350 00	4 32
14164	Atchison to Waterville	Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad.	7,200 00	11 53
4178	Yeater's Mills to West Union	Andrew J. Bates	91 00	87
4200	Barnacksville to Blacksville	Henry Nichols	200 00	1 92
6053	Blansville to Hewassee	Zadock R. Wright	132 00	1 27
6053	 do	 do	132 00	1 27
14421	Falls City to Otoe Agency	David Dorrington	3,162 00	5 06
14426	Sioux City to Niobrara	James J. Felber	3,200 00	15 38
14436	De Soto to Fremont	Rufus Haywood	1,400 00	4 48
14431	Plattsburgh to Beatrice	Benjamin F. Parker	1,965 00	18 79
14460	Lincoln to Seward	S. E. Ewing	300 00	2 28
4210	Morgantown to Waynsboro	Thomas Larrel, jr.	240 00	2 30
4217	Kingwood to Somerfield	Henry Harnes	335 00	16
4424	Fredericksburg to Warsaw	Edward Cowan	1,600 00	5 12

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

APRIL 24, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
January, Feb., and March	Harrietsville and Marietta, Ohio.	27½ failures		\$77 35½
January 20; February 10	Zanesville and Rix Mills, Ohio.	3½ failures		2 76
March 14, 15, 1869	Almina, Mich	Failure to supply	\$10 00	
January 11, 12, 1869	Thomastown, Miss	Failed to arrive and depart		8 16
January 1 to March 31	Mississippi	Failed during the whole qr.		87 50
January 1 to March 31	do	do		12 50
January 1 to March 31	do	do		90 00
February 26, 27, 1869	Philadelphia, Miss	Failed to depart and arrive		7 66
January 4, 5, 11, 12, 1869	Terry, Miss	Failed to arrive		14 00
March 9, 10, 1869	Brookhaven, Miss	do		6 68
January 1 to 8, 1869	Mississippi	Failed to perform service		27 40
February 15, 16, 1869	Columbia, Miss	Failed to depart		8 42
January 1 to March 31, 1869	Mississippi	Failed the whole quarter		91 00
February 4, 27, 1869	Shieldsboro and Columbia, Miss.	Failed to arrive		36 06
Jan. 6, 13, 20, 27; Feb. 3, 10, 17, 24; March 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, '69.	Mobile, Miss	do		202 93
January 1 to March 30	Mississippi	Failed during the whole qr.		87 50
February 23	De Soto, Miss	Failed to arrive and depart		4 23
February 19, 20; March 19, 20.	Ellisville, Miss	Failed to arrive		20 12
January 1 to March 31	Cooksville, Miss	do		72 50
Feb. 2, 9, 26; March 24, 25	Winona and Tibby Station, Miss.	do		73 64
January 11, 12, 15, 16	Pittsboro, Miss	do		11 40
January 1 to March 31	Mississippi	Failed during the whole qr.		50 00
January 27, 28, 1869	De Kalb, Miss	Failed to arrive and depart		13 46
February 1, 4, 1869	Canton, Miss	do		5 76
February 27, 1869	Ohio	Total failure		4 42
February 23, 1869	Warm Spring, Tenn.	Failed to arrive		3 83
January 1, 5, 1869	New Hampton, W. Va.	do		3 35
.....	Between Leesburg and Hamilton, Va.	do		20 93
February 4, 1869	Stafford's Store, Va	do		1 00
January 13; March 18, 1869 ..	West Union, W. Va	do		4 50
March 1, 8, 12, 15, 1869	Parsonfield, Me	Failures to depart		2 48
Feb. 5, 17, 19, 24, 26, 29, 1869	South Paris, Me	Failures to arrive		7 50
February 23, 27, 1869	Chebeague, Me	Failures to depart		1 92
January 3, 6, 9, 20, 27, 30, 1869 ..	Milan, N. H.	Failed to depart	2 10	
Feb. 19, 26; March 26, 29, 31 ..	Orange, Vt	Total failures		1 50
February 6, 9, 11, 1869	Monroe, Vt	do		4 68
February 26, 1869	Eden, Vt	Failures		2 84
March 22, 1869	Weston, Conn	Lost the mail bag	3 00	
January 29, 1869	Paola, Kan	Failed to arrive		1 90
January 1; Feb. 1, 3, 1869	Peoria, Kan	do	1 32	
January 16, 1869	Neosho Falls, Kan	do		1 96
January 15, 29, 1869	Pleasant Grove, Kan ..	do		6 62
Jan. 15, 29; Feb. 12; Mar. 25 ..	Cotton Falls and Marion Center, Kan.	do		12 08
March 30, 1869	Shawnee, Kan	do		1 00
March 11, 1869	Baxter Springs, Kan ..	do		4 32
March 19, 1869	Waterville, Kan	do		11 53
January 12, 16; March 6	Yatesville and West Union, W. Va.	do		3 48
Jan. 12, 26; Feb. 2, 9, 16, 23; March 2, 9, 16.	Gray's Flat, W. Va.	Failed to supply		4 32
October 1 to Dec. 31, 1868	Georgia	Failed to perform service		33 00
Jan. 2, 6, 9, 13, 16, 23, 30; Feb. 3, 7.	do	Failure to supply the mail		22 86
January 18, 29, 1868	Pawnee City, Neb	Failed to arrive		15 18
January 29; Feb. 12, 1868	St. Helena and Niobrara, Neb.	Failed to supply and to arrive	1 39	15 38
February 3, 15, 17, 19, 1868	De Soto, Neb	Failed to arrive		17 92
February 5, 10, 12, 19, 1868	Olive Branch, Neb	do	5 76	
February 11, 1868	Lincoln, Neb	do		2 88
January 19, 1868	Kirby, W. Va	Mail bag received without a lock.		2 30
January 2; March 27	Kingwood, W. Va	Failed to arrive		1 00
Jan. 1, 8, 11, 15, 22, 29; Feb. 4, 5, 8, 13, 18, 22, 27, 29.	Fredericksburg and Warsaw, Va.	Failures to arrive		76 80

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
4417	Norfolk to Easterville.....	M. N. Falls	\$3,500 00	\$11 21
4417	do.....	do	3,500 00	11 21
4412	Petersburg to Weldon.....	Petersburg Railroad Co....	9,750 00	7 81
4405	Richmond to Covington	Chesapeake and Ohio R. R.	14,150 00	19 43
4425	Fredericksburg to Tappahannock	W. H. Ennis	1,120 00	3 58
4425	do.....	do	1,120 00	3 58
4421	Fredericksburg to Orange Court House..	B. T. Weaver	960 00	3 07
9657	West Liberty to Bruin	Robert Boyd	300 00	2 88
7506	White River to Jacksonport.....	John B. Davis.....	12,000 00	57 69
7507	Pine Bluff to Warren.....	H. M. Vaile	900 00	8 65

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

4438	Tappahannock to Warsaw.....	Richard S. Ayer	\$245 00	\$1 17
4448	New Kent C. H. to Charles City C. H. ...	Henry S. Jones.....	174 00	1 61
4449	Charles City Court House to Apperson's.	do	140 00	1 34
4465	Surry Court House to Petersburg	John Mead, sr.....	699 00	3 36
4467	Ivor to Jerusalem.....	Robert A. Nelson	520 00	1 66
4479	Blacks and Whites to Drapersville.....	John T. Cole	344 00	3 30
4480	Farmville to Pemberton.....	James B. Ennoughty.....	592 00	2 84
4588	Dublin to White Sulphur Springs.....	A. G. Tebbetts	2,094 00	3 35
4592	Pattonsburg to Richmond Springs.....	R. Edward	6,500 00	20 83
6756	Prairie Bluff to Coffeeville.....	J. J. Hinds.....	1,125 00	10 81
6700	Fayette Court House to Dublin.....	do	275 00	2 64
6743	Cahawba to Butler Springs.....	do	870 00	8 36
6789	Louisville to Geneva.....	Bryan Tyson.....	1,000 00	9 61
7163	Williamsburg to Augusta	John M. Strickland	547 00	5 26
7110	Columbia to Shieldsboro	F. Fortenberry.....	1,249 74	12 02
7567	Fort Gibson to Sherman	H. M. Vaile	2,300 00	.....
7592	Arkadelphia to Big Bend	Thomas J. Mills.....	740 00	7 12
7605	Camden to Washington.....	H. M. Vaile	2,400 00	7 69
7607	Camden to Homer	S. E. Davis	2,000 00	9 61
7618	Monticello to Camden	H. M. Vaile	3,600 00	11 54
8029	Delhi to Vicksburg.....	C. Chaffee.....	4,700 00	15 06
9772	Allensville to Columbus	Wolverton, Rogers & Jers ..	6,647 50	7 45
9679	Owenton to Eagle Hill.....	William R. Enius	129 48	1 24
9821	Paducah to Blandville.....	Andrew Bodkin.....	800 00	2 56
4469	Stony Creek to Sussex Court House	200 00	96	
4499	Massingford to Cole's Ferry	Benjamin Winfield.....	400 00	1 28
10502	St. Louis to Pilot Knob, Branch, Mineral Point, Potosi.	W. A. Hardeman.....	4,355 00	6 97
10506	Savannah to City Point.....	Thomas Allen.....	6,150 00	9 66
10511	Newark to La Grange	J. C. Smith.....	315 00	3 00
10513	La Grange to Kirksville.....	do	1,697 00	5 43
10528	Kirksville to Milan.....	R. H. T. Gatewood	406 00	3 84
10536	Nineveh to Unionville	W. Rachford	230 00	2 21
10534	Laclede to Milan.....	J. W. Jewett.....	880 00	.....
10537	Milan to Centerville	McCollum & Tryslett.....	899 00	2 84
10539	Milan to Newtown.....	J. W. Jewett.....	202 00	1 94
10557	St. Joseph to Albany.....	M. R. Frost	2,572 00	4 12
10560	Rochester to Grant City	John McMorran	472 00	2 26
10561	Albany to Mount Ayr.....	J. A. Frazer.....	348 00	.....
10607	Greenland to Columbus.....	C. A. Clark.....	1,392 00	2 23
10613	Huntsville to Glasgow.....	J. H. Finch.....	1,050 00	1 68
10615	Glasgow to Miami.....	Wilson & Smith	790 00	2 53

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

APRIL 24, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
October 16; December 11	Norfolk and Eastville, Va.	Failure to arrive.....		\$33 63
February 15, 1868	Norfolk, Va.....	Failed to arrive.....		22 42
Feb. 1, 7, 8, 14, 15, 17, 21, 28; Mar. 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 20, 22, 28, 29.	Weldon, Va.....	do		132 77
February 1, 8, 1868.....	Covington, Va	do	\$9 71	
Jan. 7, 8, 12, 13; Feb. 23, 24.....	Fredericksburg, Va.....	do		25 06
November 3, 10, 17, 24, 1868.....	Tappahannock, Va.....	do		14 32
January 1, 1869.....	Fredericksburg, Va.....	do		3 07
February and March, 1869.....	Kentucky	Total failures		6 68
Nov. and Dec., 1867; Jan. and March, 1869.	Jacksonport, Ark.....	Failed 6 trips		346 14
March 30.....	Warren, Ark.....	Failed to arrive.....	8 65	

MAY 1, 1869, INCLUSIVE.

February 5, 23, 26, 1869.....	Tappahannock and Warsaw, Va.	Failed to arrive.....		\$5 85
July 1 to Mar. 31, 1869	Virginia	No service on the route...		130 50
Oct. 1 to Mar. 31, 1869	do	do		70 00
January 16, 1869.....	Surry Court House, Va.	Failed to arrive.....		3 36
March 16, 1869	Ivor, Va	Failed to arrive and connect		1 66
Jan. 1, 15; March 26, 1869.....	Drapersville, Va.....	Failed to arrive.....		9 90
Feb. 16, 23, 15, 5, 26; March 5, 8, 9, 12, 14, 20, 25.	Farmville and Pem- berton, Va.	do		34 08
January 1, 11, 13; March 22, 29.	Dublin and White Sul- phur Springs, Va....	do		16 75
March 30, 1869.....	Pattonsburg, Va.....	do		20 83
January to March, 1869	Alabama	Failure on the entire route.		281 25
March 26, 27, 1869	do	do		10 56
March 31, 1869	do	do		217 50
February 3, 23, 1869.....	do	do		28 83
Jan. 18, 26; Feb. 2, 14, 23, 1869.	Williamsburg, Miss...	Failure to arrive and depart		36 82
April 1, 1869.....	Pearlington, Miss	Failed to supply.....	\$1 71	
February 26; March 12, 16, 28, 30, 1869.	Fort Gibson and Sher- man, Ark.	Failed to arrive.....		159 51
January 5; February 2, 1869..	Arkadelphia, Ark.....	do		14 24
March 11, 1869.....	Washington, Ark.....	do		7 69
January 1, 1869.....	Homer, Ark.....	do		9 61
Jan., Feb., March, 1869	Monticello and Cam- den, Ark.	do		450 06
January, 12 times; February, March, 1869.	Delhi and Vicksburg, La.	do		858 42
March 2, 4, 19	Canton and Columbus, Ky.	do		22 35
Feb. 6, 26; March 6.....	Eagle Hill, Ky.....	do		4 96
March 6, 10, 19	Blandville, Ky.....	do		7 68
February 10.....	Sussex C. H., Va.....	Failed to arrive and depart.		1 92
January 13, 1869.....	Massingford and Cole's Ferry, Va.	Failed to arrive.....		2 56
February 17, 18; March 6, 1869.	St. Louis, Mineral Point, & Potosi, Mo.	do		20 91
December 7, 8, 10, 12, 25; Jan- uary 29, 1869.	St. Joseph and City Point, Mo.	Failed to arrive and to connect.	24 48	9 96
February 13, 1869	La Grange, Mo.....	Wet mail	3 00	
February 13, 1869	do	do	5 43	
January 29, 1869.....	Milan, Mo.....	Failed to arrive.....		3 84
January 29, 30, 1869.....	Nineveh and Union- ville, Mo.	do		4 42
January 30; February 27; March 3, 8, 27.	Milan and Linnæus, Mo.	do	1 85	3 29
March 4, 25, 27, 1869.....	Milan.....	do		8 52
Jan. 29; Feb. 12, 26	Newtown	do		5 82
Feb. 1, 9, 11, 13, 15, 19, 22, 1869.	St. Joseph, Mo	do		28 84
February 11, 13, 1869.....	Empire Prairie and Island City, Mo.	do	50	2 26
January 8, 29, 1869.....	Mount Ayr, Mo.....	do		2 72
Dec. 8, 11; Mar. 2, 1869.....	Greenland, Mo.....	do		6 69
January 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1869.....	Huntsville and Glas- gow, Mo.	do		8 40
February 24, 25, 26, 27, 1869....	Glasgow and Miami, Mo.	do		10 12

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half-trip.
10620	Richmond to Tiney's Grove.....	M. T. Green.....	\$400 00	\$1 92
10653	Elston Station to Versailles.....	George Campbell.....	298 00	2 76
10649	Jefferson City to Tuscumbia.....	Eli Grey.....	750 00	2 46
10659	Boonville to Marshall.....	George Cambell.....	910 00	2 91
10756	Forsyth to Gainesville.....	John E. Phelps.....	560 00	5 38
12203	Lafayette to Middle Fork.....	James Reed.....	535 00	1 71
12364	Perryville to Danville.....	William Trosper.....	350 00	1 12
11026	Washington to Oskaloosa.....	E. S. Alvord.....	1,800 00	2 88
11030	Big Mound to Utica.....	John M. Montgomery.....	276 00	86
11032	Keosauqua to Memphis.....	LeRoy Meredith.....	240 00	2 30
2219	Spruce Creek to Centre Hall.....	M. Bury.....	1,490 00	2 38
4488	Genito to Belmead Mills.....	Albert Wilkinson.....	345 00	1 65
4526	Rocky Mount to Floyd Court House.....	William Foster.....	230 00	2 21
4559	Patrick Court House to Mount Ayr.....	Albert P. McIntosh.....	180 00	1 73
7523	Jacksonport to Yellville.....	Robert C. Bates.....	2,800 00	8 97
7541	Stony Point to Springfield.....	A. B. Taylor.....	400 00	3 84
7546	Clinton to Clarksville.....	H. M. Vaile.....	1,975 00	9 50
7571	Fort Smith to Washburn Prairie.....	do.....	8,600 00	27 56
7572	Fort Smith to Fort Gibson.....	Jere. Hackett.....	1,800 00	5 77
7598	Rockport to Murfreesboro.....	E. M. Clark.....	1,200 00	11 54
10679	Warrensburg to Lexington.....	Samuel Slemmons.....	444 00	71
10681	Lexington to Gallatin.....	Manson Seamonds.....	993 00	3 18
10693	Osceola to Howard Mills.....	Christopher Shultz.....	120 00	1 15
10697	Pleasant Hill to Harrisonville.....	Sanderson & Bartow.....	275 00	44
11103	Quincy to Bedford.....	R. & J. Henry.....	245 00	2 35
11106	Bedford to Hamburg.....	Ebenezer C. Noe.....	972 00	4 67
11108	St. John to Sioux City.....	E. S. Alvord.....	1,659 00	5 31
11115	Davenport to Iowa City.....	Joseph Walters.....	735 00	3 53
11129	Marengo to South English.....	E. A. Morse.....	510 08	2 45
11132	Sabula to Anamosa.....	French & Williams.....	990 00	3 17
11138	Wyoming to Clayford.....	Granville Ensign.....	175 00	1 68
11165	Onawa City to Mapleton.....	A. E. Haskell.....	1,200 00	1 92
11170	Dubuque to Davenport.....	Lamphere & Fanning.....	2,900 00	4 64
11171	Dubuque to McGregor.....	C. C. Hinds.....	1,494 00	4 78
11174	Dyersville to Postville.....	Blake & Renwick.....	1,325 00	4 24
11175	Earlville to Strawberry Point.....	M. O. Walker.....	384 00	1 23
11077	Des Moines to Fort Dodge.....	Halstead, Root & Haskell.....	2,550 00	4 08
11185	Elkador to West Union.....	Boardman & Lowe.....	488 00	1 56
11207	Fort Dodge to Sioux City.....	A. E. Haskell.....	390 00	12 50
11211	Fort Dodge to Spirit Lake.....	A. A. Call.....	743 00	7 14
11214	Correctionville to Peterson.....	H. J. Phipps.....	493 00	4 74
11216	McGregor to Strawberry Point.....	M. O. Walker.....	812 00	2 60
11231	West Union to Waverly.....	Thomas McMaken.....	960 00	4 61
11241	Charles City to Clear Lake.....	Cyrus Cotter.....	1,500 00	2 40
11248	Dunlap to Bear Grove.....	John Crane.....	835 00	4 01
11257	Grinnell to New Hartford.....	J. G. Hambleton.....	400 00	3 84
11265	Algona to Estherville.....	Ambrose A. Call.....	347 00	3 33
11274	Rockford to Northwood.....	Henry M. Tenney.....	260 00	2 50
11310	Sioux City to Jackson.....	J. T. Hedges.....	1,000 00	9 61
17010	Boulder to Sugar Loaf.....	Daniel Wilter.....	446 00	2 28
17036	Ruby Valley to Camp Halleck.....	J. B. Moore.....	3,000 00	28 84
7608	Camden to Monroe.....	C. Chaffee.....	3,920 00	12 56
7627	Cleburne to Jacksonport.....	Francis J. Reynolds.....	600 00	5 77
7627	Cleburne to Jacksonport.....	F. J. Reynolds.....	600 00	5 77

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

MAY 1, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
Jan. 4, 7, 11, 18, 23; Feb. 4, 7, 8, 15, 18, 22; Mar. 4, 22.....	Richmond and Finey's Grove, Mo.	Failed to arrive		\$22 64
March 10, 11.....	High Point, Mo.....	Failed to deliver the mail	\$1 00	
March 10, 11.....	Jefferson City and Tusculumbia, Mo.	Failed to arrive		4 92
January 1, 5, 15, 19, 30, 1869.....	Boonville and Marshall, Mo.	do		17 46
Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., 1869; Jan., Feb., Mar.	Bradleyville, Mo.....	Fifty-nine failures to supply.	52 51	
March 27	Lafayette, Ind	Failed to arrive		1 71
March 27, 1869	Danville, Ind	do		1 12
March 24, 26, 1869.....	Washington, Iowa	do		5 76
January 9; March 6	Big Mound and Utica, Iowa.	do		2 40
February 12, 13, 19, 26, 27; March 27, 1869.	Memphis, Iowa.....	do	57	13 80
May 10, 1869.....	Pine Grove Mills, Pa.	Wet mail	2 00	
January 16, 1869	Belmead Mills and Genito, Va.	Failures to arrive.....		13 65
January 13; February 2, 1869	Rocky Mount, Va.....	Failed to arrive.....		4 42
January 4, 1869	Mount Airy, Va.....	do		1 73
Jan. 2, 4, 7, 8, 11, 14, 16, 21, 23, 30; Feb. 1, 4, 8; Mar. 11.	Jacksonport and Yellville, Ark.	do		26 91
February 22, 23; March 9, 16, 23, 30, 1869.	Stony Point & Springfield, Ark.	do		7 68
January 1 to March 31	Arkansas	Failed during whole qr		493 75
Jan. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 15, 16; Feb. 1, 8; March 9, 16, 26, 1869.	Fort Smith and Washburn Prairie, Ark.	Failed to arrive.....		220 48
January, 15 times; Feb. 11 times, March, 11 times.	Fort Smith and Fort Gibson, Ark.	do		5 77
January 7, 21	Rockport, Ark	do		11 64
January, 8 times; February, March.	Warrensburg & Lexington, Mo.	do		30 54
January 20, 21, 22, 23, 29; March 4, 6.	Hamilton, Mo.....	do	3 43	
January 18, 1869	Howard's Mills, Mo	do		1 15
December 10, 11, 1868.....	Harrisonville, Mo.....	do		1 00
February 15, 1869	Bedford, Iowa.....	do		2 35
January 8, 1869	Hamburg, Iowa	do		4 67
Feb. 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 19, 22, 24; March 4, 13, 1869.	West Fork and Sioux City, Iowa.	Failed to supply and to depart.	11 88	10 62
Feb. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25; March 6, 10, 13, 17, 20, 1, 4, 8, 11.	Cedar Bluffs and Iowa City, Iowa.	Failed to arrive and supply.	10 56	17 65
February 6, 13, 1869	South English, Iowa ..	Failed to arrive.....	61	4 90
March 12, 26, 27, 1869	Sabula, Iowa.....	do		9 51
March 6, 1869	Clayford, Iowa.....	do		1 68
Feb. 2, 4, 6, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24; Mar. 4, 5, 25, 27, 30.	Mapleton, Iowa	do		19 96
February 11; March 26, 1869..	Dubuque and Elk River, Iowa.	Failed to arrive and supply.	1 16	4 64
March 27, 30, 1869.....	Dubuque, Iowa	Failed to arrive.....		9 56
March 27, 29, 1869	Dyersville, Iowa	do	1 06	
January 2, 5, 9, 19, 21, 30; Feb. 7, 1869.	Earlville, Iowa	Failed to connect	2 10	
February 3, 4, 1869.....	Montana, Iowa	Failed to supply	2 04	
March 27, 1869	West Union, Iowa	Wet mail	1 56	
March 5, 14, 21, 26, 1869.....	Sioux City, Iowa	Failed to arrive.....		50 00
March 27, 1869	Spirit Lake, Iowa.....	do		7 14
March 24, 1869	Peterson, Iowa.....	do		4 74
March 11, 1869.....	Strawberry Po't, Iowa.	do		2 60
Jan. 30; March 3, 4, 31.....	West Union, Iowa	do		9 32
January 4, 7, 9.....	Owen's Grove, Iowa.....	Failed to supply	1 80	
January 2; Feb. 3, 6, 1869	Bear Grove, Iowa	Failed to arrive.....		12 03
Feb. 9, 16, 23; March, 1869 ..	New Hartford, Iowa ..	do		15 36
January 20; Feb. 3, 17, 1869..	Estherville, Iowa.....	do		9 99
February 4, 11, 18, 1869.....	Northwood, Iowa	do		7 50
March 4, 11, 25, 1869.....	Jackson, Iowa	do	2 40	38 44
March 26, 1869.....	Sugar Loaf, Col. Ter.	do		2 28
January 2, 9, 1869.....	Ruby Valley, Col. Ter.	do		57 68
January 20; March 31, 1869 ..	Monroe, Ark.....	do		25 12
Nov. 3, 10, 17, 24; Oct. 28; November 4, 11, 18, 29; Dec. 1, 8, 15, 23, 25, 29, 11, 16, 23, 30.	Cleburn and Jacksonport, Ark.	do		109 63
Jan. 6, 13, 20, 27; Feb. 3, 10, 17, 26; Mar. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.	Jacksonport, Ark	do		150 00

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half-trip.
7636	Huntsville to Little Rock.....	Sol. T. Clark	\$750 00	\$1 20
7633	Little Rock to Monticello.....	P. G. Reynolds	3,088 00	9 90
7641	Huntsville to Washburn Prairie.....	Robert W. Harrison.....	385 00	3 70
8658	Palestine to Waco.....	Z. C. Hooker	1,700 00	16 35
10688	Clinton to Fort Scott	Nichols & Wheeler.....	1,723 00	5 52
13574	St. Peter to Fort Ridgely	Russell, Blakely & C. W. Carpenter.	600 00	1 92
4507	Buckingham C. H. to Howardville	J. J. Davis	155 00	1 49
4567	Estillville to Kingsport	J. W. Pettier.....	50 00	48
10699	Harrisonville to Butler.....	Barlow & Sanderson	2,800 00	4 48
10715	Arlington to Springfield.....	Parker & Fuller	6,414 50	10 27
10733	Hartsville to Sacramento.....	John McDavis	80 00	76
10741	Bolivar to Pleasant Hope.....	D. R. Cochrane	112 00	1 07
10731	Thomasville to Rockbridge	John E. Phelps.....	524 00	-----
19734	Huntsville to Rockbridge.....	John E. Phelps.....	439 00	-----

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

4575	Richland to Lebanon	Micajah Forkner.....	\$249 00	\$2 39
4585	Mark's Meadow to Reed Island.....	Byron Ballard	148 48	1 38
4595	Lexington to New Glasgow.....	James Anderson	359 00	3 45
4580	Tazewell Court House to Oceana	Reece J. Lusk	500 00	4 80
4580	do	do	500 00	4 80
4681	Harrisonburg to Franklin	George W. Airy	300 00	2 88
14706	Benicia to Napa City.....	Samuel Brannan	900 00	1 44
14707	Benicia to Suisun City.....	Milton Cutler.....	1,200 00	1 92
14745	Sacramento to Buckeye.....	W. Thompson	667 00	2 10
5016	Newbern to Trenton.....	James G. Stanley	449 00	2 15
4138	Cabell Court House to Logan Court House	Robert Boyd.....	624 00	6 00
6610	Newbern to Uniontown.....	Selma and Meridian R.R.Co	550 00	87
6610	do	do	550 00	87
6610	do	do	550 00	87
8612	Nacogdoches to Boston.....	H. M. Wade	5,190 00	24 95
8578	Gainesville to Dallas	J. B. Hosey	990 00	9 52
8582	Bonham to Quitman.....	do	1,774 00	8 53
8599	Tyler to McKinney.....	do	1,490 00	14 32
8599	do	do	1,490 00	14 32
10753	Springfield to Pryor's Store.....	John E. Phelps	581 00	5 58
10749	Springfield to Neosho.....	Fuller & Parker	5,350 00	8 57
10758	Curran to Robertson Mills.....	John E. Phelps	132 00	1 27
10761	Mount Vernon to Eva.....	William W. Hargrove	161 50	1 55
10764	Stockton to Cane Hill	R. T. Kennedy.....	90 00	86
10765	Stockton to Silver Creek	do	50 00	48
12212	Bowling Green to Bowling Green.....	J. L. and J. E. Harris.....	205 92	99
12213	do	do	308 88	99
7193	West Point to Bellefontaine	J. J. Hinds.....	550 00	5 28
13702	Sauk Center to Fort Wadsworth	A. C. Morrill and C. A. Ruffee.	1,761 00	16 93
13528	Enterprise to Frank Hill	David E. Kelley	62 40	60
12554	Albert Lear to Owatonna.....	Cyrus Cotter.....	600 00	1 92

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

MAY 1, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
January 26, 29, 31.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	Failed to arrive.....		\$7 20
January 2, 7, 9, 14, 15; Mar. 9.	Little Rock and Monticello, Ark.	Failed to arrive and wet mails.		99 80
Feb. 3, 10, 13, 17, 18; March 10, 11, 19, 24, 31.	Washburn Prairie, Ark.	Failed to arrive.....		25 90
March 17, 20, 24, 27	Palestine and Waco, Texas.	do		75
Feb. 2, 4, 6, 12; Oct. 10 times..	Fort Scott and Nevada, Mo.	Failed to supply and to arrive.	\$5 07	16 56
February 13.....	Fort Ridgely, Minn ...	Failed to arrive.....		3 84
February 15	Buckingham C. H., Va.	do		1 49
January 13; March 31	Estillville and Kingsport.	do		1 92
Dec. 8, 12, 18, 19, 21, 1868; February 4, 1869.	Harrisonville, Mo.....	do		22 40
February 15; March 28.....	Arlington, Mo.....	do		20 54
March 17, 24, 31	Sacramento, Mo.....	do		2 28
January 14	Pleasant Hope, Mo.....	do		1 07
January to March 31.....	Between West Plains and Rockbridge, Mo.	Failed to perform service.		84 21
January to March 31.....	Between Vera Cruz and Rockbridge, Mo.	do		47 77

MAY 8, 1869, INCLUSIVE.

January 18, 1869.....	Lebanon, Va.....	Failed to arrive.....		\$2 39
January to March, 1869	Virginia.....	No service.....		35 62
January to March, 1869	do	do		89 75
December 31, 1868.....	Oceana, Va.....	Failed to arrive.....		4 80
January 19; March 16, 18, 21, 23, 25, 30.	Tazewell and Oceana, Va.	do		33 60
February 12, 1868.....	Franklin, Va.....	do		2 88
January 4, 5, 6, 11, 13, 20, 27; February 1, 16, 29, 1868.	Benicia and Napa City, Cal.	do		15 84
January 16, 1868.....	Benicia, Cal.....	do		1 92
January 30, 1868.....	Buckeye, Cal.....	do		2 10
January 2, 27; Feb. 3, 1868.....	Trenton, N. C.....	Failed to arrive and wet mail	\$3 21	
March 2, 10, 17, 21, 31, 1868.....	Logan C. H., W. Va ..	Failed to arrive.....		30 00
October 1 to Dec. 31, 1868	Alabama.....	Failure of two trips		45 24
January 1 to March 31, 1869.....	do	do		45 24
July 1 to September 30, 1868.....	do	do		45 24
Jan. 2, 6; Feb. 1, 10, 21, 23, 27; Mar. 10, 13, 17, 26, 29.	Nacogdoches and Boston, Tex.	Failure to arrive and wet mails.	10 00	249 50
February 9, 1868.....	Dallas, Tex.....	Failed to arrive.....		9 52
January 8, 15; Feb. 2	Quitman, Tex.....	do		25 59
Jan. 2, 6, 9, 13, 16, 20, 23, 27; Feb. 3; Mar. 10, 14, 24, 31.	Tyler and McKinney, Tex.	do		147 46
Oct. 3, 17, 21, 28, 31; Nov. 5, 11, 18, 21, 27, 28; Dec. 2, 5, 9, 12, 16, 19, 23, 26, 30.	do	do		272 68
Dec. 19, 24, 26, 31; Jan. 2, 7, 9, 14, 16, 21, 23, 28, 30; Feb. 4, 6, 11, 13, 19, 25, 26, 27; March 4, 6, 11, 13, 18, 20, 25, 27.	Cow Skin and Pryor's Store, Mo.	Failed to supply	17 98	
March 10.....	Neosho, Mo.....	Failed to arrive.....		8 57
March 13.....	Curran, Mo.....	do		1 27
March 2.....	Mount Vernon, Mo.....	do		1 55
Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27; Mar. 6, 12, 13, 20.	Stockton and Cane Hill, Mo.	do		20 76
Dec. 5, 12, 26; Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27; March 1, 2, 3, 9, 13, 16, 20, 23, 30.	Stockton and Silver Creek, Mo.	do		13 44
April 21, 1868.....	Bowling Green, Ind...	Total failure.....		1 98
April 20, 1868.....	do	do		1 98
Feb. 13, 18, 20, 25, 27; Mar. 4, 6, 11, 13, 18, 20, 29.	West Point, Miss.....	Failed to arrive and depart.		68 64
Mar. 11, 15, 18, 21, 25, 27, 1869...	Fort Wadsworth, Minn	Failed to arrive on schedule time.	12 69	
February 13, 1869.....	Frank Hill and Enterprise, Minn.	Failed to arrive.....		1 20
February 11, 13, 18, 20; Mar. 4, 11, 13, 16, 18, 25.	Berlin, Minn.....	Failed to supply	2 70	

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half-trip.
13560	Minnesota Lake to Winnebago Agency..	Nicholas J. Kreemer.....	\$190 00	\$1 82
13562	Blue Earth to Spirit Lake City.....	Levi N. Drake.....	673 00	6 47
13593	Red Wing to Faribault.....	M. O. Walker.....	890 00	4 27
13609	St. Paul to Cottage Grove.....	J. A. McCluskey.....	245 76	1 18
13628	St. Cloud to Fair Haven.....	John K. Noyes.....	80 00	77
13644	Minnetrista to Watertown.....	Charles W. Butterfield.....	65 00	31
13659	La Cross to Lanesboro.....	South'n Minnesota R. R. Co.	2, 440 00	3 91
13698	St. Cloud to Ripley.....	A. C. Morrill and C. A. Ruffee.	309 00	2 97
13699	Du Luth to Vermillion Lake.....	Robert H. Jefferson.....	670 00	12 88
13701	Little Falls to Osakis.....	A. C. Morrill and C. A. Ruffee.	251 00	2 41
13703	Paynesville to Norway Lake.....	James H. Fuller.....	183 00	1 75
13707	Redwood Falls to Yellow Medicine.....	A. C. Morrill and C. A. Ruffee.	256 00	2 46
13734	Forah to Chippewa Lake.....	Charles A. Ruffee.....	1, 084 00	1 42
13737	Fort Ridgely to Chippewa City.....	E. T. Tillottson.....	700 00	6 73
13782	Watertown to Crow River Station.....	Austin Knight.....	380 00	60
13784	Highland to Whalen.....	Christian Flahn.....	152 00	4 87
10772	Sarcoxie to Cassville.....	James Lee.....	286 00	2 75
10875	Breckenridge to Tinney's Grove.....	M. T. Green.....	200 00	1 92
10788	Potosi to Rock Spring.....	Henry Wenneck.....	180 00	1 73
10823	Paris to Shelbina.....	Daniel Wyman.....	200 00	64
10845	Harrisonville to Paola Key.....	Douglas Dale.....	300 00	2 88
10857	Greenfield to Sarcoxie.....	T. H. Astley.....	340 00	3 26
10876	Albany to Leon.....	M. R. Frost.....	2, 400 00	3 84
8562	Bryan to Waco.....	E. Bates.....	4, 136 00	6 63
8623	Bellona to Taos.....	J. W. Johnson.....	1, 043 00	10 03
8077	St. Louis to Memphis.....	Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company.	14, 000 00	67 31
8077	do.....	do.....	14, 000 00	67 31
9602	Louisville to Evansville.....	Sherley & Hite.....	7, 790 00	19 20
10062	Knoxville to Marysville.....	Kerr & Rice.....	625 00	2 00
8530	Fort Concho to Fort Smith.....	E. Bates.....	100, 000 00	320 51
10270	Morristown to Warm Springs.....	Cincinnati, Cumb'd Gap and Chattanooga R. R.	1, 195 00	3 83
12057	Connersville to Oxford.....	J. R. Hand.....	260 00	2 50
12202	Railroad Station to Poolsville.....	William Z. James.....	280 00	45
5102	Lexington to Statesville.....	Heitzman & McRary.....	400 00	3 84
5106	Salisbury to Cheraw.....	William R. Dickey & Co..	1, 500 00	7 21
8514	Victoria to Indianola.....	A. Stewart.....	3, 600 00	5 77
9611	Bowling Green to Tate's Station.....	Louisville and Nashville Railroad.	5, 100 00	8 17
9625	Maysville to Ashland.....	H. B. Nicholson.....	1, 300 00	6 25
10161	Tullahoma to Fayetteville.....	Samuel Black.....	800 00	2 57
12040	Brookville to Ross.....	Joseph D. Bradburn.....	180 00	86
12058	Richmond to Brookville.....	W. S. Watt.....	555 00	2 67
172 3	Tucson to Tubac.....	Aaron Zeckendorff.....	7, 833 00	25 10
5109	Albemarle to Albemarle.....	Allen Ross.....	160 00	1 53
9623	Maysville to Paris.....	Berry & Irvine.....	900 00	1 44
12159	Green Castle to Waveland.....	Bowen & Talbott.....	880 00	1 41
12340	Fairland to Martinsville.....	Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad.	1, 732 50	2 77
14420 ^a	Brownsville to Tecumseh.....	S. B. Miles.....	875 00	2 80
14780	Marysville to Downieville.....	Palmer and Green.....		5 38
10019	Taylorsville to Abingdon.....	Kemp Murphy.....	800 00	2 56
5132	Rutherfordton to Marion.....	C. A. Dale.....	274 00	2 83
5134	do.....	Ez. P. Poteef.....	338 00	3 15
12251	Portland to New Corydon.....	D. V. Baker.....	340 00	1 63
16637	Salt Lake City to The Dalles.....	C. M. Lockwood.....	149, 000 00	238 75

^a Remit \$1 40, fine imposed on January 16, 1869, as the office of St. Frederick was moved off route, to supply occurred in December previous therefrom.

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

MAY 8, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
January 29, 1869.....	Winnebago Agency, Minn.	Failed to arrive.....		\$3 64
March 30, 1869.....	Spirit Lake, Minn.....	do.....		6 47
March 19, 1869.....	Red Wing, Minn.....	do.....		4 27
February 13, 17, 20, 1869.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	do.....		3 54
February 26, 1869.....	St. Cloud, Minn.....	do.....		2 31
Jan. 22, 26, 29; Feb. 2, 9, 12; Mar. 2, 5, 9, 12, 16, 19, 23, 26, 30.	Minnetrista and Wattertown, Minn.	do.....		8 37
January 30, 1869.....	Rushford, Minn.....	Failed to supply.....	\$1 00	
March 1, 8, 1869.....	Pike Rapids, Minn.....	do.....	1 00	
January 9, 1869.....	Vermillion Lake, Minn	Failed to arrive on schedule time.	3 22	
January 5, 12, 19, 26; March 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.	Osakis, Minn.....	Failed to arrive.....		21 69
March 29.....	Norway Lake, Minn.....	do.....		1 75
March 27.....	Redwood Falls, Minn.....	do.....		2 46
March 12, 19, 26, 1869.....	Chippewa Lake, Minn.....	do.....		4 26
December 23, 30, 1868.....	Chippewa City, Minn.....	do.....		20 19
January 18, 19, 20, 1869.....	Watertown, Minn.....	do.....		1 80
March 2, 4, 6, 1869.....	Highland, Minn.....	do.....		14 61
February 4, 1869.....	Sarcoxie, Mo.....	do.....		2 75
December 26, 31; March 4.....	Tinney's Grove, Mo.....	do.....		5 76
February 15, 1869.....	Potosi, Mo.....	do.....	1 73	
February 3, 1869.....	Paris, Mo.....	do.....		1 00
January 8, 15, 29, 1869.....	Paola, Mo.....	do.....		2 88
January 1, 2, 29, 30, 1869.....	Greenfield and Sarcoxie, Mo.	do.....		13 04
Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., .. March.	Leon and Akron, Mo..	137 failures.....	52 06	130 56
January 29; March 16.....	Bryan, Tex.....	Failures.....	50 00	
Feb. 11, 18, 29; Mar. 11, 18, 29.....	Taos, Tex.....	do.....		60 18
January and February, 1868.....	St. Louis and Memphis, La.	Thirteen failures.....		1, 817 37
January, 1869.....	do.....	Nine trips short.....		605 79
April 22, 28; March 1.....	Rock Island, Ky.....	Failed to supply.....	15 00	
April 22.....	Knoxville and Marysville, Tenn.	Failed to arrive.....		4 00
Feb. 2, 4, 6, 9, 11, 13, 18, 20, 23, 25, 1869.	Fort Smith, Tex.....	do.....		3, 205 10
April 21, 23.....	Warm Springs, Tenn.....	do.....		7 66
April 2, 1869.....	Connersville, Ind.....	do.....		2 50
April 19, 20, 1869.....	Poolsville, Ind.....	do.....		1 80
February 23, 1869.....	Statesville, N. C.....	do.....		3 84
March 11, 12, 15, 1869.....	Cheraw, N. C.....	do.....		10 80
Jan. 13; Feb. 18, 20, 22, 23, 26; March 8, 20, 24, 27, 31.	Victoria and Indianola, Tex.	do.....		63 47
April 19, 1869.....	Bowling Green, Ky.....	do.....		8 17
April 2, 5, 14, 17, 19, 1869.....	Ashland, Ky.....	do.....		31 25
April 13, 21, 22, 1869.....	Tullahoma and Fayetteville, Tenn.	do.....		7 71
April 13, 20, 1869.....	Brookville, Ind.....	Total failure.....		3 44
April 12, 1869.....	do.....	Failed to arrive.....		2 67
July 1, 3, 8, 10, 15, 17, 1868.....	Tucson and Tubac, Ariz	do.....		301 20
February 3, 5, 1869.....	Albemarle, N. C.....	Failed to depart and arrive.		3 06
April, 26 times behind.....	Maysville, Ky.....	6 or 7 hours behind time ..	18 72	
April 3, 1869.....	Waveland, Ind.....	Failed to arrive.....		1 41
April 23, 1869.....	Martinsville, Ind.....	do.....		2 77
December 22, 29, 1868.....	St. Frederick, Neb.....	Failed to supply.....		
March 24, 1869.....	Downieville, Cal.....	Failed to arrive.....		5 38
April 20, 21.....	Taylorville and Abingdon, Tenn.	do.....		5 12
March 21.....	Rutherfordton, N. C.....	do.....		2 63
January 12; March 16.....	do.....	do.....		6 30
April 3, 1869.....	Portland and New Corydon, Ind.	Total failure.....		3 26
April 13, 24, 1869.....	From Corinne and fr'm Taylor's Mills, Utah.	Refusal to take the mail ..	2, 000 00	

creasing distance. Contractor has been allowed additional pay from January 1, 1869; and as the failures

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half-trip.
9808	Paducah to Murray	Robert Boyd	\$1,500 00	\$4 81
10017	Elizabethtown to Carter's Depot	Landon Carter	197 00	63
10059	Knoxville to Tazewell	William Huddleston	395 00	3 80
12010	Indianapolis to Crawfordsville	A. Bowen	596 00	2 86
12021	Madison to Vevay	M. C. and J. R. Shaddy	468 00	2 25
12172	Williamsport to Pine Village	David Ogburn	325 00	1 04
12188	Crawfordsville to Waynetown	James Fagan	208 00	1 00
12214	Bowling Green to Brazil	J. D. and S. Carrysell	274 00	44
12218	Annapolis to Alama	James Stuart	254 00	2 44
12302	Rochester to La Porte	Chicago and Cincinnati railroad.	1,500 00	2 40
13621	St. Paul to St. Cloud	St. Paul and Pacific railroad.	6,067 50	4 86
13608	Minneapolis to Prairie du Chien	Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad.	21,932 00	17 57
5142	Morgantown to Dugger's Ferry	Luther Banner	650 00	6 25
5160	Hamptonville to Wilkesboro	Henry Howell	235 00	2 25
5164	Wilkesboro to Morgantown	W. R. Dickey	740 00	3 55
9612	Paducah to Union City	New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company.	3,100 00	4 93
9717	Mount Vernon to Somerset	S. H. Renfro	250 00	2 40
9719	London to Russellville	Thomas J. Campy	3,825 00	12 24
9736	Greensburg to Glasgow	J. W. Beckly	884 82	2 83
9740	Columbia to Burkesville	Robertson, Thomas & Co.	1,014 00	1 62
9745	Glasgow to Albany	Edward K. Owsley	1,000 00	3 20
10215	Paris to Clinton	J. W. Perry	1,008 00	4 84
10245	Dyersburg to Rutherford Depot	Enoch Needham	600 00	1 92
10056	Maynardsville to Jacksonboro	John Gibbs	295 00	2 83
10086	Sweet Water to Ten-mile Stand	William Foster	195 00	94
10116	Jasper to Bridgeport	Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad Company.	275 00	44
10190	Waynesboro to Purdy	J. B. Williams	1,100 00	5 29
8506	Brashear to Indianola	Charles Morgan	30,000 00	.....
8507	Galveston to Brazos Santiago	do	12,000 00	115 38
8515	Refugio to Lamar	M. E. McCampell	350 00	13 37
8520	Corpus Christi to Laredo	José M. Vela	1,500 00	14 42
8526	San Antonio to Victoria	Resher & Hall	3,670 00	11 76
8538	Columbus to San Antonio	do	6,560 00	10 51
8539	Columbus to La Grange	do	1,300 00	4 16
8564	Anderson to Waxahatchie	H. M. Black	3,500 00	16 83
8556	Georgetown to Cameron	Edward La Rue	700 00	6 73
8575	Dallas to Fort Belknap	J. F. Witt	1,490 00	.....
8594	Marshall to Dallas	A. B. Norton	3,300 00	15 87
8601	Palestine to Kaufman	J. E. Witt	2,700 00	12 98
8613	Nacogdoches to Tyler	Bryan Tyson	1,390 00	13 36
8615	Crockett to Nacogdoches	P. Dinan	742 00	7 13
8620	Crockett to Ballona	do	2,424 00	11 65
8622	Centreville to Hillsboro	Thomas M. Parrie	977 00	9 39
8629	Livingston to Nacogdoches	Acton Young	1,900 00	18 27
7069	Brandon to Polkville	Prince Searly	196 00	1 88
7094	Meadville to Summit	Bryan Tyson	440 00	4 23
9753	Hardinsburg to Hartford	William H. Miller	444 00	4 27
9754	Hardinsburg to Union Star	Roscoe Eskridge	4 74	1 52
9766	Bowling Green to Owensboro	Ziba O. King	1,797 00	5 76
9779	Owensboro to Russellville	Calvin Scripture	2,880 00	9 23
9782	Greenville to Morganfield	H. H. Johnston	589 00	5 66
9788	Hopkinsville to Henderson	Silas Wolverton & Co.	2,771 00	8 88
9792	Princeton to Ford's Ferry	B. B. Ferry	750 00	2 40

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

MAY 15, 1869, INCLUSIVE.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
April 21, 1869	Paducah, Ky.	Failed to arrive.....		\$4 81
April 21, 1869	Elizabethtown, Tenn.	do		1 26
April 22, 23, 1869	Knoxville, Tenn.	do		7 60
April 21, 1869	Crawfordsville, Ind.	do		2 86
April 20, 1869	Mainville and Vevay, Ind.	Failed totally.....		3 35
April 20, 1869	Williamsport and Pine Village, Ind.	do		2 08
April 20, 1869	Crawfordsville and Waynetown, Ind.	do		2 00
April 20, 21, 1869	Bowling Green and Brazil, Ind.	do		1 76
April 3, 10, 1869	Alama, Ind.	Failed to arrive.....		4 88
April 20, 21, 1869	Rochester & La Porte, Ind.	Failed totally.....		9 60
January 1 to March 31, 1869..	St. Paul and St. Cloud, Minn.	Failed totally one daily trip.		694 98
January 1 to March 31, 1869..	Minneapolis & Prairie du Chien, Minn.	Failed one of the daily trips.		1, 370 75
March 15, 1869	Dugger's Ferry, Tenn.	Failed to arrive.....		6 25
January 12, 1869	Wilkesboro, N. C.	do		2 25
March 26, 29, 1869	Le Noir, N. C.	do		3 55
April 24, 29, 1869	Union City, Ky.	Failed to arrive and depart.	\$25 00	
April 20, 1869	Somerset, Ky.	Failed to arrive.....		2 40
April 1, 3, 20, 22, 1869	Russellville, Ky.	do		61 20
April 19, 20, 21, 22, 1869	Greensburg, Ky.	do		11 32
April 19, 20, 21, 1869	Burkesville, Ky.	do		6 48
April 20, 1869	Glasgow, Ky.	Total failure.....		6 40
April 19, 20, 1869	Paris & Clinton, Tenn.	Failed to arrive.....		9 68
April 19, 1869	Dyersburg, Tenn.	do		1 92
April 9, 23, 1869	Jacksonboro, Tenn.	do		5 66
April 20, 1869	Sweet Water and Ten-mile Stand, Tenn.	do		1 88
April 26, 1869	Jasper, Tenn.	Failed to deliver the mail.	5 00	
April 22, 1869	Waynesboro, Tenn.	Failed to arrive.....		5 29
January and February, 1869..	Galveston and Indianola, Tex.	Twelve trips short.....		461 52
February and March, 1869 ...	Galveston & Santiago, Tex.	Five trips short.....		576 90
February 13, 1869	Lamar, Tex.	Failed to arrive.....		3 37
February 7, 1869	Corpus Christi, Tex.	Wet mail.....	10 00	
February 28, 1869	San Antonio and Victoria, Tex.	Failed to arrive.....		23 52
Oct., 1868, to March 31, 1869 ..	Texas.....	Failures for both quarters		1, 640 00
February 2, 1869	Columbus, Tex.	Failed to arrive.....		4 16
January, February, March...	Waxahatchie, Tex.	Failures, 13.....		218 79
January 1, 15, 22; February 5, 12, 19.	Cameron, Tex.	Failed to arrive.....		40 38
.....	Weatherford, Tex.	Service performed two-thirds of the way.		124 17
March 3, 6, 10, 13, 20, 24, 31	Marshall, Texas	Failed to arrive.....	137 54	111 09
January 2, 6, 9	Kaufman, Tex.	do		38 94
February and March.....	Nacogdoches & Tyler, Tex.	do		106 88
February 2, 23, 1869	Nacogdoches, Tex.	do		14 26
February 16, 23, 1869	Crockett, Tex.	do		23 30
January 20; February 3, 11, 1869.	Centreville, Tex.	do		28 17
February 6, 1869	Nacogdoches, Tex.	do		18 27
January 21, 1869	Brandon, Miss.	do		3 76
April 23.....	Summit, Miss.	Wet mail.....	2 00	
April 19, 20, 1869	Hardinsburg & Hartford, Ky.	Failed to arrive.....		8 54
April 20, 1869	Hardinsburg & Union Star, Ky.	Total failure.....		3 04
April 20, 24, 1869	Bowling Green and Owensboro, Ky.	Failed to arrive.....		23 04
April 20, 22, 1869	Russellville, Ky.	do		18 46
April 15, 17, 29, 1869	Morganfield & Greenville, Ky.	do		16 98
April 20, 1869	Hopkinsville, Ky.	do		8 88
April 19, 1869	Princeton, Ky.	do		2 40

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half-trip.
9814	Horse Cave to Burkesville.....	Thompson Mason.....	\$1,600 00	\$5 13
10032	Rogersville to Van Hill.....	Robert Boyd.....	173 00	1 66
10033	Rogersville to Blountsville.....	do.....	699 00	3 36
10077	Clinton to Jamestown.....	J. S. Fritts.....	603 00	5 80
10113	Harrison to Birchwood.....	Robert H. Guthrie.....	241 00	2 32
10150	Smeedville Station to Centreville.....	John Loftin.....	500 00	2 40
10208	Clarksville to Dover.....	Joseph Barks.....	700 00	3 36
12071	Shelbyville to Morristown.....	David Clary.....	200 00	96
12246	Marion to Frankton.....	Frederick Lore.....	400 00	3 84
12332	Rensselaer to Remington.....	J. W. and S. O. Duval.....	350 00	56
12349	Jasper to Lynnville.....	Andrew Gutesell.....	218 00	2 10
2131	Dundaff to Stockport.....	Allen & Bronson.....	291 00	2 79
2186	Bedford to Latrobe.....	do.....	2,373 00	3 80
3037	Snow Hill to Horntown.....	do.....	429 00	1 37
5205	Salisbury to Milledgeville.....	Albert G. Newson.....	300 00	2 88
5205	do.....	do.....	300 00	2 88
5205	do.....	do.....	300 00	2 88
5205	do.....	do.....	300 00	2 88
5173	Burnsville to Elizabethtown.....	Phineas Williams.....	317 00	3 04
5181	Waynesville to Valleytown.....	W. H. McClure.....	625 00	6 00
5188	Casher's Valley to Clayton.....	Robert Rogers.....	325 00	3 12
7106	Raleigh to Taylorsville.....	J. D. Kendall.....	246 00	
8654	Sherman to McKinney.....	John F. Witt.....	900 00	2 88
8659	Henderson to Carthage.....	J. W. Toomer.....	340 50	3 27
9601a	Louisville to Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Sherley & Sherlock.....	9,000 00	14 42
9669	Louisville to Uniontown.....	T. O. Shackelford.....	6,716 00	21 53
9708	Nicholasville to Albany.....	Robertson, Thomas & Co..	2,693 00	2 44
9757	Elizabethton to Litchfield.....	George W. Strickler.....	760 00	2 44
9799	Mayfield to Paris, Tenn.....	Obediah Waldrop.....	995 00	3 12
10018	Elizabethton to Jefferson, N. C.....	Miller & Singletary.....	1,350 00	6 19
10029	Greenville to Greenville, S. C.....	J. C. Hankins.....	3,062 50	5 88
10029	do.....	do.....		
10043	Dandridge to Limestone Springs.....	J. C. Gass.....	499 00	2 40
10049	Sevierville to Strawberry Plains.....	John Reese.....	273 00	87
9651	Louisa to Piketon.....	James C. Castle.....	1,100 00	5 29
9765	Livermore to Calhoun.....	John C. Crow.....	148 00	71
12073	Westport to Brewersville.....	Sanford Grayson.....	190 00	91
12116	Medora to Elkinsville.....	James Brown.....	300 00	2 88
12195	Covington to Hillsboro.....	William M. Souther.....	350 00	1 68
12219	Rockville to Annapolis.....	Francis Redford.....	450 00	72
12221	Rockville to Portland Mills.....	James Ong.....	312 00	1 00
12353	Rockville to Crawfordsville.....	John Brake.....	650 00	2 08

a Postmaster at Louisville reports failure to receive the mail at Carroll

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

MAY 15, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
April 19, 1869	Burkesville, Ky.	Failed to depart.		\$5 13
April 10, 24, at Van Hill; Apr. 24, 1869, at Rogersville.	Van Hill and Rogersville, Tenn.	Failed to arrive.		4 98
April 10, 17, at Blountsville; Apr. 22, 1869, at Rogersville.	Blountsville & Rogersville, Tenn.	do		10 08
April 20, 1869	Jamestown, Tenn.	do		5 80
April 21, 1869, between Oltawah Creek and Birchwood.	Oltawah Creek and Birchwood, Tenn.	Total failure.		4 00
Apr. 13, at Smeedville Station; Apr. 21, 1869, at Centreville.	Smeedville and Centreville, Tenn.	Failed to arrive.		4 80
April 20, 23, at Dover; April 19, 20, 1869, at Clarksville.	Dover and Clarksville, Tenn.	do		13 44
April 12, 15, at Shelbyville; Apr. 12, 1869, at Morristown.	Shelbyville and Morristown, Ind.	do		2 88
April 2, 1869	Frankton, Ind.	do		3 84
April 20, 21, 1869	Rensselaer, Ind.	do		1 12
April 23, at Lynnville; April 24, 1869, at Jasper.	Lynnville and Jasper, Ind.	do		4 20
January 4, 5, 12, 18, 19, 25, 26; February 1, 2, 8, 9, 15, 16, 22, 23; March 1, 2, 8, 9, 15, 16, 29, 30, 1869.	Rock Lake, Penn.	Failed to supply	\$11 50	
Dec. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16; Dec. 17 to Dec. 26, 1868.	Jenner Cross Roads, Penn.	do	5 20	
Feb. 4; March 9, 11, 13, 1869	Snow Hill, Md.	Failed to connect.	2 00	
June 1 to June 30, 1868	Salisbury and Milledgeville, N. C.	Failed to commence service.		24 72
July to September 30, 1868	Salisbury and Milledgeville, N. C.	No service during quarter.		75 00
Oct. 1 to November 7, 1868	Salisbury and Milledgeville, N. C.	No service.		24 45
March 27, 1869	Milledgeville, N. C.	Failed to arrive.		2 88
March 5, 1869	Elizabethtown, N. C.	do		3 04
March 23, 30, 1868	Waynesville, N. C.	do		12 00
February 8, 1869	Casher's Valley, N. C.	do		3 12
January, February, and Mar., 1869.	Raleigh and Taylorsville, Miss.	Failed during the entire quarter.		61 50
January 2, 5, at Sherman; January 1, 4, and February 1, 1869, at McKinney.	Sherman and McKinney, Tex.	Failed totally		14 40
December 30, 1868; February 3, 10, 1869.	Carthage, Tex.	Failed to arrive.		9 81
April 1, 1869	Kentucky			
April 13, 20, 1869	Hardinsburg, Ky.	Very wet mail	25 00	
April 20, 1869	Albany, Ky.	Failed to arrive.		4 88
	Elizabethtown, Ky.	Wet and badly damaged mail.	10 00	
April 19, at Paris; April 20, 1869, at Mayfield.	Paris and Mayfield, Ky.	Failed to arrive.		6 24
April 21, 24, 1869	Elizabethton, Tenn.	do		12 38
April 10, 13, 27, 29, 1869, at Ashville.	Ashville, Tenn.	Failed to connect.	11 76	
April 22, 1869, at Ashville.	do	Failed to arrive from Greenville.		5 88
April 20, at Dandridge; Apr. 22, 1869, at Limestone Springs.	Dandridge and Limestone Springs, Tenn.	Failed to arrive.		4 80
April 21, 23, 30, 1869	Sevierville and Strawberry Plains, and between Henry Cross Roads and Strawberry Plains.	Total failure		4 56
April 18; April 12, 1869	Piketon and Paintsville, Ky.	Failed to arrive.		5 50
April 20, 1869	Livermore & Calhoun, Ky.	Total failure.		1 42
April 20, 1869	Westport & Brewersville, Ind.	do		1 82
April 2, 1869	Finley's Mill, Ind.	Failure to supply	1 16	
April 20, 1869	Covington, Ind.	Failed to arrive.		1 68
April 11, 20, 1869	Annapolis, Ind.	do		1 44
April 20, 1869	Portland Mills, Ind.	do		1 00
April 21, 1869	Bruin's Cross Roads & Crawfordsville, Ind.	Failed totally		3 27

ton April 19, 1869, and deliver at Hamilton April 22, 1869; fine, \$5.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half-trip.
11604	Equality to Benton.....	James S. Beasley	\$1,032 00	\$3 30
6622	West Point to Wedowee.....	Higgins & Woodard	1,080 00	3 46
6659	Guntersville to Blountsville	Frank Parker.....	520 00	2 50
6673	Decatur to Jasper.....	J. J. Hinds	1,787 98	8 55
6707	Reform to Pickensville.....	Uriah W. Mullins.....	700 00	2 21
6710	Tuscaloosa to Eutaw	William Johnson	989 00	3 17
6711	Tuscaloosa to Columbus.....	Philip Carter	945 00	9 08
6721	Marion to Manovie and Free Mill.....	J. J. Hinds	620 00	6 00
6727	Clinton to Pickensville	T. A. Buffington	1,061 33	5 10
6730	Gainesville to Livingston.....	R. Johnson	499 00	2 40
6733	Livingston to York Station.....	W. Kirkland.....	589 00	94
6738	Uniontown to Linden	Charles Newburgh.....	1,633 38	5 23
6781	Troy to Clayton	J. J. Hinds	600 00	5 77
6797	Eufala to Scales Station	Brayram & Horris	1,475 00	2 35
10103	Pikeville to Jasper	R. H. Guthrie	386 00	3 71
10120	McMinnville to Sparta	N. W. Griswold.....	889 00	1 42
10122	Sparta to Bee Creek.....	B. F. Bridgman.....	168 00	1 61
10123	Sparta to Kingston.....	do	999 00	4 80
10125	Sparta to Albany, Ky	Rufus Dowdy	1,200 00	5 77
10134	Lafayette to Whitleyville	Walter M. Clark.....	227 00	2 18
7001	Canton to Jackson.....	Mississippi Central Railroad.	23,770 00	32 65
7003	Vicksburg to Meridian	Southern Mississippi Railroad Company.	10,552 50	14 49
7007	Mobile, Ala., to Columbus, Ky	Mobile and Ohio railroad ..	47,220 00	64 93
7009	Thomastown to Canton.....	G. W. Thompson.....	850 00	4 08
7017	Kosciusko to Carthage.....	J. J. Hinds	458 82	4 41
9817	Catlettsburg to Blaine	Richard Scott, jr.....	440 00	4 23
12267	Peru to Warsaw.....	James Lozier	749 00	3 60
1944	Lancaster to Rock Springs	Dinan & Ramsey	588 00	1 88
9777	Cloverport to Point Pleasant	William H. Miller	474 00	4 56
10047	Sevierville to Casher's Valley, N. C.....	J. S. Conner	635 00	6 10
6608	Selma to York Station.....	Selma and Meridian Railroad Company.	6,127 50	8 39
6617	Chambers to Oxford	Tobias Woodard	1,370 00	6 58
6649	Ashville to Bennettsville.....	Jesse C. Montgomery.....	189 00	1 86
6650	Cedar Bluff to Guntersville.....	Frank Parker.....	571 77	5 50
6651	Blountsville to Bennettsville	Absalom Helmes.....	400 00	3 84
6671	Athens to Florence.....	Major A. Price.....	900 00	8 65
6680	Moulton to Tuscaloosa	A. J. Ingles.....	3,700 00	17 88
6719	Marion to Prattville.....	J. J. Hinds.....	1,110 00	10 67
6805	Decature to Guntersville	do	16,378 00	26 16
6807	Mobile to Selma	Mobile Trade Company ..	7,800 00	25 00
6815	Montgomery to Selma.....	R. A. Garner	5,675 00	7 77
7019	Durant to Lexington	James T. Buck	300 00	48
7040	Oxford to Pontotoc	W. W. Bond.....	1,250 00	6 04

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

MAY 15, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
March 25, 1869	Equality, Ill.	Wet and damaged mail	\$5 00	
April 19, 26, 30; April 24, 27, 1869.	West Point & Wedowee, Ala.	Failed to arrive		\$17 30
April 20, 1869	Guntersville and Blountsville, Ala.	Failed on the entire route		5 00
April 20, at Decatur; Apr. 20, 23, 27, 1869, at Jasper.	Decatur and Jasper, Ala.	Failed to arrive		34 20
April 20, 1869	Reform and Pickensville, Ala.	Failed on the entire route		4 42
April 1, 13, 16, 20, 22, 24, 29, at Tuscaloosa; April 19, 21, 23, 26, 1869, at Eutaw.	Tuscaloosa & Eutaw, Ala.	Failed to arrive		34 87
April 27, at Tuscaloosa; Apr. 16, 23, 1869, at Columbus.	Tuscaloosa and Columbus, Ala.	do		27 24
April 30, 1869	Marion to Manovic & Free Mill, Ala.	Failed 1 trip, (whole)		12 00
Apr. 5, 13, 17, 20, 24, 27, at Clinton; April 3, 7, 20, 24, 27, 1869, at Pickensville.	Clinton and Pickensville, Ala.	Failed to arrive		56 10
April 13, 27, at Gainesville; April 27, 1869, at Livingston.	Gainesville & Livingston, Ala.	do		7 20
April 29, 30, at Livingston; April 29, 30, 1869, at York Station.	Livingston and York Station, Ala.	do		3 76
April 24, at Uniontown; Apr. 26, 28, 30, 1869, at Linden.	Uniontown and Linden, Ala.	do		20 92
April 9, 16, 23, 30, 1869	Troy & Clayton, Ala.	Failed on the entire route		46 16
April 29, at Eufala; April 28, 30, 1869, at Scales Station.	Eufala and Scales Station, Ala.	Failed to arrive		7 05
April 22, 1869	Jasper, Tenn.	do		3 71
April 26, 28, 1869	Sparta, Tenn.	do		2 84
April 19, 26, 1869	Bee Creek and Sparta, Tenn.	do		3 22
April 20, 1869	Kingston, Tenn.	do		4 80
April 19, 22, 26, 29, 1869	Albany and Sparta, Tenn.	do		23 08
April 28, 1869	Whitleyville, Tenn.	do		2 18
April 21, 22, 29, 30, 1869	Canton and Jackson, Miss.	Failed to arrive and depart		130 60
Apr. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, at Vicksburg; April 27, 29, 1869, at Meridian.	Vicksburg and Meridian, Miss.	Failed to arrive		101 43
April 3, 11, 30, 1869	Mobile, Ala.	do		194 79
April 23, 26, 27, 29, 1869	Thomastown and Canton, Miss.	do		16 32
April 23, 24, 1869	Kosciusko, Miss.	Failed to arrive and depart		8 82
April 11, 1869	Blaine, Ky.	Failed to arrive		4 23
April 2, 3, 5, 6, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 30, 1869.	Paw Paw, Ind.	Failed to supply	4 50	
January 8, 11, 13, 18, 22; Feb. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 19, 22, 24, 26; Mar. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 28, 31, 1869.	Rock Springs, Penn.	Failed to arrive at schedule time.	6 75	
April 22, at Cloverport; Apr. 24, 1869, at Point Pleasant.	Cloverport and Point Pleasant, Ky.	Failed to arrive		9 12
April 22, 1869	Casher's Valley, N. C.	do		6 10
April 29, 30, at York Station; April 24, 1869, at Selma.	York Station and Selma, Ala.	do		25 17
April 27, 1869	Alabama	Total failure		13 17
April 19, 1869	Cedar Grove, Ala.	Failed to arrive		1 86
April 17, 24, 1869	Guntersville, Ala.	do		11 00
April 19, 1869	Bennettsville, Ala.	do		3 84
April 19, 1869	Athens, Ala.	do		8 65
April 20, 1869	Alabama	Total failure		35 57
April 29, 1869	Marion, Ala.	Failed to arrive		10 67
April 19, 21, 23, 27; Apr. 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 1869.	Decatur and Guntersville, Ala.	do		235 44
April 14, 16, 1869	Mobile, Ala.	do		50 00
April 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30; April 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 1869.	Montgomery & Selma, Ala.	do		108 78
April 19, 20, 24, 28, 29, 30, at Durant; April 2, 19, 20, 23, 28, 30, 1869, at Lexington.	Durant & Lexington, Miss.	do		5 76
April 12, 13, at Oxford; April 19, 20, 1869, at Pontotoc.	Oxford and Pontotoc, Miss.	Failed to arrive and depart		24 16

[FINES AND DEDUCTIONS.]

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half-trip.
7068	Brandon to Carthage	James H. Caldwell.....	\$547 00	\$5 26
7069	Brandon to Polkville	Prince Searly.....	196 00	1 88
7070	Forest to Hillsboro	J. G. Owen	294 00	94
7072	Hillsboro to Dixon	Bryan Tyson	495 00	4 76
7075	Newton Depot to Paulding	M. S. Alexander	700 00	3 36
7079	Philadelphia to Newton Depot	James Cruise	798 00	3 83
7085	Hazlehurst to Port Gibson	Bryan Tyson.....	997 00	4 79
7087	Brookhaven to Monticello	W. A. Kilpatrick	1,045 00	1 67
7088	Brookhaven to Natchez	W. Noonan	3,900 00	12 50
7096	Holmesville to Columbia	F. Fortinberry.....	876 00	4 21
7098	Liberty to Osyka.....	Bryan Tyson.....	891 00	2 85

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

10078	Huntsville to Whitley C. H.	A. C. King.....	\$323 00	\$3 10
10079	Huntsville to Jamestown.....	Robert Boyd	297 00	2 85
10181	Columbia to Perryville	Milton D. Brown.....	1,500 00	7 21
10199	Cumberland Furnace to White Bluffs.....	Charles L. Reynolds	369 00	1 77
9639	Owingsville to Grayson.....	Edmund Wells.....	384 00	3 69
9705	McKee to London	Robert Boyd	229 00	2 20
9705	do	do		
9720	London to Whitley C. H.	Smith & Finley	652 00	2 09
9726	Monticello to Huntsville.....	J. & J. Craig.....	449 00	4 31
9726	do	do		
7067	Brandon to Williamsburg.....	Bryan Tyson.....	1,605 37	7 76
7067	do	do		
7104	Williamsburg to Ellisville	C. M. Edmonson	448 00	4 30
7107	Ellisville to Augusta.....	S. C. Thielgaard	434 00	4 17
7110	Columbia to Shieldsboro	F. Fortinberry	1,249 74	12 02
7122	Paulding to Ellisville	Elijah Dansby	522 95	5 03
7130	Herbert to Lauderdale Station.....	S. C. Thielgaard	490 00	4 71
7133	Macon to Louisville	George Y. Woodward	790 00	3 80
7133	do	do		
7134	Macon to Pickensville.....	J. S. Foster	795 00	3 82
7137	Tibby Station to Winona.....	Tyson & Steel.....	1,900 00	9 13
7138	West Point to Houston	John M. Thompson	800 00	3 84
7138	do	do		
7143	Temperance Hill to Aberdeen	Bryan Tyson	434 00	4 17
7143	do	do		
12082	Sullivan to Robinson	Thomas D. Scott	600 00	0 98
12082	do	do		
12203	La Fayette to Middle Fork	James Reed.....	535 00	1 71
12203	do	do		
9772	Allensville to Columbus	Wolverton, Rogers & Jewett.....	6,647 50	7 45
9772	do	do		
6001	Camack to Mayfield (branch)	Georgia Railroad Co	637 50	0 87
6001	do	do		
6028	Athens to Anderson C. H.	William Peck, sr.....	1,795 00	8 63
6033	Clarksville to Walholla.....	John C. Addison	600 00	5 77
6035	Jefferson to Aurora	William P. Smith	800 00	3 84
6055	Cartersville to Van Wirt	W. B. McGinnis	288 00	1 38
6057	Dalton to Spring Place	James E. Henry	149 00	0 71
6066	Newnan to Sinonia	William Bailey	144 00	1 38
6070	La Grange to Columbus.....	Augustus L. Dozier.....	1,300 00	4 16
6070	do	do		
6078	McDonough to Jonesborough.....	Richard P. Lee.....	225 00	1 12
6080	Covington to Forsyth.....	William J. Camp.....	800 00	3 84
6080	do	do		
6086	Knoxville to Talbotton	Smith and Wright	600 00	5 77

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

MAY 15, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
April 29, at Carthage; April 30, 1869, at Brandon.	Carthage & Brandon, Miss.	Failed to depart and arrive		\$10 52
April 29, at Brandon; April 29, 1869, at Polkville.	Brandon & Polkville, Miss.	Failed to arrive		3 76
April 24, 1869	Forest, Miss	Failed to arrive and depart		1 88
April 29, 30, 1869	Hillsboro, Miss	Failed to depart and arrive		9 52
April 27, 30, 1869	Newton Depot, Miss	Failed to arrive and depart		13 44
April 27, 30, 1869	Philadelphia, Miss	do		15 32
April 23, 27, 30, at Hazlehurst; April 26, 29, 1869, at Port Gibson.	Hazlehurst and Port Gibson, Miss.	Failed to arrive		23 95
April 24, 30, 1869	Brookhaven, Miss	Failed to arrive and depart		6 68
April 26, 27, at Brookhaven; Apr. 28, 29, 1869, at Natchez.	Brookhaven and Natchez, Miss.	Failed to depart and arrive		50 00
April 29, 30, 1869	Holmesville, Miss	Failed to arrive and depart		8 42
April 30, 1869	Osyka, Miss	Failed to arrive		2 85

MAY 22, 1869, INCLUSIVE.

April 24, 1869	Huntsville, Tenn.	Failed to arrive		\$3 10
April 23, 1869	New River and Jamestown, Tenn.	Failed totally		4 78
April 5, 1869	Perryville, Tenn.	Failed to arrive		7 21
April 17, 1869	Cumberland Furnace, Tenn.	do		1 77
		do		3 69
April 20, 1869	Grayson, Ky.	do		
April 14, 21, 1869	McKee, Ky.	do		6 60
April 22, 1869	London, Ky.	do		
April 21, 1869	Whitley, Ky.	do		2 09
April 22, 29, 1869	Huntsville, Ky.	do		
April 23, 30, 1869	Monticello, Ky.	do		17 24
April 28, 1869	Brandon, Miss	do		
do	Williamsburg, Miss	do		15 52
April 30, 1869	Ellisville, Miss	do		4 30
April 29, 1869	do	do		4 17
April 8, 15, 22, 29, 1869	Gainesville and Shieldsboro, Miss.	Failed to perform service		29 84
April 30, 1869	Ellisville, Miss	Failed to arrive		5 03
do	Lauderdale Station, Miss.	do		4 71
April 22, 26, 30, 1869	Macon, Miss	do		
do	Louisville	do		19 00
April 27, 1869	Pickensville, Miss	do		3 82
April 20, 23, 27, 30, 1869	Winona, Miss	do		36 52
April 20, 1869	West Point, Miss	do		
April 23, 1869	Houston	do		7 68
April 24, 1869	Temperance Hill, Miss.	do		
April 23, 1869	Aberdeen	do		8 34
do	Robinson, Ind	do		
April 29, 30, 1869	Sullivan, Ind	do		3 92
April 20, 1869	La Fayette, Ind	do		
April 21, 1869	Middle Fork, Ind	do		3 42
April 20, 1869	Columbus, Ky	do		
				14 38
April 21, 1869	Allensville	do		
April 1, 4, 1869	Comack, Ga	do		4 35
April 2, 3, 4, 1869	Mayfield, Ga	do		
April 21, 1869	Anderson, Ga	do		8 63
April 16, 1869	Walholla, Ga	do		5 77
April 22, 1869	Aurora, Ga	do		3 84
April 20, 1869	Georgia	One total failure		2 76
April 20, 1869	do	do		1 42
April 17, 1869	Turin, Ga	Failed to arrive		1 38
April 20, 1869	Columbus, Ga	do		
April 28, 1869	La Grange Ga	do		8 32
April 20, 1869	Georgia	Failed one trip on the entire route.		2 24
April 5, 1869	Covington, Ga	Failed to arrive		
April 20, 1869	do	Failed one trip over the entire route.		11 52
April 30, 1869	Knoxville, Ga	Failed to arrive		5 77

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half-trip.
6115	Jacksonville to Homersville	Erie Edwards	\$600 00	\$5 77
6709	Tuscaloosa to Marion	T. C. Taylor	3,470 59	5 54
6726	Greensboro to Gainesville	do	1,900 00	6 05
6726	do	do		
6786a	Henderson to Andalusia	Reuel Cumbaa	570 00	5 50
9614 •	Newport to Augusta	Samuel T. Miles	1,087 00	2 82
9641	Poplar Plains to Plummer's Mills	Samuel B. Johnson	100 00	96
9642	Vanceburg to Mouth of Laurel	John M. Liles	125 00	1 20
9724	Somerset to Whitley C. H.	Finley & Smith	343 00	3 29
9790	Madisonville to Ashbysburg	E. J. Orton	220 00	2 11
12352	Annapolis to Covington	James Stuart	261 00	2 51
12354	Spencer to Point Commerce	John W. Rumble	195 00	1 87
14810	Cloverdale to Upper Clear Lake	W. B. H. Dobson	1,480 00	4 74
7144	Egypt to Houston	Bragam & Harris	969 00	3 10
7156	Ripley to Rienzi	J. Johnsey	750 00	3 60
7157	Ripley to Rienzi	do	500 00	4 80
7170	Pittsboro to Houston	E. Davis	889 00	2 85
7170	do	do		
7193	West Point to Bellefontaine	J. J. Hinds	550 00	5 28
7193	do	do		
7195	Carthage to Canton	do	900 00	4 32
7195	do	do		
7196	Carthage to De Kalb	J. H. Caldwell	700 00	6 73
7200	Vernon to Canton	A. H. Ferrell	300 00	1 44
7203	York Station to Meridian	Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co.	2,081 25	3 33
7203	do	do		
6018	Thomson to Clay Hill	Bryan Tyson	686 93	2 20
6602	Montgomery to Pollard	Alabama & Florida Railroad Co.	11,400 00	15 61
6713	Tuscaloosa to Bridgeville	Bryan Tyson	573 16	5 51
6780	Troy to Newton	Reuel Cumbaa	793 49	7 63
2152	York to Peach Bottom	J. P. Wiley	774 00	2 48
1842	Washington to Wheeling	Hempfield	1,977 00	3 16
1901	Oxford to Peter's Creek	H. C. Cummings	359 00	57
1963	Stevens to Stevens	L. Bechtel	450 00	72
2526	Newry to St. Clairsville	R. H. McCleave	249 00	2 39
9603	Evansville, Ind. to Cairo, Ill.	A. M. De Souchet	15,000 00	36 04
9655	West Liberty to Paintsville	Robert Boyd	399 00	3 83
9661	Piketon to Wise C. H., Va	John Dils, jr	700 00	6 73
9811	Rochester to Morgantown	W. S. Taylor	130 00	1 25
9821	Paducah to Blandville	A. Bodkin	800 00	2 56
9824	Carrollton to Port Royal	Joseph Sams	250 00	1 20
10008	Nashville to Johnsonville	Nashville & Northwestern Railroad Co.	2,340 00	3 75
10027	Kingsport to Jonesboro	Thomas Bray	206 95	1 98
10129	Livingston to Mouth of Wolf	Joseph Lacy	208 00	2 00
10132	Gainesboro to Jamestown	John M. Gipson	500 00	4 80
10137	Carthage to Gainesboro	G. M. Putty	600 00	2 88
12205	La Fayette to Oxford	Brake & Stokes	320 00	1 02
12364	Perryville to Danville, Ill.	William Trosper	350 00	1 12
12525	Hillsdale to Amboy	John J. Andridge	280 00	1 30
12536	Milan to Monroe	Thomas Richards	600 00	1 92½
12576	Charlotte to Marshall	F. J. Eddy	395 00	64
12600	Holland to Grand Haven	Klass Van Hasten	240 00	39
12651	Ionia to Danby	Charles Stevens	150 00	1 43
12683	Manistee to Pentwater	L. W. Steffy	2,209 50	3 53
12683	do	do		
12683	do	do	2,209 50	3 53
12691	Mackinaw to Duncan	Peter Spooner	697 00	3 35
12717	Grand Ledge to Lansing	R. K. Barlow	250 00	80
12744	Ontonagon to Rockland	Henry Rough	300 00	1 91
12745	Green Bay to Hancock	Chicago & North Western Railroad Co.	33,700 00	54 00
12745	do	do		
12794	Galesburg to Mendon	Geo. S. Hodges	200 00	1 92
5610	Newbern C. H. to Lawrence C. H.	Joseph Crews	1,200 00	3 84
5651	Yorkville to Spartanburg	John L. Miller	335 00	3 22
5651	do	do		

a Failed on the entire route, four trips in October, four trips in November, and two trips in Decem

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

MAY 22, 1869, INCLUSIVE.—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
April 20, 1869	Jacksonville, Ga	Failed to arrive		\$5 77
April 30, 1869	Alabama	Failure of one-half trip on entire route.		5 54
April 21, 26, 30, 1869	Greensboro, Ala	Failure to arrive	}	48 40
April 20, 22, 24, 27, 29, 1869	Gainesville Ala	do		
	Alabama			
April 1, 1869	Augusta, Ky	Failed to arrive from California.		2 82
April 24, 1869	Plummer's Mills, Ky	Failed to arrive		1 00
April 2, 1869	Vanceburg, Ky	do		1 20
April 23 1869	Somerset, Ky	do		3 29
April 19, 1869	Madisonville, Ky	do		2 11
April 1, 1869	Covington, Ind	do		2 51
April 30, 1869	Indiana	Wet mail	\$3 00	
February 13, 1869	Cloverdale, Cal	Failed to arrive		4 74
April 28, 1869	Egypt and Houston, Miss.	do		6 20
April 20, 1869	Rienzi, Miss	do		3 60
April 21, 22, 1869	Ripley, Miss	Failed to arrive and depart		9 60
April 19, 23, 1869	Pittsboro, Miss	Failed to arrive	}	8 55
April 24, 1869	Houston, Miss	do		
April 3, 10, 17, 24, 1869	West Point, Miss	do	}	47 52
April 2, 9, 16, 27, 30, 1869	Bellefontaine, Miss	do		
April 23, 27, 1869	Carthage, Miss	do	}	17 28
April 22, 26, 1869	Canton, Miss	do		
April 29, 1869	De Kalb, Miss	do		6 73
April 26, 1869	Vernon and Canton, Miss.	do		2 88
April 30, 1869	York Station, Miss	do	}	9 99
April 29, 30, 1869	Meridian, Miss	do		
April 11, 1869	Thomson, Ga	do		2 20
January 25; March 29, 1869	Pollard, Ala	do		31 22
April 23, 30, 1869	Tuscaloosa, Ala	do		11 02
April, 1869	Troy & Newton, Ala	Five total failures during the month.		76 30
February 24, 25, 1869	York, Pa	Failed to arrive and depart		4 96
January 5, 9, 1869	Washington, Pa	do		9 48
January 13, 1869	Peter's Creek, Pa	do		1 14
March 29, 1869	Stevens, Pa	do		1 44
January 15; March 26, 1869	St. Clairsville, Pa	Failed to arrive		4 78
April 28, 1869	Cairo, Ky	do		36 04
April 12, 1869	Paintsville, Ky	do		3 83
April 21, 1869	Piketon, Ky	do		6 73
April 24, 1869	Morgantown, Ky	do		1 25
April 2, 1869	Paducah, Ky	do		2 56
April 2, 1869	Carrollton, Ky	do		1 20
April 20, 21, 1869	Johnsonville, Tenn	do		7 50
April 24, 1869	Kingsport, Tenn	do		1 98
April 21, 1869	Livingston, Tenn	do		2 00
April 22, 1866	Jamestown, Tenn	do		4 80
April 24, 1869	Carthage, Tenn	do		2 88
April 21, 1869	La Fayette, Ind	do		1 02
April 20, 1869	Danville, Ind	do		1 12
April 14, 17, 21, 1869	Amboy, Mich	Failed to arrive and depart		3 90
April 1, 1869	Monroe, Mich	Failed to arrive		1 92½
April 2, 5, 8, 9, 1869	Charlotte, Mich	do		2 56
April 3, 6, 17, 29, 31, 1869	Grand Haven, Mich	do		1 95
April 14, 1869	Danby, Mich	do		1 43
April 10, 14, 1869	Manistee, Mich	do	}	14 12
April 17, 19, 1869	Pentwater, Mich	do		
April 16, 1869	Manistee, Mich	Wet mail	5 00	
April 14, 22, 23, 1869	Duncan, Mich	Failure to arrive		10 05
April 1, 22, 1869	Grand Ledge, Mich	do		1 60
April 2, 19, 1869	Rockland, Mich	do		3 82
April 20, 27, 29, 1869	Green Bay, Mich	do	}	216 00
April 27, 1869	Hancock, Mich	do		
April 5, 1869	Galesburg, Mich	do		1 92
April 8, 15, 1869	Newburg C. H., S. C	do		7 68
April 23, 1869	Spartansburg, S. C	Failed to arrive and depart	}	4 83
April 24, 1869	Yorkville, S. C	do		

ber, and at Andalusia December 21 and 28, 1868. Total failure 11 trips. Deduction \$121.00.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half trip.
5652	Yorkville to Cross Anchor.....	John L. Miller.....	\$335 00	\$3 22
5652	do.....	do.....		
5685	Anderson C. H. to Ruckersville.....	H. Garrison.....	400 00	3 84
15101	Portland to Monticello.....	J. C. Ainsworth, President O. S. N. Co.	5,000 00	16 02
15101	do.....	do.....		
15101	do.....	do.....		
15101	do.....	do.....		
15101	do.....	do.....		
15101	do.....	do.....		
15119	Astoria to Portland.....	do.....	6,990 00	33 60
15119	do.....	do.....		
15119	do.....	do.....	6,990 00	33 60
15119	do.....	do.....		
15119a	do.....	do.....	6,990 00	
15101b	Portland to Monticello.....	do.....	5,000 00	
1998	Allentown to Rehrersburg.....	P. Zerby.....	764 00	2 44
2010	Easton to Portland.....	R. M. Brod.....	600 00	96
2137	Sand Cut to Stoddartsville.....	L. T. Smith.....	645 00	1 03
2489	Titusville to Tidioute.....	A. W. Keith.....	1,245 00	1 99
6427	Newnansville to Lake City.....	James M. Richardson.....	475 00	4 46
6442	Pollard to Pensacola.....	Moulty Louis.....	1,800 00	2 87
6791	Eufala to Marianna.....	Lorenzo J. Biggs.....	2,990 00	14 37
6791	do.....	do.....		
6	Farmington to Augusta.....	Perry & Mentor.....	488 59	78
6	do.....	do.....		
9	Bangor to Vasselboro.....	William S. Young.....	1,440 00	2 30
10	North Anson to Waterville.....	V. D. Pinkham.....	551 92	1 44
26	Solon to North Anson.....	Brown & Hilton.....	150 00	24
26	do.....	do.....		
28	Shirley to Skowhegan.....	William S. Young.....	553 00	1 77
31	Dover to Howland.....	Freeman Cromett.....	149 00	1 43
32	Dexter to Greenville.....	H. F. McLaughlin.....	662 00	1 06
34	Harmony to Pittsfield.....	William H. Bradbury.....	150 00	24
4664	Winchester to Front Royal.....	Robert H. McCleave.....	549 00	1 75
6437	Marianna to Milton.....	Hannah & Skipper.....	3,366 00	16 18
6767	Evergreen to Grove Hill.....	Moulty Louis.....	1,200 00	5 77
6767	do.....	do.....		
6768	Linden to Grove Hill.....	Bragraw & Harris.....	1,960 00	9 42
6817	Montgomery to Union Springs.....	Montgomery & Eufala Railroad Co.	2,000 00	3 19
5701	Spartansburg to Hendersonville.....	James L. Evans.....	550 00	5 28
6720	Marion to Randolph.....	John S. Atchison.....	475 00	4 56
7114	Pass Christian to Mobile.....	James D. Kendall.....	1,624 00	15 61
7199	Bolton's Depot to Raymond.....	J. J. Hinds.....	490 00	78
7199	do.....	do.....		
9646	Grayson to Mount Savage.....	Margaret Flanghee.....	78 00	75
2969	Libertytown to Mount Airy.....	J. Bowers.....	260 00	
2979	Annapolis to Johnson's Store.....	E. P. Phipps.....	365 00	1 75
12719c	Grand Ledge to Mud Creek.....	Rufus K. Barlow.....	40 00	
7503	Helena to Madison.....	Bryan Tyson.....	1,280 00	6 15
7503	do.....	do.....		

a Remove suspension of pay.*b* Remove suspension of pay.*c* Suspend pay, postmaster at Mud Creek reports, April 10, 1869,

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

MAY 22, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
April 23, 1869	Cross Anchor, S. C.	Failed to arrive and depart	}	\$4 83
April 24, 1869	Yorkville, S. C.	do		
April 30, 1869	Ruckersville, S. C.	Failed to arrive		3 84
November 4, 7, 8, 21; Dec. 1, 3, 5, 15, 1868.	Portland, Oreg.	do	}	
November 19, 26; Dec. 2, 8, 10, 12, 17, 26, 29, 1868.	do	Failed to connect		
October 2, 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 26, 28; Nov. 2, 4, 6, 9, 13, 16, 18, 20, 23, 25, 27, 30; Dec. 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 16, 18, 21, 25, 28, 30, 1868.	Monticello, Oreg.	do		\$176 00 128 16
January 7, 1869	Portland, Oreg.	Failed to arrive	}	
January 2, 5, 9, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 26, 28, 30; Feb. 2, 4, 6, 9, 11, 13, 16, 18, 20, 23, 25, 27; Mar. 9, 16, 18, 20, 23, 25, 30, 1869.	do	Failed to connect		172 00 16 02
January 1, 4, 6, 11, 13, 15, 25; Feb. 8, 17, 22; Mar. 15, 22, 26, 1869.	Monticello, Oreg.	do		
October 2, 5, 12, 16, 19, 23, 30; Nov. 9, 13, 16, 20, 27; Dec. 4, 25, 1868.	Astoria, Oreg.	do	}	
November 10, 17, 21, 24, 28; Dec. 1, 5, 15, 19, 26, 29, 1868.	Portland, Oreg.	do		210 00
January 25, 1869	Astoria, Oreg.	do		
January 5, 16, 26, 30; Feb. 2, 16, 20; Mar. 9, 20, 23, 1869.	Portland, Oreg.	do	}	92 40
1868	Astoria and Portland, Oreg.	do		
1869	Portland and Monticello, Oreg.	do		
February 17, 18, 1869	Rehrersburg, Pa.	Failed to arrive and depart		4 88
January 1, 2, 1869	Portland, Pa.	do		1 92
January 11, 1869	Stoddartsville, Pa.	do		2 06
March 30, 1869	South West, Pa.	Failed to supply	1 00	
April 27, 1869	Newnansville, Fla.	Failed to arrive		4 56
April 28, 1869	Pollard, Fla.	do		2 87
April 22, 29, 1869	Marianna, Ala.	do	}	35 92
April 29, 1869	Eufala, Ala.	do		
April 15, 16, 22, 23, 1869	Farmington, Me.	do		
April 1, 21, 1869	do	Failed to depart	}	4 68
April 13, 21, 1869	Bangor, Me.	Total failure		9 20
April 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 1869	North Anson, Me.	Failure to arrive		11 52
April 1, 8, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, 1869.	Solon, Me.	do	}	2 82
April 3, 10, 1869	do	Total failure		
April 2, 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 19, 21, 28, 30, 1869.	Shirley, Me.	Failure to arrive		17 70
April 2, 23, 1869	Dover, Me.	Failed to arrive and depart		2 86
April 20, 26, 1869	Greenville, Me.	Failed to arrive		2 12
April 1, 2, 5, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 29, 1869.	Harmony, Me.	do		3 36
Jan. 2, 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 1869	Front Royal, Va.	do		12 25
April 21, 1869	Milton, Fla.	do		16 18
April 27, 30, 1869	Grove Hill, Ala.	do	}	23 08
April 24, 28, 1869	Evergreen, Ala.	do		
April 30, 1868	Alabama	One total failure		18 84
January 1 to March 20, 23, 25, 27, 31, 1869.	do	Failed to perform service sixty-eight trips.		459 36
April 15, 1869	Spartansburg and Hendersonville, S. C.	Failed on the entire route.		10 56
April 26, 1869	Marion, Ala.	Failed to arrive		4 56
April 7, 1869	Mobile, Miss.	do		15 61
April 27, 28, 29, 30, 1869	Bolton's Depot, Miss.	do	}	7 80
April 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 1869	Raymond, Miss.	do		
April 22, 1869	Grayson and Mount Savage, Ky.	Total failure		1 50
July 1, 1868 to March 31, 1869.	Libertytown & Unionville, Pa.	Failed to perform but once a week service.		33 54
February 27 to March 6, 1869	Johnson's Store, Md. ..	Failed to arrive	1 00	
January 2, 1869	Michigan	Very wet mail	}	
February 26 and March 22, 1869	Madison, Ark.	Failed to arrive		6 15 12 30

that contractor has abandoned the service.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half-trip.
38	Exeter to Etna	H. Butterfield.....	\$225 00	\$0 36
63	Bangor to Monroe and Monroe Centre...	Kilgour & Huxford.....	{ 373 46 17 54	} 0 60 & 06
5611	Manchester to Fulton	John H. Dixon.....	98 00	94
9660	Hazle Green to Campton	George Cook.....	62 50	60
1003	New York to Chatham Four Corners	New York and Harlem Railroad Company.	13,050 00	20 91
1082	Albany to New Lebanon Springs.....	M. J. Phelbin.....	1,200 00	1 92
1083	Albany to New Baltimore	Solomon C. Powell	425 00	68
1086	Albany to Binghamton.....	Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company.	10,650 00	8 06
1100	Troy, N. Y., to Hancock, Mass	Randall Barnes	667 60	
1102	Mechanicsville to Fort Edward.....	Walter Rozell.....	838 00	1 34
1110	Saratoga Springs to Luzerne	J. H. Partridge	560 00	89½
1122	Schroon Lake to Elizabethtown.....	Jacob Deyoe.....	495 00	1 58½
1126	Essex to Charlotte, Vt	M. S. Hoffnagle.....	75 00	30
1127	Elizabethtown to Saranac Lake.....	H. J. Person & W. Richards	215 00	2 06½
1128	Elizabethtown to Keeseville.....	Charles Barber.....	350 00	
1132	Au Sable Forks to Saranac Lake	Monroe Hall	544 47	
1144	Moirs to Bombay.....	Jerry B. Russell.....	375 00	60
1146	Stockholm Depot to Hogansburg	Daniel Scoff.....	496 00	79
1164	Watertown to Louisville	Peter Kirby.....	624 00	75
1164	do.....	do.....		75
1169	Adams to Copenhagen.....	Jonathan W. Ackley.....	303 37	0 33 & 47
1170	Lowville to Indian River	E. W. Livingston.....	104 00	1 00
1175	Turin to Rome	A. H. & A. R. Lee.....	597 00	1 91
1178	Sageville to Newville.....	Charles Bidwell.....	98 00	94
1188	Canajoharie to Central Bridge.....	Orson Root	495 00	2 37½
1193	Cooperstown to Oneonta.....	Samuel Derby	994 00	1 58½
1199	Little Falls to Richfield Springs.....	Solomon Piper.....	300 00	96
1206	Utica to Lowville.....	Utica and Black River Railroad Company.	2,950 00	4 72
1206	do.....	do.....		
1207	Utica to Morris.....	John Town.....	889 00	2 84½
1227	Chittenango Station to De Ruyter	Archilaus Finch.....	688 00	0 69 & 81
1245	Central Square to Pulaski.....	Hanchette & Warner.....	633 00	1 01
1252	Sterling to Victory	E. D. Clapp.....	274 00	54
1252	do.....	do.....	274 00	36
1252	do.....	do.....		
1257	Auburn to Kelloggsville.....	Archibald Lewis.....	475 00	76
1258	Auburn to South Lansing.....	E. D. Clapp.....	994 00	91
1258	do.....	do.....		1 35½
1259	Auburn to Ithaca	John Nostrand.....	900 00	1 44
1260	Port Byron to Oswego.....	E. D. Clapp.....	885 00	
1260	do.....	do.....		
1266	Penn Yan to Bath.....	Allen Wood.....	888 00	1 42
1266	do.....	do.....		
1271	Lyons to Sodus Point.....	Henry Case.....	600 00	96
1273	Newark to Sodus	Harvey Case.....	200 00	1 28
1277	Canandaigua to Niagara Falls.....	New York Central Railroad Company.	6,100 00	3 12½
1297	Arcade to Warsaw	Lemuel S. Allen	790 00	2 53
1299	Centreville to Farmersville.....	Lewis C. Veazey.....	384 00	61½
1299	do.....	do.....		
1302	Athica to Arcade.....	Spencer & Davis.....	694 00	1 11

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

MAY 29, 1869, INCLUSIVE.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
April 12, 20; April 12, 22, 1869	Exeter, Me	Failed to arrive and depart.		\$1 44
April 15, 19; April 16, 20, 1869	Monroe and Monroe Centre, Me.	Failed to arrive and depart; failures the entire month, 13 whole trips.		5 52
January 1 to March 31, 1869.	South Carolina	Failed during the quarter.		24 50
March 6, 1869	Kentucky	Failed totally		1 20
May 4, 1869	Morrisania, N. Y	Failed to take mail	\$5 22	
April 22, 23, 1869	Albany, N. Y	Failed to arrive		3 84
April 2, 22; April 22, 23, 1869	New Baltimore, N. Y	Failed to arrive and depart		2 72
April 21, 1869	Albany, N. Y	Failed to arrive		16 12
April 2, 7, 1869	Sand Lake, N. Y	Badly wet mail	4 00	
April 22, 23, 1869	Fort Edward, N. Y	Failed to arrive and depart		5 36
April 21, 1869	New York	Failed to perform service		1 79
April, 1869	do	Failed to perform service 6 trips during the month.		19 02
April 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 1869	do	Failed to perform service		3 05
April 21, 1869	do	do		4 13
April 22, 1869	Between Keeseville and Lewis, N. Y.	do		1 41
April 2, 1869	Saranac Lake, N. Y	Failed to arrive		2 15
April 2, 12, 1869	New York	Failed to perform service		2 40
April 19, 1869	do	do		1 58
April, 1869	do	Failed to perform service, two whole and one half trips.		3 75
April, 1869	Betw'n Watertown & Copenhagen, N. Y.			
April 1, 16, 18, 1869	Between Copenhagen and Lowville, N. Y.	Failed to perform service		5 28
April 22, 29, 1869	Betw'n Worthville & Copenhagen, N. Y.	do		4 00
April, 1869	New York	Failed to perform service, three trips.		11 46
April 14, 21, 1869	do			
April 14, 21, 1869	Sageville, N. Y	Failed to arrive and depart		3 76
April 22, 23, 1869	Central Bridge, N. Y	do		4 75
April 21, 1869	Cooperstown, N. Y	Failed to arrive		1 59
April 17, 1869	New York	Failed to perform service		1 92
April 20, 22, 24; April 22, 1869	Lowville, N. Y	Failed to depart and arrive		28 34
April 21, 1869	New York	Failed to perform any service.		
April 5, 6, 1869	Ncrth Litchfield, N. Y.	Failed to supply		1 42
April 21, 22; April 1, 1869	Cazenovia and De Ruyter, N. Y.	Failed to arrive and depart		1 83
April 5, 6, 7, 10; April 10, 1869	Central Square, N. Y	Failed to depart and arrive		5 05
April 2, 5; April 1, 10, 1869	Red Creek, N. Y	Failed to arrive and depart		1 08
April 9, 14; April 9, 14, 1869	Sterling, N. Y	do		1 44
April 7, 14; April 7, 14, 1869	Red Creek, N. Y	do		
April 2, 6, 8, 10, 1869	New York	Failed to perform service		6 08
April 2, 1869	Between Auburn and Genoa, N. Y	do		4 53
April 2, 1869	Between Genoa and South Lansing, N. Y.	do		
April 2, 3, 1869	Auburn, N. Y	Failed to arrive and depart		2 88
April 5, 13, 1869	Sterling and Fort Byron, N. Y.	do		7 99
April 7, 9, 14, 1869	Sterling and Oswego, N. Y.	do		
April 2, 7, 9, 1869	Between Prattsburg and Penn Yan, N. Y.	Failed to arrive and depart, 9 failures.		12 78
April 1, 3, 8, 10; April 1, 3, 1869.	Between Prattsburg and Bath, N. Y.	Failed to arrive and depart		
April 1, 2, 3, 25, 1865	Sodus Point and Sodus, N. Y.	do		3 84
April 1; April 1, 3, 6, 1869	Sodus and Newark, N. Y.	do		2 56
April 1, 1869	Batavia, N. Y	do		3 12½
April 3, 8, 10, 13; April 6, 8, 10, 1869.	Warsaw, N. Y	do		15 18
April 2, 17, 1869	New York	Failed to perform service		6 15
April 7, 19, 21, 1869	Farmersville, N. Y	Failed to arrive or depart		
April 1, 2, 1869	Arcade, N. Y	Failed to depart and arrive		2 22

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half-trip.
1304	Batavia to Warsaw.....	Levi S. Decker.....	\$500 00	\$0 80
1304	do.....	do.....		
1335	Silver Creek to Ellington.....	Hanchett & Warner.....	793 00	2 54
1354	Cuba to Arcade.....	Benjamin Harris.....	1,045 00	1 66
1375	Cameron to Woodhull.....	Hanchett & Warner.....	190 00	1 82½
1400	Ithaca to Ovid.....	John L. Philips.....	700 00	1 12½
1403	Caroline Depot to Caroline Centre.....	George W. Atwood.....	204 00	65
1409	De Ruyter to Norwich.....	Peter W. Clark.....	338 00	1 43
1423	Walton to Otego.....	Hanchett & Warner.....	642 00	1 02½
1426	Morris to Bainbridge.....	Peter M. Packard.....	796 00	1 26
1427	Morris to Oneonta.....	A. H. Watkins.....	389 00	62½
1430	Norwich to Morris.....	John Simonton.....	650 00	1 04
1501	Little Falls to Brockett's Bridge.....	Amos Cramer.....	469 00	75
1504	Monticello to Callicoon.....	Thomas C. Fitch.....	600 00	96
1507	Luzerne to West Day.....	William Green.....	195 00	62½
11462	St. Charles to Genoa.....	Luther Calkins.....	391 00	1 25
11463	Blackberry Station to Bristol Station.....	John Parker.....	425 00	1 36
11482	Morris to Sandwich.....	H. P. Courtright.....	593 00	95
11545	Mount Pulaski to Lincoln.....	Moses Egleston.....	300 00	45
11547	Springfield to Petersburg.....	J. P. & L. P. Tisston.....	939 00	1 50
11547	do.....	do.....		
11548	Springfield to Virginia.....	P. S. Scott.....	850 00	2 72
11549	Springfield to Taylorville.....	Philip Clark.....	385 00	1 23
11549	do.....	do.....		
11555	Scottsville to Virden.....	Perley Silloway.....	412 00	1 98
11555	do.....	do.....		
11558	Palmyra to Carlinville.....	Wm. T. Mitchell.....	425 00	1 08
11576	Brushy Fork to Tuscola.....	George Scott.....	349 00	1 12
10002	Knoxville to Chattanooga.....	East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company.....	16,850 00	3 91
10020	Taylorsville to Hickory Tavern, N. C.....	F. S. Singletary.....	1,255 50	6 04
12075	Greensburg to Columbus.....	Nathan Wiley.....	750 00	3 60
12075	do.....	do.....		
17014	Fair Play to to South Arkansas.....	Myron H. Noteware.....	3,182 00	30 59
17014	do.....	do.....		
4635	Warrenton to Oak Shade.....	John Brown.....	380 00	1 21
11600	Nashville to Sparta.....	John M. McCutcheon.....	1,000 00	1 60
11600	do.....	do.....		
11627	Villa Ridge to Thebes.....	Green P. Garner.....	300 00	1 44
11627	do.....	do.....		
11649	Middleport to Milford.....	Jerome B. Reed.....	290 00	1 39
11668	Winchester to White Hall.....	U. E. Fisher.....	390 00	1 18
11705	Taylorville to Pana.....	John P. Mitchell.....	685 00	2 19
11705	do.....	do.....		
11709	Greenville to Litchfield.....	do.....	495 00	2 25
11712	Mount Carmel to Patoka.....	Wm. Berninger.....	385 00	60
11732	Robinson to Greenup.....	Wm. Walters.....	700 00	3 33
11764	Palestine to York.....	Owen Fuller.....	349 00	1 11
11770	Paris to Bonwell.....	Archibald Clinton.....	156 00	1 50
11771	Ashmore to Oakland.....	R. T. Hackett.....	155 00	50
1080	Albany to Junction.....	Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad.....	1,029 00	82½
11783	Danville to Paris.....	Jacob Yapp.....	589 00	1 88
11783	do.....	do.....		
11784	Danville to Higginsville.....	R. G. Foster.....	210 00	1 00
11784	do.....	do.....		
11791	Buckhart to Illiopolis.....	Louis P. Butler.....	360 00	1 15
11791	do.....	do.....		
11802	Perry to Quincy.....	Hugh H. King.....	920 00	2 94
11818	Lewistown to Havana.....	W. T. Crip.....	325 00	52
1818	do.....	do.....		

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

MAY 29, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
April 2, 1869	Warsaw, N. Y.	Failed to arrive and depart	}	\$3 20
March 27, 29, 30, 31; April 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 1869.	Pavilion, N. Y.	Failed to supply		
April 5, 6, 1869	Silver Creek, N. Y.	Failed to arrive and depart		5 08
April 1, 2, 1869	New York	Failed to perform one half-trip each day.		2 33
April 2, 1869	Cameron, N. Y.	Failed to arrive and depart		3 65
April 5, 1869	Ovid, N. Y.	do		2 24
April 2, 5, 7, 9, 1869	Caroline Centre, N. Y.	do		5 20
April 1, 15, 22; April 14, 21, 1869.	De Ruyter, N. Y.	Failed to depart and arrive		7 15
April 1, 21, 1869	New York	Failed to perform service.		4 10
April 23, 1869	Morris, N. Y.	Failed to arrive and depart		2 52
April, 1869	New York	Failed one trip over the route.		1 24
April 23, 1869	Morris, N. Y.	Failed to arrive and depart		2 08
April 21, 1869	New York	Failed to perform service		1 50
April 10, 1869	Monticello, N. Y.	Failed to arrive and depart		1 92
April 21, 1869	New York	Failed to perform service		1 25
April 1, 6, 20, 1869	Illinois	Total failures		7 50
April 5, 1869	do	do		2 72
April 2, 5; April 2, 5, 1869	Newark, Ill.	Failed to arrive and depart		1 90
April 2, 10; April 9, 1869	Lincoln and Mount Pulaski, Ill.	Total failures		1 35
April 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12, 20, 22, 1869.	Springfield, Ill.	Failed to arrive and depart	}	25 50
April 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 20, 1869	Petersburg, Ill.	do		
April 2, 14, 16, 1869	Virginia, Ill.	Failed totally		4 08
April 20, 21, 1869	Springfield, Ill.	Failed to arrive and depart	}	4 52
April 20, 21, 1869	Taylorville, Ill.	do		
April 2, 3, 13, 14, 1869	Scottsville, Ill.	do	}	7 92
April 2, 3, 13, 14, 1869	Virden, Ill.	do		
April 20, 1869	Carlinville, Ill.	Total failure		1 08
April 20, 1869	Brushy Fork, Ill.	Failed to arrive		1 12
April 24, 1869	Dalton, Tenn.	do		3 91
April 20, 22, 1869	Taylorville, Tenn.	Failed to depart and arrive		12 08
April 1, 1869	Between Greensburg and Hartsville, Tenn.	Failed totally	}	5 72
April 20, 1869	Columbus, Tenn.	Failed to arrive		
January 9, 10, 1869	Cash Creek, Col.	Failed to supply	}	\$15 28
February 1; March 1, 1869	Helena, Col.	do		
January 1 to March 31, 1869	Between Jefferson and Oak Shade, Va.	No service.		31 66
April 2, 6, 13, 15, 20, 24, 29, and 1, 5, 12, 14, 22, 23, 1869.	Nashville, Ill.	Failed to arrive and depart	}	20 80
April 1, 5, 12, 14, 19, 23, 26, and 2, 6, 13, 15, 20, 24, 1869.	Sparta, Ill.	do		
April 2, 9, and 2, 9, 1869	Villa Ridge, Ill.	do	}	4 32
April 9, 1869	Thebes, Ill.	do		
April 20; April 27, 1869	Middleport and Milford, Ill.	do		2 78
April 20, 1869	Illinois	Total failure		2 37
April 20, 21, 22, 1869	Taylorville, Ill.	Failed to arrive and depart	}	6 58
April 21, 22, 1869	Pana, Ill.	do		
April 20, 1869	Illinois	Total failure		4 50
April 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 1869.	do	do		16 80
April 20, 1869	Greenup, Ill.	Failed to arrive and depart		3 33
April 2; April 23, 1869	York, Ill.	One total failure. Failed to arrive and depart.		3 34
April 17, 1869	Bonwell, Ill.	Failed to arrive and depart		1 50
April 20, 1869	Illinois	Total failure		1 00
April 26, 1869	New York	Failed to perform service more than once.		1 65
April 10, 12, 20; 12, 12, 20, 1869	Danville, Ill.	Failed to arrive and depart	}	9 40
April 12, 19; 12, 19, 1869	Paris, Ill.	do		
April 20, 23, 1869	Higginsville, Ill.	Total failures	}	5 00
April 2, 1869	do	Failed to arrive and depart		
April 10, 20; 10, 20, 1869	Buckhart, Ill.	do	}	3 45
April 20, 20, 1869	Illipolis, Ill.	do		
April 10, 12, 1869	Perry, Ill.	do		2 94
April 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 1869.	Lewistown, Ill.	do	}	8 32
April 20, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 1869	Havana, Ill.	do		

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half-trip.
14460	Lincoln to Seward.....	S. E. Ewing.....	\$300 00	\$2 88
14460	do.....	do.....	300 00	2 88
32	Dexter to Greenville.....	H. F. McLaughlin.....	662 00	1 06
39	Exeter to East Sangerville.....	Wm. A. Frye.....	351 80	1 12
46	Kenduskeag to Dexter.....	Wm. S. Young.....	253 00	81
46	do.....	do.....		
48	Bangor to Katahdin Iron Works.....	do.....	248 47	79
48	do.....	do.....		
53	Oldtown to Milo.....	do.....	108 00	52
54	Oldtown to Maxfield.....	Freeman Cromett.....	157 00	1 51
55	Winn to Patten.....	S. D. Fish and E. H. Holt.....	490 00	78
55	do.....	do.....		
56	Lincoln to Topsfield.....	H. G. Coburn.....	216 43	69
57	Lincoln Centre to Medway.....	Timothy Heald.....	385 00	1 32
59	Winn to Houlton.....	E. G. H. Smith.....	892 00	1 41
59	do.....	do.....		
60	Bangor to Abbot Village.....	E. H. Hunting.....	653 00	2 09
61	East Corinth to Brownsville.....	do.....	400 00	1 28
61	do.....	do.....		
86	Houlton to Princeton.....	Stewart & Woodstock.....	906 20	2 92
89	Houlton to Presque Isle.....	Daniel Manson.....	399 00	1 24
89	do.....	do.....		
6611	Marion Junction to Marion.....	Cahala, Marion & Greensboro Railroad Company.....	700 00	1 12
6729	Gainesville to Gainesville Junction.....	Gainesville & Tuscaloosa Railroad Company.....	11,000 00	17 52
6735	York Station to Butler.....	Wm. Kirkland.....	890 00	4 28
6806	Pickensville to Columbus, Miss.....	Thomas A. Buffington.....	995 00	3 19
6806	do.....	do.....		
7032	Coffeeville to Pittsboro.....	J. A. Tully.....	995 00	3 19
8660	Crockett to Douglass.....	William I. Kendall.....	1,275 00	4 09
9659	Hazle Green to Hazard.....	Josiah H. Combs.....	392 50	3 77
9744	Glasgow to Edmonton.....	Edward K. Owsby.....	390 00	1 21
9744	do.....	do.....		
90	Houlton to Rockabema.....	Paul Peavy.....	200 00	1 92
91	Presque Isle to Fort Fairfield.....	D. W. Orcutt.....	175 00	56
92	Presque Isle to Caribou.....	Daniel Manson.....	280 05	45
92	do.....	do.....		
93	Presque Isle to Ashland.....	A. P. Rogers.....		78
94	Patten to Fort Kent.....	W. B. Ellis.....	575 00	5 53
94	do.....	do.....		
96	Alva to Fort Fairfield.....	A. B. Wellington.....	379 00	60
96	do.....	do.....		
123	Standish to Freedom.....	George R. Kimball.....	498 00	80
126	Biddeford to Ossissee.....	do.....	509 83	1 66
141	South Paris to Fryeburg.....	S. M. Harmon.....	143 10	45
141	do.....	do.....		
121	Temple Mills to Stark.....	A. K. P. Greene.....	372 00	1 19
153	Livermore Falls to Dixfield and Canton to Canton Point.....	Henry Pennell.....	612 00	88
155	North Jay to Bryant's Pond.....	do.....	640 00	1 02
289	Brattleboro to Keene.....	Jerry Drew.....	370 00	1 12
301	West Andover to Croydon.....	A. P. Welcome.....	345 00	1 10
306	Canterbury Depot to Shaker Village.....	Charles Lane.....	360 00	58
311	Great Falls to West Parsonfield.....	Cyrus Heag.....	473 00	1 51
315	Union to Ossissee and Conway.....	Henry Pennell.....	204 67	65
315	do.....	do.....	and 486 33	
318	Union to Eaton Centre.....	Cyrus Heag.....	354 00	1 13
324	North Conway to Littleton.....	John Lindsey.....	975 00	2 34
401	Montpelier to Royalton.....	Tupper & Robinson.....	770 00	1 23
402	Orange to Wait's River.....	Jerry Drew.....	157 24	50
403	Montpelier to Danville.....	H. H. Lance.....	448 00	71
404	Montpelier to Glover.....	Jerry Drew.....	319 00	1 02
404	do.....	do.....		

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

MAY 29, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
February 11, 1869	Lincoln, Neb.	Remit deduction of \$2 88, made April 20, 1869.		
February 11, 1869	do	Failed to arrive		\$2 88
February 2; March 7, 9, 10, 25, 31; April 1, 6, 1869.	South Sangerville, Me.	Failures to supply	\$2 12	
April 2, 1869	East Sangerville, Me.	Total failure		2 24
April 19, 1869	Dexter and Kenduskeag, Me.	do		1 82
Since March 29, 1869	Corinth, Me.	Failure to supply		
April 2, 12, 14, 19, 21, 23, 28, 31, 1869.	Katahdin Iron Works, Me.	Failures to arrive and depart.		11 85
April 3, 13, 15, 20, 22, 29, 31, 1869	do	do		
April 2, 3, 1869	Oldtown, Me.	Failure to arrive and depart		1 04
April 6, 1869	do	Total failure		3 02
April 1, 3, 1869	Winn, Me.	Total failures		3 90
April 2, 1869	do	Failed to arrive		
April 3, 17, 1869	Lincoln, Me.	Failed to arrive and depart		1 38
April 21, 1869	Medway, Me.	Total failure		2 64
April 1, 3, 1869	Winn, Me.	Failed to arrive		5 64
April 2, 1869	Houlton, Me.	Total failure		
April 1, 2, 3, 1869	Abbot Village, Me.	Failed to arrive and depart		6 27
April 1, 3, 15, 22, and 2, 5, 16, 21, 23, 1869.	Brownsville, Me.	do		13 76
April 2, 1869	East Corinth, Me.	Failed to supply Charlestown three times.		
April 1, 3, 2, 3, 1869	Houlton, Me.	Failed to arrive and depart		11 68
April 2, 3, 1869	Maine	Total failure		6 20
April 1, 1869	Presque Isle, Me.	Failure to depart		2 24
April 30, 1869	Alabama	One total failure		
April 2, 1869	Gainesville, Ala.	Failed to arrive		17 52
April 29, 1869	Alabama	Failure on the entire route		8 56
April 23, 26, 28, 1869	Pickensville, Ala.	Failed to arrive		22 33
April 20, 22, 24, 27, 1869	Columbus, Miss.	do		
March 19, 1869	Pittsboro, Miss.	Wet and damaged mail	2 00	
January 1, 15; Feb. 7; Mar. 20, 26; Feb. 8; Mar. 24, 26, 1869.	Crockett, Texas	Failed to arrive and depart		32 72
April 23, 30, 1869	Hazle Green, Ky.	Failed to arrive		7 54
April 19, 1869	Glasgow, Ky.	do		3 63
April 26, 1869	do	Failed totally		
April 1, 1869	Houlton, Me.	Failure to arrive		3 84
April 3, 1869	Maine	Total failure		1 12
April 1, 2, 3, 1869	do	Three total failures		
April 6, 8, 10, 13; 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 1869.	Presque Isle, Me.	No arrival; no departure		6 75
April 3, 1869	Maine	Total failure		1 56
April 3, 17, 21, 1869	do	do		44 24
April 10, 24, 1869	Fort Kent, Me.	Failed to arrive		
April 2, 7, 1869	Maine	Total failures		3 00
April 2, 1869	Fort Fairfield, Me.	Failed to arrive		3 20
April 15, 24; 14, 23, 1869	Standish, Me.	Failed to arrive and depart		14 94
April 3, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20; 9, 16, 21, 1869.	Ossissee, Me.	do		
April 2, 1869	Fryeburg, Me.	do		4 95
April 21, 23, 26, 28, 30, 1869	do	Failed totally		
April 12, 19; 12, 19, 1869	Stark, Me.	Failed to arrive and depart		4 76
April 6, 7, 15, 16; 3, 7, 8, 16, 17, 20; April 2, 19, 26; 2, 3, 1869.	Dixfield and Canton, Me.	do		9 35
April 20, 1869	Maine	Total failure		2 04
April 20, 1869	New Hampshire	do		2 24
April 22, 1869	do	do		2 20
April 22, 24, 1869	do	do		2 32
April 8, 15, 9, 16, 1869	West Parsonfield, N. H.	Failed to arrive and depart		5 04
April 8, 13, 17, 1869	New Hampshire	Total failures		5 20
April 2, 3, 1869	do	Failed to arrive and depart		
April 13, 20, 14, 21, 1869	Eaton Centre, N. H.	do		4 52
April 15, 16, 1869	North Conway, N. H.	do		4 68
April 21, 1869	Vermont	Total failure		4 46
April 2, 16, 19, 21, 26, 3, 17, 20, 22, 1869.	Orange, Vt.	Failed to arrive and depart		4 50
April, 1869	Montpelier, Vt.	Failed totally 6 times; failed to arrive 7 times, and depart 7 times.		18 46
April 3, 16, 9, 12, 14, 19, 26, 1869.	Glover, Vt.	Failed to arrive and depart		9 18
April 22, 1869	do	Failed totally		

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half-trip.
405	Montpelier to Morrisville.....	A. W. Averill.....	\$233 00	\$0 74
406	Montpelier to Wolcott.....	Rogers & Stewart.....	450 00	1 44
2233	Williamsburg to Shaver's Creek.....	A. Patterson.....	500 00	80
2253	Clearfield to Clarion.....	W. H. H. Piper.....	2,490 00	3 99
2312	Berlin to Grantsville.....	J. Brollier.....	320 00	1 02
2447	Kinzua to Steamburg.....	C. Cooper.....	370 00	1 18
4461	Princess Anne C. H. to Land of Promise.	A. E. Kellam.....	225 00	2 16
4461	do.....	do.....		
4461	do.....	do.....	225 00	2 16
7022	Winona to Carrollton.....	George Y. Woodward.....	590 00	1 89
7023	Carrollton to Lexington.....	Bryan Tyson.....	875 00	4 20
7023	do.....	do.....		
7024	Carrollton to Greenwood.....	do.....	525 00	2 52
7024	do.....	do.....		
9089	Jolly to Marietta.....	George W. Tutts.....	348 00	3 34
9101	Harriettsville to Marietta.....	George Gibson.....	595 00	2 86½
9101	do.....	do.....		
9129	Garrettsville to Chardon.....	John L. McCalmot.....	790 00	1 02½
9160	Arabia to Quaker Bottom.....	E. Magee.....	180 00	1 73
9133	Warren to Jefferson.....	C. Woodruff.....	995 00	1 57½
9133	do.....	do.....		
9323	Thurman to Sand Fork.....	T. S. Campbell.....	200 00	1 92
9361	Georgetown to West Union.....	Wm. Roebuck.....	550 00	1 76
9405	Celina to New Corydon.....	T. L. Lewis.....	160 00	1 53
9471	Deerfield to North Georgetown.....	Charles A. Green.....	390 00	1 05
9431	Farmer to Antwerp.....	J. H. Randall.....	330 00	1 58
9655	West Liberty to Paintsville.....	Robert Boyd.....	399 00	3 83
10027	Kingsport to Jonesboro.....	Thomas Bray.....	206 95	1 98
12205	La Fayette to Oxford.....	Brake & Stokes.....	320 00	1 02
10510	Quincy, Ill., to Edina, Mo.....	William Cook.....	838 00	
10510	do.....	do.....	838 00	4 02
10510	do.....	do.....		
10510	do.....	John Phillips.....	838 00	4 02
10510	do.....	do.....		
10510	do.....	do.....	838 00	4 02
10510	do.....	do.....		
10510	do.....	do.....		

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

11024	Wapello to Letts.....	J. F. Saunders.....	\$375 00	\$1 20
11026	Washington to Oskaloosa.....	E. S. Alvord.....	1,800 00	2 88
11030	Big Mound to Utica.....	John M. Montgomery.....	276 00	80
11030	do.....	do.....		
11066	Newbern to Indianola.....	Perkins & Shepherd.....	200 00	96
11069	Knoxville to Monroe.....	William O. Burt.....	309 32	1 48
11142	Anafnosa to Quasqueton.....	Samuel Caskey.....	300 00	2 88
11161	Denison to Sioux City.....	Halstead, Root & Co.....	2,050 00	3 28
11165	Onawa City to Mapleton.....	A. E. Haskell.....	1,200 00	1 92
11165	do.....	do.....		
11168	Dubuque to Maquoketa.....	H. H. French.....	280 00	2 69
11171	Dubuque to McGregor.....	C. C. Hinds.....	1,494 00	4 78
11174	Dyersville to Postville.....	Blake & Benwick.....	1,325 90	4 24
11174	do.....	do.....		
11175	Earlville to Strawberry Point.....	M. O. Walker.....	384 00	1 23
11216	McGregor to Strawberry Point.....	Martin O. Walker.....	812 00	2 60
11221	Lansing to Decorah.....	Smith & Hopkins.....	449 00	1 43
11239	Newburg to Bristol.....	Cornelius McKinley.....	354 00	1 70

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

MAY 29, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
April 1, 3, 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, 21, 23, 30; April 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 29, 1869.	Morrisville, Vt.....	Failed to arrive and depart .....	.....	\$14 36
April 9, 19, 21, 23, 26, 30; April 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 1869.	Wolcott, Vt.....	do .....	.....	15 84
March 2, 9, 13, 15, 17, 22, 23, 27, 29, 31, 1869.	Shaver's Creek, Pa....	Failed to connect	\$2 00	.....
February 13, 1869	Clearfield, Pa.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	3 99
March 10, 11, 1869	Grantsville, Pa.....	Failed to arrive and depart .....	.....	2 04
February 12, 15, 17, and 13, 16, 18, 1869.	Kinzua, Pa.....	do .....	.....	7 08
October 8, 21; Nov. 4, 11, 18, 25, 1868.	Princess Ann Court House, Va.	Failed to arrive	}	36 72
October 8, 21; Nov. 4, 11, 18, 25; Dec. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1868.	Land of Promise, Va..	do		
January 6, 13, 1869	do	do .....	.....	4 32
April 19, 26, 1869	Carrollton, Miss.....	do .....	.....	3 78
April 20, 23, 27, 30, 1869	do	do	}	29 40
April 19, 26, 29, 1869	Lexington, Miss.....	do		
April 24, 28, 1869	Carrollton, Miss.....	do	}	10 08
April 24, 28, 1869	Greenwood, Miss.....	do		
April 1, 1869	Marietta, Ohio.....	do .....	.....	3 34
April 1, 5, 1869	Ohio	Failure on the entire route	}	20 05
April 8, 12, 15, 19, 22, 26, 29, 1869	Harriettsville, Ohio...	Failed to arrive		
April 3, 1869	Chardon, Ohio	do .....	.....	1 02½
April 17, 1869	Arabia, Ohio	do .....	.....	1 73
April 2, 4, 1869	Ohio	Failure on the entire route	}	9 40
April 5, 7, 1869	Jefferson, Ohio.....	Failed to arrive		
April 2, 1869	Sand Fork, Ohio	do .....	.....	1 92
April 1, 1869	West Union, Ohio.....	do .....	.....	1 76
April 2, 1869	Ohio	Total failure on entire route .....	.....	3 07
April 3, 1869	Deerfield, Ohio.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	1 05
April 2, 6, 1869	Ohio	Failure on entire route .....	.....	6 32
April 19, 1869	West Liberty, Ky.....	Failed to arrive .....	.....	3 83
April 23, 1869	Jonesboro, Tenn.....	do .....	.....	1 98
April 22, 1869	Oxford, Ind.....	do .....	.....	1 02
September 30, 1868	Missouri	Remove suspension of pay .....	.....	.....
September 8, 15, 19, 1868.....	Quincy, Mo.....	Failed to connect	4 00	} 12 06
July 3, 6; Sept. 21, 14, 1868	Edina, Mo	Failed to arrive & connect .....	.....	
October 3, 6, 10, 13, 17, 31, 1868	Quincy, Mo	Failed to arrive	}	52 26
October 2, 5, 9, 12; Nov. 16, 20, 23, 1868.	Edina, Mo.....	do		
January 16, 30; Jan. 19, 23, 26, 1869.	Quincy, Mo.....	Failed to arrive and to connect.	} 13 28	44 22
January 1, 8, 11, 15, 22; Feb. 1, 5, 12, 19; Jan. 4, 18, 25, 29; Feb. 8, 15, 22, 26, 1869.	Edina, Mo	do		
January 11, 15; Feb. 15, 16, 1869	Emerson, Mo.....	Failed to supply		

JUNE 5, 1869, INCLUSIVE.

April 3, 6, 1869	Wapello, Iowa	Failed to arrive .....	.....	\$2 40
April 2, 1866	Oskaloosa, Iowa	do .....	.....	2 88
April 10, 15, 1869	Big Mound, Iowa	do	}	3 20
April 10, 15, 1869	Utica, Iowa	do		
April 16, 1869	Newbern, Iowa	do .....	.....	1 00
April 3, 1869	Monroe, Iowa	do .....	.....	1 48
April 2, 1869	Quasqueton, Iowa.....	do .....	.....	2 88
April 3, 22, 1869	Sioux City, Iowa.....	do .....	.....	6 56
April 2, 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 26, 1869.	Onawa City, Iowa	do	}	44 16
April 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, 1869.	Mapleton, Iowa.....	do		
April 2, 1869	Dubuque, Iowa	do .....	.....	2 69
April 3, 1869	do	do .....	.....	4 78
April 1, 3, 12, and 1, 12, 1869	Dyersville, Iowa.....	Failed to connect; wet mail.	} \$11 66	25 44
April 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 27, 1869.	Postville, Iowa.....	Failed to arrive		
April 1, 3, 6, 17, 20, 1869.....	Earlville, Iowa.....	Failed to connect	1 50	.....
April 17, 1869	Volga City, Iowa.....	Failed to supply	1 00	.....
April 2, 26, 1869	Decorah, Iowa.....	Failed to arrive; intrusting mail to unsworn carrier.	1 00	1 43
April 2, 1869	Bristol, Iowa.....	Failed to arrive on schedule day.	1 00	.....

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half-trip.
11251	Oskaloosa to Grinnell.....	Simpson Parks.....	\$820 00	\$3 99
11257	Grinnell to New Hartford.....	J. G. Hambleton.....	400 00	3 84
11265	Algona to Estherville.....	Ambrose A. Call.....	347 00	3 33
11289	Mitchell to Mason City.....	Robert N. Ashmore.....	614 23	1 96
11310	Sioux City to Jackson.....	D. T. Hedges.....	1,000 00	9 61
11311	Vinton to Quasqueton.....	Frank Suley.....	240 00	2 31
13515	Elliot to Le Roy.....	Green M. Alsdurf.....	193 00	1 85
13517	Preston to Decorah.....	M. O. Walker.....	510 00	1 63
13517	do.....	do.....		
13519	Preston to Rochester.....	Cyrus Cotter.....	715 00	2 29
13519	do.....	do.....		
13536	Minnesota City to Plainview.....	Hanford Faville.....	550 00	2 64
13544	Rochester to Root River.....	Cyrus Cotter.....	661 00	1 05
13557	Wilton to Freeborn.....	Alfred Crandell.....	160 00	1 53
13569	Mankato to New Ulm.....	R. Blakeley & C. W. Carpenter.....	700 00	1 12
13571	Leavenworth to New Ulm.....	William Schneider.....	80 00	76
13571	do.....	do.....		
13572	New Ulm to Redwood Falls.....	William Mills.....	669 00	2 14
13572	do.....	do.....		
13576	Waseca to Saint Peter.....	Stone & Devannah.....	1,467 00	2 35
13580	Faribault to Wheatland.....	Patrick O'Brien.....		2 25
13582	Northfield to Le Sueur.....	G. J. Earl.....	312 00	3 00
13586	Shakopee to Wheatland.....	Samuel B. Strait.....	273 00	2 62
13688	Farmington to Hazelwood.....	Salmon Webster.....	543 00	1 74
13645	Minnetonka to Excelsior.....	Emerson J. Woodward.....	110 00	52
13647	Watertown to Greenleaf.....	Charles W. Butterfield.....	1,176 00	3 76
13649	Hutchinson to Glencoe.....	William J. White.....	600 00	1 92
13683	Red Wing to Mazeppa.....	Cyrus Cotter.....	627 00	2 00
13701	Little Falls to Osakis.....	A. C. Morrill & C. A. Ruffee.....		2 41
13706	Henderson to Lake Traverse.....	J. C. Burbank & Co.....	2,241 00	10 77
13707	Redwood Falls to Yellow Medicine.....	A. C. Morrill & C. A. Ruffee.....	256 00	2 46
13708	Blue Earth City to Yankton.....	J. C. Burbank & Co.....	2,400 00	23 07
13709	Hastings to Rosemount.....	Peter M. Caleff.....	875 00	1 40
13710	Winnebago City to Jackson.....	Willard R. Grant.....	450 00	4 51
13710	do.....	do.....		
13737	Fort Ridgely to Chippewa City.....	E. T. Tillotson.....	700 00	6 73
13737	do.....	do.....		
13737	do.....	do.....		
13737	do.....	do.....		
10662	Tipton to Lime Creek.....	George Campbell.....	1,021 00	3 27
10748	Springfield to Ash Grove.....	I. J. Edmonson.....	237 00	2 27
410	Jonesville to Cambridge.....	Rogers & Stuart.....	274 56	1 31
411	Richmond to Bristol.....	Tupper & Robinson.....	290 00	1 39
415	Essex Junction to Johnson.....	Jerry Drew.....	544 00	85
418	Fairfax to Cambridge.....	Tupper & Robinson.....	190 00	92
421	Richford to St. Albans.....	Jerry Drew.....	600 00	96
422	St. Albans to Bakersfield.....	Jennison & Goddard.....	397 00	63
422	do.....	do.....		
422	do.....	do.....		
424	Sheldon to Enosburg.....	W. L. Keith.....	255 00	81
424	do.....	do.....		
424	do.....	do.....		
2337	Washington to Rice's Landing.....	H. H. Null.....	497 00	1 58
2337	do.....	do.....		
2376	Wellsboro to Coudersport.....	S. Ross.....	480 00	2 30
9744	Glasgow to Edmonton.....	E. K. Owsley.....	390 00	1 21
9822	Falmouth to Milford.....	Rowena Marshall.....	125 00	1 20
7529	Pocahontas to Pineville.....	S. O. Buckley.....	1,000 00	9 61
7532	Smithville to White Haws.....	Byran Tyson.....	468 00	4 49
7539	Searcy to West Point.....	William Burrows.....	210 00	1 01
7541	Stony Point to Springfield.....	A. B. Gaylor.....	400 00	3 84

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

JUNE 5, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
April 16, 1869.	Grinnell, Iowa	Failed to arrive.		\$3 99
April 29, 1869.	do	do		3 84
April 13, 17, 1869.	Seneca, Iowa	Failed to supply	\$1 32	
April 3, 1869.	Mitchell, Iowa	Failed to arrive		1 96
April 6, 13, 20, 1869.	Sioux City, Iowa	Failed to arrive on schedule days.	7 20	
April 1, 1869.	Quasqueton, Iowa	Failed to arrive.		2 31
April 19, 1869.	Elliot, Minn	do		1 85
April 1, 1869.	Preston, Minn	do	}	3 26
April 2, 1869.	Decorah	do		
April 1, 1869.	Preston, Minn	do		4 58
April 2, 1869.	Rochester	do		
April 29, 1869.	Woodland, Minn	Wet mail	2 64	
April 2, 1869.	Rochester, Minn	Failed to arrive.		1 05
April 2, 1869.	Wilton, Minn	do		1 53
April 1, 1869.	New Ulm, Minn	do		1 12
April 3, 10, 1869.	Leavenworth, Minn	do	}	3 04
April 3, 10, 1869.	New Ulm	do		
April 2, 1869.	New Ulm, Minn	do		4 28
April 12, 1869.	Redwood Falls	do		
April 10, 20, 22, 1869.	Waseca, Minn	Failed to arrive and to connect.	1 16	2 35
April 9, 1869.	Wheatland, Minn	Failed to arrive.		2 25
April 1, 8, 29, 1869.	Northfield, Minn	do		9 00
April 6, 13, 20, 27, 1869.	Wheatland, Minn	do		10 48
April 1, 1869.	Hazelwood, Minn	do		1 74
April 2, 23, 1869.	Excelsior, Minn	do		1 04
April 8, 1869.	Greenleaf, Minn	do		3 76
April 2, 5, 1869.	Glencoe, Minn	Failed to arrive; arrived April 3 and 6.	1 00	
April 5, 1869.	Mazeppa, Minn	Failed to arrive.		2 00
April 6, 1869.	Osakis, Minn	do		2 41
April 5, 1869.	Henderson, Minn	do		10 77
April 3, 1869.	Redwood Falls	do		2 46
April 5, 1869.	Yankton, Minn	do		23 07
April 1; April 1, 1869.	Hastings and Rosemount, Minn.	do		2 80
March 27, 1869.	May, Minn	Failed to supply	}	
April 3, 10.	Jackson	Failed to arrive; arrived April 4.		5 63
April 23, 1869.	Fort Ridgely, Minn	Failed to arrive.	}	
April 14.	Beaver Falls	Failed to supply		
April 23.	Hawk Creek	do		
April 14, 21; April 7.	Chippewa City	Failed to arrive, and to arrive on schedule day; arrived April 9.		21 87
Jan. 15; Mar. 10, 17, 29, 1869.	Lime Creek, Mo	Failed to arrive.		13 08
January 1, 8, 15, 1869.	Ash Grove, Mo	Failed to connect.	1 68	
April 19, 20, 1869.	Jonesville, Vt.	Failed to arrive and depart.		2 62
April 2, 21, 1869.	Vermont.	Failed totally.		2 78
April 17, 20, 21, 22; April 17, 20, 21, 22, 1869.	Johnson, Vt	Failed to depart, &c		6 80
April 23, 1869.	Vermont.	Total failure.		1 84
April 20, 1, 2, 3, 4; April 21, 2, 3, 4, 1869.	St. Albans, Vt	Failed to arrive and depart		8 64
April 8, 9, 20, 1869.	do	do	}	
April 8, 10, 16, 19, 21, 24; April 9, 10, 17, 20, 23, 24, 1869.	Bakersfield, Vt.	do		15 12
April 2, 3, 21, 22.	do	Failed totally.		
April 21, 1869.	Enosburg Falls, Vt.	Failed to supply		
April 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 13, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 1869.	Enosburg, Vt	Failed to arrive and depart.		17 21
April 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 15, 20, 22, 27, 29, 1869.	do	do		
January 13, 1869.	Washington, Pa	Failed to arrive.	}	3 16
January 21, 1869.	Rice's Landing, Pa.	do		
February 5, 1869.	Wellsboro, Pa	do		2 30
April 26, 1869.	Edmonton, Ky.	do		1 21
January 29, 1869.	Milford, Ky.	Failed to arrive and depart.		2 40
April 30, 1869.	Pineville, Ark	Failed to arrive.		9 61
April 26, 1869.	Smithville, Ark.	do		4 49
April 1, 16, 23, 30, 1869.	West Point, Ark.	do		4 04
April 26, 27, 1869.	Springfield and Stony Point, Ark.	do		3 84

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half-trip.
7544	Springfield to Dover.....	A. B. Gaylor.....	\$380 00	\$3 65
7548	Dover to Rolling Prairie	William Irvin	700 00	6 73
7555	Clarksville to Fort Smith.....	Henderson Jacobs	1,649 00	8 00
7555	do.....	do.....		
7556	Clarksville to Crooked Creek.....	Alexander F. Davis	646 00	6 21
7563	Fayetteville to St. Paul.....	George W. R. Smith	348 00	3 34
7567	Fort Gibson to Sherman.....	Harvey M. Vaile.....	8,574 00	27 54
7567	do.....	do.....		
7573	Fort Smith to Sherman.....	P. Williamson	7,200 00	34 62
7573	do.....	do.....		
7608	Camden to Monroe	Christopher Choffe	3,920 00	12 56
7614	El Dorado to Warren.....	Harvey M. Vaile.....	2,500 00	8 01
7618	Monticello to Camden	do.....	3,600 00	11 54
7619	Monticello to Monroe, La.....	do.....	5,375 00	17 23
7637	Warren to Princeton	Francis P. Reynolds	1,495 00	4 79
425	Montgomery Centre to East Berkshire ..	Daniel Moren.....	156 00	50
425	do.....	do.....		
426	Johnson to North Craftsburg.....	Daniel Ladd	490 00	1 56
427	Johnson, Troy, to Newport.....	Jerry Drew.....	684 16	2 18
427	do.....	do.....	255 84	82
427	do.....	do.....		
427	do.....	do.....		
428	North Craftsburg to Irasburg	do.....	230 00	74
429	Newport to North Troy and Richford.....	F. C. Harrington	362 08	1 12
432	Island Pond to Derby Line.....	Jerry Drew.....	541 00	86
432	do.....	do.....		
434	Lyndon Centre to Island Pond	Jonathan Paige.....	345 00	55
436	East Burke to North Cumberland.....	Tupper & Robinson.....	124 00	1 20
7571	Fort Smith to Washburn	Harvey M. Vaile.....	8,600 00	27 56
7571	do.....	do.....		
6604	Montgomery to Wetumpka and Talladega	F. C. Taylor	950 00	9 13
7502	Marion, Ark., to Memphis, Tenn.....	Albert Alexander O'Bear ..	550 00	1 76
7546	Clinton to Clarksville	H. M. Vaile	1,975 00	9 50
7569	Van Buren to The Narrows	Arnold O'Brian	290 00	2 79
7576	Booneville to Ozark	J. L. Condict	259 00	2 49
7582	Paracrafta to Bogg's Depot	H. W. Hotchkin.....	4,000 00	19 23
7586	Washington to Boston.....	Harvey M. Vaile.....	3,200 00	10 25
9723	Somerset to London	R. J. Lester	283 00	2 72
11054	Oskaloosa to Chariton	R. M. Thompson	730 00	2 33
11054	do.....	do.....		
11054	do.....	do.....		
13593	Red Wing to Faribault.....	M. O. Walker.....	890 00	4 27
13621	St. Paul to St. Cloud	St. Paul and Pacific Rail- road Company.	6,067 50	4 86
14019	Lawrence to Centropolis.....	J. W. & D. T. Parker.....	492 00	1 57

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

JUNE 5, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
April 8, 1869.....	Springfield, Ark.....	Failed to arrive.....		\$3 65
April 27, 29, 1869.....	Dover and Rolling Prairie, Ark.....	do.....		13 46
April 7, 1869.....	Clarksville, Ark.....	Failed to arrive, and two days late.	\$2 00	24 00
April 3, 10, 28; April 3, 1869.....	Fort Smith.....	do.....		
April 4, 1869.....	Crooked Creek, Ark.....	Failed to arrive.....		6 21
April 1, 1869.....	St. Paul, Ark.....	do.....		3 34
April 4, 25, 27; April 6, 20, 1869.....	Sherman, Ark.....	Failed to arrive; 1 day late.	20 74	165 24
April 13, 25, 27; April 29, 1869.....	Fort Gibson.....	do.....		
April 26, 30; April 2, 1869.....	Fort Smith, Ark.....	do.....	25 97	138 48
April 1, 29; April 23, 26, 1869.....	Sherman.....	do.....		
April 28, 30; April 23, 25, 1869.....	Camden and Monroe, Ark.....	Failed to arrive.....		50 24
April 1, 6, 29; April 3, 29, 1869.....	El Dorado and Warren, Ark.....	do.....		40 05
April 1, 3, 6, 10, 29; April 2, 4, 30, 1869.....	Monticello and Camden, Ark.....	do.....		92 32
April 27, 29; April 24, 1869.....	Monticello and Monroe, Ark.....	do.....		51 96
April 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 27, 29; April 2, 5, 7, 9, 26, 28, 30, 1869.....	Warren and Princeton, Ark.....	do.....		67 06
April 20; April 20, 1869.....	Montgomery Centre, Vt.....	Failed to arrive and depart.		2 50
April 20, 22; April 22, 1869.....	East Berkshire.....	do.....		
April 2, 5, 7, 12, 21, 23, 26, 28, 30; April 3, 6, 8, 10, 13, 17, 22, 24, 27, 29, 1869.....	Johnson, Vt.....	do.....		29 64
April 2, 7, 9, 12, 14, 19, 21, 23, 26, 28, 30, 1869.....	do.....	do.....		56 96
April 3, 5, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, 29, 1869.....	do.....	do.....		
April 7, 9, 21, 1869.....	Troy, Vt.....	do.....		2 96
April 1; April 1, 5, 21, 1869.....	Newport.....	do.....		
April 15, 22; April 16, 22, 1869.....	Irasburg, Vt.....	do.....		16 80
April 10, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, 29; April 5, 9, 12, 19, 21, 23, 26, 28, 1869.....	Richford, Vt.....	do.....		
April 7, 21; April 3, 8, 20, 22, 1869.....	Island Pond, Vt.....	do.....		12 0
April 5, 23, 26, 25; April 4, 22, 23, 24, 1869.....	Derby Line.....	do.....		
April 1, 3, 21, 22.....	Island Pond, Vt.....	Failed to depart, and two total failures.		3 30
April, 1869.....	Vermont.....	Failed totally through the whole month.		4 80
Apr. 4, 27; Apr. 25; Apr. 16, 1869.....	Fort Smith, Ark.....	Failed to arrive; 26 hours late; very wet mail.	48 23	55 12
April 11, 23, 1869.....	Washburn Prairie.....	14 and 13 hours late.		
Quarter ending March 31, 1869.....	Wetumpka and Talladega, Ala.....	Failed to perform service.		237 50
April 26, 1869.....	Marion, Ark.....	Failed to arrive.....		1 76
April 6, 27; April 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 29, 1869.....	Clinton and Clarksville, Ark.....	do.....		85 50
April 26, 1869.....	Van Buren, Ark.....	Failed to make the trip.....		2 79
April 26, 27, 1869.....	Booneville and Ozark, Ark.....	Failed to arrive.....		4 98
April 19, 26, 29; April 1, 1869.....	Paraclyfta and Bogg's Depot, Ark.....	do.....		76 92
April 1, 8, 29, 1869.....	Boston, Ark.....	do.....		30 75
April 2, 1869.....	Between Line Creek and London, Ky.....	Failed totally.....		2 58
February 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25; March 1, 4, 11, 15, 22, 29, 1869.....	Oskaloosa, Iowa.....	Failed to arrive.....		32 62
January 28; February 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26; March 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 18, 22, 23, 30.....	Eveland Grove.....	Failed to supply.....		
March 9, 10, 13, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 30, 31.....	Thompsonville.....	do.....	7 20	8 54
February 2, 3, 1869.....	Red Wing and Faribault, Minn.....	Failed to arrive.....		
From April 1 to 24, 1869.....	Between St. Paul and St. Cloud, Minn.....	Failed one of the daily trips; 21 failures.		102 06
February 19, 26, 1869.....	Centropolis, Kan.....	Failed to arrive.....		3 14

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half-trip.
14047	Ottawa to Osawatomie.....	John A. McFadden.....	\$553 00	\$1 77
14061	Junction City to Fort Scott.....	J. W. & D. T. Parker.....	8,400 00	13 46
14115	Osage Mission to Baxter Springs.....	James A. Hawks.....	2,528 00	8 10
14426	Dakota to Niobrara.....	James J. Felber.....	3,200 00	15 38
7590	Antoine to Paraclifta.....	Bryan Tyson.....	825 00	7 93
7612	Hillsboro to Monroe.....	Harvey M. Vaile.....	3,400 00	10 09
7637	Warren to Princeton.....	Francis T. Reynolds.....	1,495 00	4 79
7637	do.....	do.....		
10268	Taylorsville to Elizabethton.....	Thomas J. Barry.....	285 00	2 74
13252	Superior, Wis., to Ontonagon, Mich.....	D. J. Cooper.....	1,512 00	11 05
10017	Elizabethton to Carter's Depot.....	Landon Carter.....	197 00	63
12040	Brookville to Ross.....	J. D. Bradburn.....	180 00	86
12058	Richmond to Brookville.....	W. S. Watt.....	555 00	2 67
12071	Shelbyville to Morristown.....	David Clary.....	200 00	96
12364	Perryville to Danville, Ill.....	William Trosper.....	350 00	1 12
7007a	Mobile, Ala., to Columbus, Ky.....	Mobile and Ohio R. R. Co.	47,270 00	64 93

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

7533	Batesville to Clinton.....	Robert C. Bates.....	\$1,300 00	\$6 75
7533	do.....	do.....		
7551	Yellville to Clinton.....	J. W. Hensley.....	597 00	5 74
7552	Yellville to Fayetteville.....	William Irvin.....	2,999 00	9 61
7552	do.....	do.....		
7581	Mount Ida to Hot Springs.....	Bryan Tyson.....	878 00	8 44
6712	Tuscaloosa to Jasper.....	J. J. Hinds.....	697 00	6 70
6649	Bennettsville to Ashville.....	Jessie C. Montgomery.....	189 00	1 80
6704	Jasper to Blountsville.....	J. J. Hinds.....	663 00	6 37
6741	Selma to Greenville.....	A. A. McKellar.....	900 00	8 65
6817	Montgomery to Union Springs.....	Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company.	2,000 00	3 19
7094	Meadville to Summit.....	Bryan Tyson.....	440 00	4 23
7184	Starkville to Vaiden.....	George Y. Woodward.....	1,199 00	11 52
7184	do.....	do.....		
441	St. Johnsb'y to Lunenburg and Lancaster.....	W. Lindsey.....	49 02	16
441	do.....	do.....	527 90	85
441	do.....	do.....		
442	St. Johnsbury to Waterford and Littleton.....	Jerry Drew.....	491 40	79
442	do.....	do.....	98 60	31
444	Cabot to Glover.....	do.....	350 00	1 12
445	Danville to Greensboro.....	James F. Vincent.....	344 00	1 10
445	do.....	do.....		
6412	St. Augustine to Jacksonville.....	N. C. Demitt.....	2,125 00	3 39
6610	Newbern to Uniontown.....	Selma and Meridian Railroad Company.	550 00	87
8061	Alexandria to Harrisonburg.....	D. M. Pritchard.....	1,580 00	7 60
8061	do.....	do.....		
8612	Nacogdoches to Boston.....	Harvey M. Vaile.....	3,190 00	24 95
8612	do.....	do.....		
8636	Orange to Burkeville.....	Bryan Tyson.....	987 00	9 49
8636	do.....	do.....		
8585	Clarksville to Waco.....	E. Bates.....	6,670 00	21 51
8585	do.....	do.....		
8593	Marshall to Clarksville.....	Henry Carter.....	4,542 00	1 98
8593	do.....	do.....		10 57
8594	Marshall to Dallas.....	A. B. Norton.....	3,300 00	15 87
8594	do.....	do.....		

a Remit deduction of \$194 79.

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

JUNE 5, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
April 13, 17; April 12, 16, 1869.	Ottawa and Osawatomie, Kan.	Failed to arrive.....		\$7 08
April 16, 20, 1869.....	Ottumwa, Kan.....	Failed to supply.....	\$1 34	
April 1, 1869.....	Baxter Springs, Kan..	Failed to arrive.....		8 10
April 2, 1869.....	Niobrara, Neb.....	do.....		15 38
April 25, 1869.....	Antoine, Ark.....	do.....		7 93
April 29, 1869.....	Monroe, Ark.....	do.....		10 09
January 2, 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23; February 4, 6, 9, 11, 13, 16, 18, 20, 23, 25, 27; March 6, 9, 11, 13, 16, 18, 20, 23, 25, 27, 30.	Warren, Ark.....			
January 1, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25; February 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 19, 22, 24, 26; March 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 19, 22, 24, 26, 29, 31.	Princeton, Ark.....	Failed to arrive 66½ trips..		158 07
May 14, 15, 1869.....	Elizabethton and Taylorsville, Tenn.	Failed to arrive.....		5 48
November 1 to 11, 1868.....	Wisconsin.....	Service as ordered not begun until Nov. 12, 1868.		82 86
May 14, 1869.....	Tennessee.....	Total failure.....		1 26
May 28, 1869.....	Indiana.....	Failed totally.....		1 72
May 28, 1869.....	Brookville, Ind.....	Failed to arrive.....		5 34
May 31, 1869.....	Indiana.....	Failed totally.....		1 92
April 20, 1869.....	Perryville, Ind.....	Failed to arrive.....		1 12
April 3, 11, 30, 1869.....	Mobile, Miss.....			

JUNE 12, 1869, INCLUSIVE.

April 6, 27, 1869.....	Clinton, Ark.....	Failed to arrive.....	}	\$33 75
April 4, 7, 28, 1869.....	Batesville, Ark.....	do.....		5 74
April 29, 1869.....	Clinton, Ark.....	do.....	}	28 83
April 3, 1869.....	Yellville, Ark.....	do.....		16 88
April 11, 13, 1869.....	Fayetteville.....	do.....	}	13 40
April 23, 30, 1869.....	Mount Ida, Ark.....	do.....		3 60
April 20, 1869.....	Alabama.....	Failed on the entire route.		19 11
April 19, 1869.....	do.....	do.....		8 65
April 2, 16, 23, 1869.....	Blountsville, Ala.....	Failed to arrive.....		6 38
April 20, 1869.....	Selma, Ala.....	do.....		
April 24, 26, 1869.....	Montgomery, Ala.....	do.....		
April 30, 1869.....	Summit, Miss.....	do.....		4 23
April 22, 1869.....	Starkville, Miss.....	do.....	}	46 08
April 6, 20, 27, 1869.....	Vaiden, Miss.....	do.....		
April 21, 1869.....	Lunenburg, Vt.....	Failed totally.....	}	3 72
April 22, 21, 1869.....	St. Johnsbury.....	Failed to arrive and depart		
April 21, 1869.....	Lancaster.....	Failed totally.....	}	4 94
April 17, 22; April 16, 21, 1869	St. Johnsbury, Vt.....	Failed to arrive and depart		
April 22, 23, 1869.....	Waterford.....	do.....	}	11 20
April 9, 12, 19, 23; April 1, 3, 10, 22, 24, 28, 1869.	Glover, Vt.....	do.....		
Apr. 17, 22; Apr. 16, 21, 23, 1869	Danville, Vt.....	do.....	}	16 50
April 5, 9, 14, 16, 21; April 1, 6, 15, 17, 22, 1869.	Greensboro.....	do.....		
Quarter ending Mar. 31, 1869..	Florida.....	Failed on the entire route 3 trips a week, 39 total failures.		264 42
April, 1869.....	Alabama.....	Failed on the entire route, 8 trips.		13 92
April 21, 28, 1869.....	Alexandria, La.....	Failed to arrive.....	}	30 40
April 27, 30, 1869.....	Harrisonburg.....	do.....		
April 24, 1869.....	Nacogdoches, Texas.....	Two days late.....	}	\$4 16
April 24, 28, 1869.....	Boston.....	Failed to arrive.....		49 90
April 24, 1869.....	Orange, Texas.....	do.....	}	18 98
April 28, 1869.....	Burkeville.....	do.....		
April 1, 24, 1869.....	Clarksville, Texas.....	do.....	}	64 53
April 26, 1869.....	Waco.....	do.....		
April 29, 1869.....	Marshall, Texas.....	do.....	}	44 26
April 1, 3, 26, 29, 1869.....	Clarksville.....	do.....		
April 3, 7, 14, 17, 21, 24, 28, 1869	Marshall, Texas.....	do.....	}	142 83
April 25, 29, 1869.....	Dallas.....	do.....		

ordered May 15, 1869.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half-trip.
8618	Crockett to Palestine	J. P. Brown	\$1,400 00	\$4 49
8618	do	do		
449	Wells River to Groton	O. R. Hosmer	284 00	45
449	do	do		
450	East Thetford to Chelsea	C. Sanborn	335 00	53
450	do	do		
458	Woodstock to Springfield R. R. Depot ..	Daniel Ladd	578 76	92
458	do	do	204 24	17
459	Bethel to Woodstock	W. S. Carter	520 00	83
460	Bridgewater to Ludlow	Tupper & Robinson	290 00	46
460	do	do		
461	Upper Falls to Claremont	Charles Stoddart	347 00	1 11
461	do	do		
464	Windsor to Proctorsville	J. Butterfield	650 00	1 04
464	do	do		
465	Weathersfield to Claremont Depot	G. W. Sheldon	200 00	1 64
467	Bethel to Sherburne	Tupper & Robinson	224 00	36
468	Stockbridge to Middlebury	H. C. Abbott	{ 203 64	33
470	Brandon to Chipman's Point	R. W. Sholes	{ 394 36	1 26
470	do	do	743 45	1 19
475	Vergennes to Chimney Point	A. D. Cheney	450 00	1 44
475	do	do		
5679	Pendleton to Carnessville	William J. Maret	419 00	2 01
5690	Abbeville to Elberton	William Holmes	650 00	6 25
6056	Resaca to Pond Spring	Andrew J. Helan	562 00	5 40
6104	Dawson to Morgan	Kinian Strickland	390 00	1 87
6411	Middleburg to Green Cove Spring	John W. Price	300 00	2 88
6631	Bradford to Goldville Spring	Bragram & Harris	370 00	3 55
6640	Jacksonville to Guntersville	J. J. Hinds	8,000 00	12 78
6643	Cross Plains to Chattanooga	George W. Lawrence	2,500 00	12 01
6652	Blountsville to Montevallo	J. J. Hinds	1,500 00	7 21
6653	Gadsden to Trenton, Ga.	Bragram & Harris	1,840 00	8 84
6660	Meltonville to Scottsboro	W. W. Smith	168 36	1 61
6673	Decatur to Jasper	J. J. Hinds	1,787 98	8 59
6675	Somerville to Elyton	do	1,275 00	12 26
6679	Moulton to Somerville	do	540 00	5 19
6694	Pikeville to Aberdeen	Major A. Price	500 00	4 80
6696	Fayette Court House to Columbus, Miss.	J. J. Hinds	1,350 00	6 50
6698	Fayette Court House to Reform	do	375 00	3 60
6716	Tryon to Elyton	Bryan Tyson	500 00	4 80
6759	Butler to Quitman, Miss.	Steven C. Thelgaard	616 00	5 92
6820	Russellville to Fayette Court House ..	J. J. Hinds	600 00	5 77
13031	Milwaukee to Janesville	Burrongs & Powers	1,149 00	3 68
13031	do	do		
13068	Two Rivers to Kewaunee	G. Phister & Co.	350 00	1 68
13111	Wausau to Jenny	Z. Space	200 00	1 92
13111	do	do		
13125	Kilbourn City to Montello	D. E. English	348 00	1 67
13134	Fort Atkinson to Madison	S. F. Nichols	670 00	2 15
13134	do	do		
13140	Union to Stoughton	F. W. Isham	200 00	64
13240	Maiden Rock to Red Wing	J. D. Trumble	182 00	1 75
11429	Libertyville to Wauconda	Isaac H. Smith	390 00	1 25
11477	Mokena to Mokena	Jos. C. Wilder	396 00	1 26
11516	Ottawa to Mendota	Loren P. Dodge	390 00	1 25
11518	Kewaunee to Cambridge	James Culley	300 00	1 44
11540	Delavan to Atlanta	Samuel Cobean	573 00	1 85
11543	Circleville to Hopedale	William Cobean	353 00	1 65
11585	Effingham to Howard's Point	Samuel Moffitt	239 00	1 15
11586	London City to Howard's Point	John C. Morrison	150 00	71
11595	New Athens to Nashville	John M. McCutcheon	1,400 00	2 23
11595	do	do		
11637	Coal Valley to Cambridge	Thomas Dack	700 00	2 20
11637	do	do		

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

JUNE 12, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
April 24, 27, 1869	Crockett, Texas	Failed to arrive	}	\$13 47
April 12, 1869	Palestine	do		
April 22; April 21, 1869	Wells River, Vt.	do	}	1 80
April 21, 22, 1869	Groton	do		
April 20; April 1, 2, 3, 1869	Chelsea, Vt.	Failed totally	}	4 77
April 24, 1869	do	Failed to depart		
April 21, 22, 1869	Woodstock, Vt.	Failed to arrive and depart	}	2 18
April 21; April 21, 1869	Springfield	Failed to arrive		
April 20, 22; April 21, 23, 1869	Woodstock, Vt.	Failed to arrive and depart	}	3 32
April 17, 20, 22, 24; April 16, 21, 23, 1869	Ludlow, Vt.	do		
April 16, 19, 20, 23; April 17, 20, 21, 22, 1869	Bridgewater	do	}	6 90
April 21, 22, 1869	Upper Falls, Vt.	Failed totally		
April 21, 22, 1869	Claremont	Failed to arrive	}	4 44
April 21; April 21, 1869	Proctorsville, Vt.	Failed to arrive and depart		
April 21, 1869	Windsor	Failed totally	}	4 16
April 21, 22, 1869	Weatherfield, Vt.	do		
April 1, 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, 29; April 2, 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 26, 28, 30, 1869	Sherburne, Vt.	Failed to arrive and depart	}	6 56
April 10, 13, 15, 22; April 9, 14, 22, 1869	Stockbridge, Vt.	do		9 36
April 1, 1869	Brandon, Vt.	Failed to arrive	}	2 31
April 1, 1869	Chipman's Point	Failed to depart		
April 3, 1869	Vergennes, Vt.	Failed totally	}	2 38
April 3; April 20, 21, 27, 29, 1869	Chimney Point	Failed totally; failed to arrive and depart		
April 27, 1869	Pendleton, S. C.	Failed to arrive	}	12 96
April 10, 16, 1869	Elberton, S. C.	do		
April 23, 1869	Resaca, Ga.	do	}	2 01
April 29, 1869	Dawson, Ga.	do		12 50
April 23, 1869	Green Cove Spring, Fla.	do	}	5 40
April 20, 1869	Goldsville, Ala.	do		1 87
April 20, 21, 22, 1869	Guntersville, Ala.	do	}	2 88
April 21, 1869	Chattanooga, Ala.	do		3 55
April 1, 19, 20, 1869	Blountsville, Ala.	do	}	38 34
April 20, 1869	Gadsden, Ala.	do		12 01
April 3, 1869	Meltonville, Ala.	do	}	21 63
April 14, 1869	Decatur, Ala.	do		8 84
April 15, 22, 1869	Somerville, Ala.	do	}	1 61
April 20, 1869	Moulton, Ala.	do		8 59
April 7, 14, 21, 28, 1869	Alabama	Failed to perform service; 4 total failures.	}	24 52
April 20, 1869	Columbus, Ala.	Failed to arrive		5 19
April 14, 1869	Reform, Ala.	do	}	38 40
April 27, 28, 1869	Tryon, Ala.	do		
April 29, 1869	Butler, Ala.	do	}	6 50
April 21, 1869	Russellville, Ala.	do		3 60
April 7, 8, 1869	Janesville, Wis.	Failed to arrive and depart.	}	9 60
April 6, 8; April 6, 9, 1869	Milwaukee, Wis.	do		5 92
April 2, 3, 1869	Kewaunee, Wis.	do	}	5 77
April 16, 1869	Wausau, Wis.	do		
April 16, 1869	Jenny, Wis.	do	}	11 04
April 3, 1869	Montello, Wis.	do		
April 1, 2, 1869	Fort Atkinson, Wis.	do	}	1 68
April 2, 3, 1869	Madison, Wis.	do		1 92
April 1, 1869	Wisconsin	Total failure	}	1 67
April 1, 1869	Red Wing, Wis.	Failed to arrive and depart		1 67
April 1, 1869	Wauconda, Ill.	do	}	4 29
April 1, 1869	Illinois	Total failure		
April 20, 1869	Mendota, Ill.	Failed to arrive and depart	}	1 28
April 1, 1869	Illinois	Total failure		1 75
April 14, 21; April 15, 22, 1869	Atlanta, Ill.	Failed to arrive and depart	}	1 25
April 20, 1869	Illinois	Total failure		2 53
April 20, 1869	Illinois	do	}	1 25
April 20, 1869	Illinois	do		1 25
April 2; April 2, 1869	New Athens, Ill.	Failed to arrive and depart.	}	2 88
April 1, 3, 19, 31; April 1, 3, 19, 31, 1869	Nashville,	do		3 67
April 2, 3, 1869	Cambridge, Ill.	do	}	3 30
April 2, 8; April 3, 7, 1869	Coal Valley, Ill.	do		2 30
			}	1 42
				11 15
			}	6 60

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half-trip.
11775	Greenland to Shelbyville.....	J. V. Stevenson.....	\$150 00	\$1 44
11820	Blackberry Station to Huntley Station ..	Edwin E. Annis	425 00	1 32
11820	do.....	do.....		
16637	Salt Lake City to The Dalles	C. M. Lockwood	149,000 00	238 78
17025	Central City and Georgetown to Argentine	J. A. Love and W. Smith..	300 00	
			250 00	
6412	St. Augustine to Jacksonville	N. C. Demitt.....	2,125 00	3 39
478	Rutland to Woodstock and Woodstock Railroad Station.	F. Davis.....	411 84	66
			125 16	10
481	Chester and Londonderry to Factory Point.	N. P. Keeler.....	561 60	9
481	do.....	do.....	318 17	1 01
481	do.....	do.....		
481	do.....	do.....		
482	Chester to Weston	do.....	420 00	67
482	do.....	do.....		
485	Bellows Falls to West Townshend and Arlington.	Jerry Drew.....	697 63	1 11
485	do.....	do.....	202 37	65
488	West Townshend to Factory Point.....	E. Plimpton	168 48	27
488	do.....	do.....	330 52	97
488	do.....	do.....		
492	Brattleboro to Bennington	William Childs.....	1,600 00	2 56
493	Brattleboro and Jacksonville to North Adams.	J. J. Gallup.....	1,000 00	1 60
493	do.....	do.....		
493	do.....	do.....		
493	do.....	do.....		
497	Whiting Depot to Shoreham	D. A. Vaughan	400 00	64
498	North Hero to East Alburg	R. Scutt	339 00	1 09
499	Montgomery Centre to Eden	G. H. Fulton.....	148 00	95
499	do.....	do.....		
502	Passumprie to West Danville	M. A. Amsden.....	400 00	64
715	Williamsburg and Cummington to Hinsdale	J. M. Tuttle	1,217 73	1 94
716	South Deerfield to Adams.....	Cross & Phelps	460 53	75
			429 47	1 40
717	Greenfield to North Adams.....	Spear & Wheeler.....	780 00	1 24
717	do.....	do.....		
719	Shelburne Falls to Plainfield	W. J. Shattuck	200 00	1 28
723	Chester to Great Barrington	W. E. Boise.....	547 00	1 74
902	Hartford to Marlboro.....	G. T. Chapman	875 00	1 38
8538	Columbus to San Antonio	B. A. Risher & C. K. Hall.	6,560 00	10 51
8538	do.....	do.....		
8553	Fredericksburg to San Saba.....	Julius Stuber.....	1,000 00	9 61
8588	Jefferson to Clarksville.....	Harvey M. Vaile.....	2,350 00	11 29
8596	Marshall to Tyler	do.....	1,500 00	7 21
8596	do.....	do.....		
8615	Crockett to Nacogdoches.....	P. Dinan.....	742 00	7 13
8615	do.....	do.....	742 00	7 13
8621	Crockett to Navasota.....	J. W. Johnson.....	3,500 00	3 59
	do.....	do.....		3 84

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

JUNE 12, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
April 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, 1869	Illinois	Total failure.....		\$14 40
April 5, 21; April 5, 21, 1869..	Blackberry Station, Ill	Failed to arrive and depart.	}	6 60
April 2, 5, 21; April 2, 5, 21, 1869.	Huntley Station, Ill	do		
January 5; February 10, 12, 19, 1869.	Salt Lake City, Utah..	Failed to arrive on schedule time.	\$477 56	
October and November, 1867 ..	Colorado	No service performed.....		45 65
April, 1869.....	Florida	Failed on entire route, 3 trips a week; 13 total failures.		88 14
April 2, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 26, 28, 30; April 1, 3, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, 29; April 5, 19, 21, 22, 26; April 20, 21, 1869.	Woodstock, Vt	Failed to arrive and depart		13 80
April 19, 1869	Chester, Vt.....	Failed totally.....	}	
April 19, 1869	Londonderry, Vt.....	do		
April 21, 28; April 22, 29, 1869	Factory Point, Vt.....	Failed to arrive and depart. Mail lost April 12.	1 00	11 68
April 1, 3, 29; April 2, 28, 1869	Londonderry, Vt		}	
April 19, 1869	Chester, Vt	Failed totally.....		
April 19, 1869	Weston, Vt	do	}	2 68
April 3, 1869	Arlington, Vt.....	do		4 63
April 3, 8, 9, 1869.....	Bellews Falls, Vt	Failed to arrive and depart.	}	
April 2, 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 26, 28; April 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 15, 23, 27, 29, 1869.	West Townshend, Vt..	do		5 97
April 20, 21; April 20, 21, 1869.	Jamaica, Vt	Failed to arrive and depart, and failed totally.	}	
April 20, 21, 1869.....	Factory Point, Vt.....	Failed totally.....		20 48
April 19, 20, 21, 22, 1869	Bennington, Vt	do	}	
April 16, 20, 22; April 15, 20, 22, 1869.	Brattleboro, Vt	Failed to arrive and depart.		
April 15, 19, 23; April 15, 16, 20, 23, 24, 1869.	Jacksonville, Vt	do	}	
April 2, 7, 13, 16, 19, 20, 22, 24; April 2, 7, 8, 13, 16, 20, 22, 24, 1869.	North Adams, Vt	do		75 20
April 1, 8, 12, 15, 19, 20, 21, 23, 30; April 2, 9, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 24, 1869.	Jacksonville for North Adams, Vt.	do	}	
April 22, 1869	Whiting Depot, Vt ...	Failed totally.....		1 28
April 24, 1869	North Hero, Vt.....	do	}	2 18
April 7, 21, 1869	Montgo'ry Centre, Vt.	do		5 70
April 7, 14, 21, 1869	Eden, Vt	do	}	2 56
April 20 21, 1869	Passumpsic, Vt.....	do		1 94
April 19, 1869	Cummington, Mass	Failed to arrive.....		
April 16, 1869	Adams, Mass	Failed totally.....		2 80
April 20, 1869	North Adams, Mass.....	do	}	
April 1, 2, 3, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, 27, 1869.	Massachusetts.....	Failed to connect		8 06
April 3, 17, 20, 1869	Plainfield, Mass.....	Failed totally.....		7 68
April 5, 1869	Chester, Mass	do		3 48
April 23, 24, 1869	Marlboro, Conn.....	Failed to arrive and depart		2 76
April 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, 29, 1869.	Columbus, Tex	Failed to arrive.....	}	
April 1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, 29, 30, 1869.	San Antonio, Tex.....	do		283 77
April 29, 1869	San Saba, Tex	do		9 61
April 30, 1869	Jefferson, Tex	do		11 29
April 30, 1869	Marshall, Tex	do	}	
April 27, 30, 1869	Tyler, Tex	do		21 63
April 29, 1869	Crockett, Tex.....	do	}	
April 27, 1869	Nacogdoches, Tex	do		14 26
April 30, 1869	Huntsville from Crockett, Tex.	do	}	
April 30, 1869	Huntsville from Navesota, Tex.	do		7 43

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half-trip.
8626	Huntsville to Homer	A. P. Wood	\$1,200 00	\$11 54
8643	La Grange to San Felipe	Zachariah H. Peter	790 00	7 59
8643	do	do		
9125	Antwerp to Middleburg	J. S. France	315 00	1 05
			70 00	22
9125	do	do	315 00	05
			70 00	22
9125	do	do	315 00	1 05
			70 00	22
14788	Oroville to Susanville	Allen J. Wood	3,000 00	28 84
2521	Tunkhannock to Dushore	W. Colley	294 00	2 82
4498	Genito to Cumberland Court House	James B. Enroughty	570 00	2 74
4498	do	do		
8518	Corpus Christi to Victoria	James McCampbell	1,200 00	11 54
8518	do	do		
8536	Gonzales to La Grange	James F. McKee	600 00	5 77
8536	do	do		
8540	Alleytown to Brenham	Charles J. Stockbridge	500 00	4 80
8540	do	do		
8544	Bastrop to Gonzales	Dennis S. Hopkins	700 00	6 73
8544	do	do		
8557	Brenham to Hockley	Bryan Tyson	1,707 00	5 08
8557	do	do		3 12
8562	Bryan to Waco	E. Bates	4,136 00	6 63
8562	do	do		
8597	Tyler to Paris	Gottlob Ockton Greiner	2,450 00	11 78
8597	do	do		
8605	Henderson to Waco	William Tilsworth	4,975 00	23 92
8605	do	do		
8609	San Augustine to Hamilton	John M. Dwire	295 00	2 83
8609	do	do		
8610	San Augustine to Marshall	do	2,680 00	12 88
8610	do	do		
8617	Crockett to Marshall	E. Bates	4,170 00	13 36
8617	do	do		
8629	Livingston to Nacogdoches	Acton Young	1,900 00	18 27
8629	do	do		
8636	Orange to Burkville	Bryan Tyson	987 00	9 49
8641	Victoria to Hallettsville	do	2,487 00	7 97
8641	do	do		
8645	Goliad to Victoria	H. T. Young	800 00	2 56
14796	Nevada City to Downieville	Palmer and Green	1,780 00	5 70
6789a	Louisville to Geneva	Bryan Tyson	1,000 00	9 61
7546b	Clinton to Clarksville	H. M. Vaile	1,975 00	9 50
17036c	Ruby Valley to Camp Halleck	J. B. Moore	3,000 00	28 84
473	Bridport to Middlebury	Jerry Drew	345 00	56

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

8011	Amite City to Franklinton	Alfred Richardson	\$600 00	\$2 88
8012	Tangapaho to Clinton	William A. Skinner	2,100 00	6 73
8017	St. Francisville to Clinton	Washington Richart	1,200 00	3 85
8024	Harrisonburg to Natchez	D. M. Pritchard	3,000 00	9 62
8024	do	do		
8038	Columbia to Winfield	do	1,497 00	4 80
8038	do	do		
8058	Natchitoches to Winfield	do	1,524 00	4 88
8058	do	do		
8059	Natchitoches to Nacogdoches	Alexander G. Allen	5,780 00	18 52
8059	do	do		
8060	Alexandria to Shreveport	Christopher Chaffe	13,991 00	44 84
8060	do	do		

a Remit \$28 83, deduction
b Remit \$493 75, deduction
c Remit \$57 68, deduction

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

JUNE 12, 1869, INCLUSIVE Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
April 23, 1869	Homer, Tex	Failed to arrive		\$11 54
April 24, 1869	La Grange, Tex	Four days late, and only went to Fayetteville. }		11 38
April 29, 1869	San Felipe, Tex	Failed to arrive		6 27
December, 1868	Ohio	Failure to perform in- creased service, 14 trips.		17 02
Jan., Feb. and March, 1869..	Ohio	Failure to perform increas- ed service, 38 failures.		11 64
April and May, 1869	Ohio	Failure to perform increas- ed service, 26 failures.		57 68
January 4; January 27, 1869..	Oroville, Cal	Failed to depart and arrive		
Jan. 1, 2; Feb. 5, 6, 1869.....	Lovelton, Pa	Failed to supply	\$2 00	
January 4, 11, 1869	Genito, Va	Failed to arrive		8 22
March 30, 1869	Cumberland C. H., Va	do		23 08
April 7, 1869	Corpus Christi, Tex	do		11 54
April 3, 1869	Victoria, Tex	do		19 20
April 28, 1869	Gonzales, Tex	do		20 19
April 27, 1869	La Grange, Tex	do		
April 8, 1869	Alleytown, Tex	do		
April 7, 14, 21, 1869.....	Brenham, Tex	do		
April 18, 25, 1869.....	Bastrop, Tex	do		
April 6, 1869	Gonzales, Tex	do		
April 27, 1869	San Felipe from Bren- ham, Tex.	do		8 20
April 29, 1869	San Felipe from Hock- ley, Tex.	do		
April 25, 1869	Bryan, Tex	do		19 89
April 25, 30, 1869	Waco, Tex	do		35 34
April 28, 1869	Tyler, Tex	do		71 76
April 3, 27, 1869	Paris, Tex	do		8 49
April 25, 1869	Henderson, Tex	do		51 52
April 26, 29, 1869	Waco, Tex	do		80 16
April 24, 1869	San Augustine, Tex	do		36 54
April 23, 30, 1869	Hamilton, Tex	do		47 45
April 24, 1868	San Augustine, Tex	do		23 91
April 17, 24, 28, 1869	Marshall, Tex	do		5 12
April 24, 27, 29, 1869	Crockett, Tex	do		11 40
April 24, 27, 29, 1869	Marshall, Tex	do		
April 28, 1869	Livingston, Tex	do		
April 24, 1869	Nacogdoches, Tex	do		
Jan. 6, 27; Feb. 10, 16, 24, 1869.	Burkville, Tex	do		
April 7, 1869	Victoria, Tex	do		
April 7, 30, 1869	Hallettsville, Tex	do		
April 23, 30, 1869	Victoria, Tex	do		
February 10, 12, 1869.....	Downieville, Tex	do		
February 3, 23, 1869.....	Louisville, Ala			
Quarter ending March 31, 1869	Arkansas			
January 2, 9, 1869.....	Ruby Valley, Col			
April 21, 22, 1869	Middlebury, Vt.....	Failed totally and failed to arrive.		1 12

JUNE 19, 1869, INCLUSIVE.

April 30, 1869	Amite City, La	Failed to arrive		\$2 88
April 30, 1869	Tangapaho, La	do		6 73
April 28, 30, 1869	Clinton, La	do		7 70
April 27, 29, 1869	Harrisonburg, La	do		48 10
April 26, 28, 30, 1869	Natchez, La	do		
April 24, 27, 29, 1869	Columbia, La	Failed to arrive and re- pairing mail bags, April 14.		38 40
April 14, 23, 26, 28, 30, 1869 ..	Winfield, La	do		
April 24, 27, 29, 1869	Natchitoches, La	Failed to arrive		29 28
April 23, 26, 30, 1869	Winfield, La	do		
April 24, 1869	Natchitoches, La	do		74 08
April 24, 27, 29, 1869	Nacogdoches, La	do		
April 22, 29, 1869	Alexandria, La	do	\$22 42	134 52
April 15, 23, 1869	Shreveport and Nat- chitoches, La.	Left part of mail at Nat- chitoches April 15.		

made April 1, 1869.
ordered May 1, 1869.
made May 1, 1869.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half-trip.
8089	Monroe to Shreveport	Christopher Chaffe	\$5,940 00	\$19 04
8089	do	do		
8575	Dallas to Weatherford	J. T. Witt	993 33	9 81
8575	do	do		
8613	Nacogdoches to Tyler	Bryan Tyson	1,390 00	13 36
8613	do	do		
6658	Gaylesville to La Fayette	George W. Lawrence	485 00	4 66
6662	Bellefonte to Gaylesville	do	600 00	5 77
8514	Victoria to Indianola	Andrew Stuart	3,600 00	5 77
8532	San Antonio to Waco	B. A. Risher and C. K. Hall	4,700 00	15 06
8535	Gonzales to Sutherland Springs	James F. McKee	700 00	6 73
8558	Brenham to Austin	B. A. Risher and C. K. Hall	5,000 00	8 01
8581	Bonham to Montague	J. B. Hosey	1,226 00	11 79
8591	Canton to Palestine	A. B. Norton	1,400 00	13 46
8579	Sherman to Denton	A. H. Serrin	550 00	5 29
8579	do	do		
8591	Canton to Palestine	A. B. Norton	1,400 00	13 46
8602	Palestine to Corsicana	C. C. Hooker	995 00	9 57
8602	do	do		
8632	Woodville to Beaumont	Acton Young	1,290 00	12 40
8632	do	do		
8656	Paris to Greenville	Ebenezer Hearn	596 00	5 73
8656	do	do		
9369	West Milton to Greenville	John G. Stevens	140 00	1 35
2978	Cumberland to Uniontown	R. Bunting	1,600 00	2 56
6679	Moulton to Somerville	J. J. Hinds	540 00	5 19
8603	Palestine to Tyler	A. B. Norton	1,080 00	5 19
7503	Helena to Madison	Bryan Tyson	1,280 00	6 15
7564	Fayetteville to Fort Gibson	William Irving	2,000 00	6 41
7579	Greenwood to Paraclyfta	J. J. Mills	2,890 00	17 21
7579	do	do		
7585	Washington to Clarksville	Harvey M. Vaile	4,700 00	15 06
7082	Utica to Terry	James D. Kendall	728 00	3 50
11010	Keokuk to Fort Madison	Edward Kilbourne	1,300 00	2 08
11019	Burlington to Farmington	G. W. Phelps	1,500 00	2 40
11027	Mount Pleasant to Keosauqua	E. S. Alvord	998 00	1 50
11035	Fairfield to Keosauqua	do	630 00	1 00
11142	Anamosa to Quasqueton	Samuel Caskey	300 00	2 88
11200	Iowa Falls to Fort Dodge	Halsted, Root & Haskell	1,480 00	2 40
11231	West Union to Waverly	Thomas McMeekin	960 00	4 61
11265	Algona to Estherville	Ambrose A. Call	347 00	3 33
11296	Colo to Iowa Centre	Baldwin & Maxwell	100 00	96
13576	Waseca to St. Peter	Stone & Devannah	1,467 00	2 35
13647	Watertown to Greenleaf	Charles W. Butterfield	1,176 00	3 76
13702	Sauk Centre to Fort Wadsworth	A. C. Morrill & C. A. Ruffee	1,761 00	16 93
13734	Torah to Chippewa Lake	Charles A. Ruffee	1,084 00	10 42
13734	do	do		
14034	Marysville to Washington	Franklin F. Thomas	295 00	2 83
14047	Ottawa to Osawatomie	John A. McFadden	553 00	1 77
14052	Fort Scott to Fort Gibson	James A. Hawks	10,844 00	17 37
14091	Spring Hill to Aubry	Edwin Upton	245 00	2 35
14115	Osage Mission to Baxter Springs	James A. Hawks	2,528 00	8 10
14115	do	do		
14129	Baxter Springs to Carthage	Fuller & Parker	1,350 00	4 32
14169	Marysville to Nottingham	William Tillman	640 00	1 02
14172	Seneca to Big Sandy	J. W. and D. T. Parker	1,260 00	11 53
14418	Nebraska City to Marysville	M. V. Nichols	2,925 00	9 37
8652	Austin to Bryan	Zachariah H. Peter	2,522 00	12 12
8652	do	do		
7555	Fort Smith to Clarksville	Henderson Jacobs	1,649 00	8 00
3621a	St. Paul to St. Cloud	St. Paul & Pacific R. R. Co.	6,067 50	4 86
17001b	Canton to Jackson	Mississippi Central R. R. ...	23,770 00	32 65

a Remit \$218 79 of the deduction of \$694 98, made May 8, 1869. (Report May 15, 1869.) It appears by to twelve times a week, at \$75 per mile per annum, not a *pro rata* increase, but at half the *pro rata*, with increase; that is, at \$25 per mile per annum. The service should have been performed twelve times a trip each day. According to this, deduction should be \$476 19, instead of \$694 98, and the sum of \$218 79

b Remit \$130 60, ordered May 14, 1869. (Report May 15, 1869.) E. D. Frost, general superintendent, caused by the track being under water. Conductors of mail trains make affidavit that there was no

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

JUNE 19, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
April 25, 1869	Monroe, La	Failed to arrive	}	\$76 16
April 25, 28, 30, 1869	Shreveport, La	do		
April 29, 1869	Dallas, Tex	do		19 62
April 27, 1869	Weatherford, Tex	do		
April 6, 20, 27, 1869	Nacogdoches, Tex	do		53 44
April 8, 1869	Tyler, Tex	do	}	5 25
April 12, 1869	Between Gaylesville and La Fayette, Ala.	Failed totally 21 miles		
April 9, 14, 21, 1869	Between Bellefonte and Gaylesville, Ala.	Failed to perform service 67 miles of the route.		14 74
April 7, 24, 26, 1869	Victoria, Tex	Failed to arrive		17 31
April 29, 1869	Waco, Tex	do		15 06
April 25, 1869	Sutherland Springs, Tex.	do		6 73
April 25, 1869	Brenham, Tex	do		8 01
April 22, 1869	Bonham, Tex	do		11 79
April 14, 21, 28, 1869	Palestine, Tex	do		40 38
April 26, 1869	Sherman, Tex	do	}	10 58
April 27, 1869	Denton, Tex	do		
April 1, 8, 15; April 23, 30, 1869	Canton, Tex	do		67 30
April 29, 1869	Palestine, Tex	do	}	19 14
April 28, 1869	Corsicana, Tex	do		
April 4, 1869	Woodville, Tex	do	}	24 80
April 30, 1869	Beaumont, Tex	do		
April 28, 1869	Paris, Tex	do	}	11 46
April 27, 1869	Greenville, Tex	do		
July 1, 1868 to March 31, 1869	Between West Milton and Greenville, Ohio	Failed to perform service on 8½ miles of the route; 39 total failures.		46 80
June 14, 1869	Cumberland, Md.	Wet and damaged mail	\$20 00	
April 25, 1869	Somerville, Ala	Failed to arrive		5 19
January 2, 1869	Tyler, Tex	do		5 19
April 24, 1869	Helena, Ark	do		6 15
April 12, 1869	Fayetteville, Ark	do		6 41
April 27, 1869	Greenwood, Ark	do	}	34 42
April 27, 1869	Paraclyfta, Ark	do		
April 1, 26, 29, 1869	Clarksville, Tex	do		45 18
April 26, 1869	Terry, Miss	do		3 50
June 9, 1869	Keokuk, Iowa	do		2 08
May 13, 1869	Burlington, Iowa	do		2 40
May 28, 1869	Mount Pleasant, Iowa	do		1 50
May 27, 28, 1869	Fairfield, Iowa	do		2 00
May 22, 1869	Quasqueton, Iowa	do		2 88
April 17, 21, 1869	Fort Dodge, Iowa	do		4 80
May 12, 1869	West Union, Iowa	do		4 61
May 3, 4, 1869	Seneca, Iowa	Failed to supply	1 10	
May 5, 19, 1869	Iowa Centre, Iowa	Failed to arrive		1 92
May 16, 1869	St. Peter, Minn	do		2 35
May 26, 1869	Watertown, Minn	do		3 76
April 1; April 8, 15, 22; April 29, 1869.	Fort Wadsworth, Minn	Failed to arrive, and to arrive on schedule days.	12 69	33 86
January 1, 1869	Torah, Minn	Failed to arrive	}	20 84
February 23, 1869	Chippewa Lake, Minn	do		
May 28, 1869	Marysville, Kan	do		2 83
May 31, 1869	Osawatomie, Kan	do		1 77
May 29, 31, 1869	Baxter's Springs, Kan	Failed to supply	2 48	
May 29, 1869	Spring Hill, Kan	Failed to arrive		2 35
May 29, 1869	Osage Mission, Kan	do	}	16 20
May 31, 1869	Baxter Springs, Kan	do		
May 31, 1869	Carthage, Kan	do		4 32
May 27, 1869	Nottingham, Kan	do		1 02
May 26, 1869	Big Sandy, Kan	do		11 53
May 27, 1869	Marysville, Neb	do		9 37
March 5, 12, 19, 26, 1869	Bryan, Tex	do	}	60 60
March 20, 1869	Austin, Tex	do		
March 6, 10, 13, 1869	Fort Smith, Ark	do		24 00

order of April 6, 1868, that the service was increased from six times a week, at \$50 per mile per annum, understanding that if failures occurred the deductions were to be made at the reduced rate of *pro rata* week, but was only performed six times a week, from January 1 to March 31, 1869, thereby missing a remitted.

makes affidavit that the failures to arrive at Canton, April 21, and at Jackson, April 22, 1869, were agent on train, but mail was delivered at Jackson, April 20 and 30, 1869.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half-trip.
1277 ^a	Canandaigua to Niagara Falls.....	New York Central R. R. Co	\$6,100 00	\$3 12
1206 ^b	Utica to Lowville.....	Utica & Black River R. R.	2,950 00	4 72
10876 ^c	Albany, Mo., to Leon, Iowa.....	M. R. Frost.....	2,400 00	3 84

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

8579	Sherman to Denton.....	A. H. Serrin.....	\$550 00	\$5 29
8591	Canton to Palestine.....	A. B. Norton.....	1,400 00	13 46
8591	do.....	do.....		
8591	do.....	do.....	1,400 00	13 46
8597	Tyler to Paris.....	Gottlob Octon Greiner.....	2,450 00	11 78
8597	do.....	do.....		
6688	Pikeville to Russellville.....	Major A. Price.....	440 00	4 23
6691	Bexar to Pikeville.....	J. J. Hinds.....	325 00	3 12
6694	Pikeville to Aberdeen.....	Major A. Price.....	500 00	4 80
7501	Duvall's Bluff to Madison.....	D. J. Chidester.....	14,000 00	22 44
7501	do.....	do.....		
7541	Stony Point to Springfield.....	A. B. Gaylor.....	400 00	3 84
7541	do.....	do.....		
7548	Dover to Rolling Prairie.....	William Irvin.....	700 00	6 73
7548	do.....	do.....		
7555	Clarksville to Fort Smith.....	Henderson Jacobs.....	1,649 00	8 00
7555	do.....	do.....		
7573	Fort Smith to Sherman.....	P. Williamson.....	7,200 00	34 62
7573	do.....	do.....		
7579	Greenwood to Paraclifta.....	J. J. Mills.....	2,890 00	17 21
7590	Antoine to Paraclifta.....	Bryan Tyson.....	825 00	7 93
7590	do.....	do.....		
7599	Rockport to Pine Bluff.....	Francis Posey and Thomas Sims.....	894 00	8 60
7599	do.....	do.....		
7618	Monticello to Camden.....	Harvey M. Vaile.....	3,600 00	11 54
7618	do.....	do.....		
7637	Warren to Princeton.....	Francis T. Reynolds.....	1,495 00	4 79
7637	do.....	do.....		
8012	Tangapaho to Clinton.....	William A. Skinner.....	2,100 00	6 73
8012	do.....	do.....		
8037	Columbia to Vernon.....	Drury M. Pritchard.....	1,180 00	5 62
8037	do.....	do.....		
8038	Columbia to Winfield.....	do.....	1,497 00	4 80
8038	do.....	do.....		
8058	Natchitoches to Winfield.....	do.....	1,524 00	4 88
8058	do.....	do.....		
8059	Natchitoches to Nacogdoches.....	Alex. G. Allen.....	5,780 00	18 52
8059	do.....	do.....		
8080	Vicksburg, Miss., to New Orleans, La.....	John W. Cannon and Jesse K. Bill.....	20,000 00	96 15
7567	Fort Gibson to Sherman.....	Harvey M. Vaile.....	8,574 00	27 54
7501	Duvall's Bluff to Madison.....	D. J. Chidester.....	14,000 00	22 44
7501	do.....	do.....		
7501	do.....	do.....		
6673	Decatur to Jasper.....	J. J. Hinds.....	1,787 98	8 54
6704	Jasper to Blountsville.....	do.....	663 00	6 37
6706	Jasper to Jonesboro.....	do.....	630 00	6 05
6710	Tuscaloosa to Eutaw.....	William Johnson.....	989 00	3 17
6710	do.....	do.....		
6712	Tuscaloosa to Jasper.....	J. J. Hinds.....	697 00	6 70

^a Remit \$3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, deduction made May 22, 1869, (report May 29, 1869,) it having been satisfactorily shown^b Remit \$28 34, deduction made May 21, 1869, (report May 29, 1869,) it having been satisfactorily destroyed.^c Remit \$4 18 of the fine imposed May 8, 1869, it appearing that the contract did not commence until

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

JUNE 19, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.

JUNE 26, 1869, INCLUSIVE.

February 1, 1869	Sherman, Tex.	Failed to arrive		\$5 29
March 26, 1869	Canton, Tex.	do		
January 27; February 3, 10, 17; March 3, 17, 24, 31.	Palestine, Tex.	do		121 14
Nov. 18; Dec. 2, 1869	do	do		26 92
March 27, 31, 1869	Tyler, Tex.	do		
February 6, 9, 1869	Paris	do		47 12
April 20, 27, 1869	Pikeville, Ala.	do		8 46
April 23, 1869	do	do		3 12
April 20, 27, 1869	do	do		9 60
May 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 31, 1869.	Duvall's Bluff, Ark.	do		695 64
May 7, 31; May 28; May 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 1869.	Madison, Ark.	do		
May 18, 1869	Stony Point, Ark.	do		7 68
May 24, 1869	Springfield, Ark.	do		
May 4, 11, 1869	Dover, Ark.	Failed to arrive; wet and damaged mail.	\$6 73	13 46
May 6, 1869	Rolling Prairie, Ark.	do		
May 1, 1869	Clarksville, Ark.	Failed to arrive		24 00
May 1, 5, 1869	Fort Smith, Ark.	do		
May 3, 31, 1869	do	do		103 86
May 9, 30, 1869	Sherman, Ark.	Two and one day late		34 42
May 4, 6, 1869	Paraclifta, Ark.	Failed to arrive		7 93
May 2, 1869	Antoine, Ark.	26 hours late		
May 1, 1869	Paraclifta, Ark.	Failed to arrive		
May 6, 1869	Rockport, Ark.	do		17 20
May 4, 1869	Pine Bluff, Ark.	do		
May 1, 4, 6, 8, 11, 22, 25, 1869	Monticello, Ark.	do		150 02
May 1, 4, 6, 8, 11; May 22, '69	Camden, Ark.	do		
May 1, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 15, 18, 20, 22, 1869.	Warren, Ark.	do		91 01
May 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 17, 19, 21 1869.	Princeton	do		
May 3, 1869	Tangapaho, La.	do		20 19
May 1, 4, 1869	Clifton, La.	do		
May 1, 5, 8, 12, 1869	Columbia, La.	do		44 96
May 4, 7, 11, 14, 1869	Vernon, La.	do		
May 1, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 15, 18, 20, '69	Columbia, La.	do		81 60
May 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 17, 19, '69.	Winfield, La.	do		
May 13, 1869	Natchitoches, La.	do		9 76
May 12, 1869	Winfield, La.	do		
May 18, 1869	Natchitoches, La.	do		55 56
May 1, 18, 1869	Nacogdoches, La.	do		
May 21, 1869	New Orleans, La.	No mail; steamer laid up.		96 15
May 4, 1869	Fort Gibson, Ark.	Wet mail; in bad condition.	10 00	
April 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 1869.	Duvall's Bluff, Ark.	Failed to arrive		
April 28, 29, 30; April 27, 1869.	do	Wet mail; one-third of mail ruined and lost.	44 88	516 12
April 13, 23, 25; April 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 1869.	Madison	Failed to arrive		
April 20, 27, 1869	Jasper, Ala.	do		16 08
April 10, 17, 24, 1869	do	do		25 48
April 24, 29; May 1, 1869	do	do		18 15
May 6, 11, 15, 18, 20, 22, 27, 29, '69	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	do		57 06
May 5, 7, 12, 14, 17, 19, 21, 26, 28, 31, 1869.	Eutaw, Ala.	do		
April 21, 1869	Jasper, Ala.	do		6 70

that failures of April 1, 1869, were unavoidable by reason of destruction of part of railroad. shown that failures of April 20, 21, 22, and 24, were the result of a part of the railroad having been October 15, 1868. Remit amount of fines assessed for failing to supply Akron previous to that date.

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY.

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half-trip.
6721	Marion to Marion	J. J. Hinds	\$620 00	\$5 96
6726	Greensboro to Gainesville	E. A. Dozier	1,900 00	6 10
6727	Clinton to Pickensville	T. A. Buffington	1,061 33	10 20
6748	Greenville to Troy	A. A. McKellar	845 00	8 12
6759	Butler to Quitman, Miss.	Steven C. Thielgaard	616 00	5 92
6767	Evergreen to Grove Hill	Montey Lewis	1,200 00	5 77
6780	Troy to Newton	Reuel Cumbaa	793 49	7 62
6781	Troy to Clayton	J. J. Hinds	600 00	5 77
6784	Troy to Montgomery	do	750 00	7 22
6814	Montgomery to Troy, by Oluatee ..	M. B. Camp	999 00	4 80
6815	Montgomery to Selma	R. A. Garner	5,675 00	7 77
7534	Batesville to Marshall	Jaster W. Hensler	1,394 00	6 70
7536	Wild Haws to Pilot Hill	Joseph W. Dodd and Bryan Tyson.	370 00	3 56
7572	Fort Smith to Fort Gibson	Jeremiah Hackett	1,800 00	5 77
7572	do	do		
7585	Washington to Clarksville	Harvey M. Vaile	4,700 00	15 06
7592	Arkadelphia to Big Bend	Thomas J. Mills	740 00	7 12
8010	Covington to Columbia	Franklin Fortinberry	890 00	8 56
8010	do	do		
8025	Harrisonburg to Wheeling	Drury M. Pritchard	900 00	8 65
8037	Columbia to Vernon	do	1,180 00	5 67
8042	Natchitoches to Homer	Christopher Chaffe	3,400 00	16 35
8055	Kratchie to Nacogdoches	Alexander G. Mitchell	2,110 00	10 14
8055	do	do		
8062	Alexandria to Homer	Drury M. Pritchard	2,950 00	14 18
6622	West Point to Wedowee	Higgins & Woodward	1,080 00	3 46
6622	do	do		
6650	Cedar Bluff to Guntersville	Frank Parker	571 67	5 49
6662	Bellefonte to Gaylesville	George W. Lawrence	600 00	5 77
6704	Jasper to Blountsville	J. J. Hinds	663 00	6 37
6706	Jasper to Jonesboro	do	630 00	6 05
6700	Fayette Court House to Dublin ..	do	275 00	2 64
7023	Carrollton to Lexington	Bryan Tyson	875 00	4 20
7067	Brandon to Williamsburg	do	1,605 37	7 76
7068	Brandon to Carthage	James H. Caldwell	547 00	5 26
7068	do	do		
7088	Brookhaven to Natchez	W. Noonan	3,900 00	12 50
7088	do	do		
7134	Macon to Pickensville	J. S. Foster	795 00	3 82
7137	Tibby Station to Winona	Tyson & Steel	1,900 00	9 13
7157	Ripley to Rienzi	J. Johnsey	500 00	4 80
7184	Starkville to Vaiden	George Y. Woodward	1,199 00	11 52
5608	Yorkville to Chester Court House ..	King's Mountain Railroad Company.	705 00	73
5629	Hamburg to Longmire's Store	John H. Dixon	488 00	4 69
5651	Yorkville to Spartanburg	John L. Miller	335 00	3 22
5651	do	do		
5652	Yorkville to Cross Anchor	do	335 00	3 22
5652	do	do		
5672	Ninety-Six to Lawrence Court House ..	J. H. Dixon	397 00	3 81
5685	Anderson Court House to Ruckersville ..	H. Garrison	400 00	3 84
7196	Carthage to De Kalb	J. H. Caldwell	700 00	6 73
7199	Bolton's Depot to Raymond	J. J. Hinds	490 00	78
7552	Yellville to Fayetteville	William Irvin	2,999 00	9 61
7552	do	do		
7563	Fayetteville to St. Paul	George W. R. Smith	348 00	3 34
7564	Fayetteville to Fort Gibson	William Irvin	2,000 00	6 41
8003	New Orleans to St. Francisville	Phebe Ann Drury	6,400 00	30 77
8011	Amite City to Franklinton	Alfred Richardson	600 00	2 88
8060	Alexandria to Shreveport	Christopher Chaffe	13,991 00	44 84
8089	Monroe to Shreveport	do	5,940 00	19 04
8536	Gonzales to La Grange	James F. McKee	600 00	5 77
8544	Bastrop to Gonzales	Dennis S. Hopkins	700 00	6 73
8544	do	do		
8557	Brenham to Hockley	Bryan Tyson	1,707 00	8 20
8557	do	do		
8577	Denton to Jacksonboro	John F. Witt	866 67	8 33
8585	Clarksville to Waco	E. Bates	6,670 00	21 38
8597	Tyler to Paris	Gottlob Ocktar Greiner	2,450 00	11 78
8610	San Augustine to Marshall	John M. Dwire	2,680 00	12 40

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

JUNE 26, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
May 1, 1869	Between Five Mile and Marion, Ala.	Failed one whole trip		\$5 96
May 1, 4, 6, 1869	Gainesville, Ala.	Failed to arrive		18 30
May 4, 1869	Clinton, Ala.	do		10 20
May 4, 1869	Troy, Ala.	do		8 12
May 6, 1869	Butler, Ala.	do		5 92
May 4, 7, 1869	Grove Hill, Ala.	do		11 54
May, 1869	Alabama.	Failed on entire route; four total failures.		60 96
May, 1869	do	do		46 16
May 5, 20, 1869	Troy, Ala.	Failed to arrive		14 44
May 3, 6, 10, 1869	Alabama.	Failed on entire route		26 80
May 1, 2, 3, 4, 1869	Selma, Ala.	Failed to arrive		31 08
April 25, 1869	Batesville, Ark.	Wet mail	\$3 35	
April 1, 1869	Wild Haws, Ark.	Failed to arrive		3 56
April 20, 27, 1869	Fort Gibson, Ark.	do		
April 3, 24, 29; April 17, 1869	Fort Smith, Ark.	Lost the mail April 17		28 85
April 29, 1869	Washington, Ark.	Failed to arrive		15 06
April 29, 1869	Arkadelphia, Ark.	do		7 12
April 23, 30, 1869	Columbia, La.	do		
April 22, 29, 1869	Covington, La.	do		22 38
April 29, 1869	Harrisonburg, La.	do		8 65
April 24, 1869	Columbia, La.	do		5 67
April 23, 27, 30, 1869	Natchitoches, La.	do		49 05
April 20, 23, 27, 30, 1869	Kratchie, La.	do		
April 20, 23, 27, 30, 1869	Nacogdoches, La.	do		81 12
April 26, 29, 1869	Alexandria, La.	do		28 36
May 5, 7, 1869	West Point, Ala.	do		
May 1, 8, 1869	Wedowee, Ala.	do		13 84
May 28, 1869	Cedar Bluff, Ala.	do		5 49
May 11, 1869	Bellefonte, Ala.	do		5 77
May 14, 1869	Blountsville, Ala.	do		6 37
April 2, 9, 23, 30; May 21, 1869	Jonesboro, Ala.	do		30 25
May 15, 1869	Dublin, Ala.	do		2 64
May 31, 1869	Lexington, Miss.	do		4 20
May 1, 1869	Brandon, Miss.	do		7 76
May 7, 1869	do	do		
May 1, 8, 1869	Carthage, Miss.	do		15 78
May 1, 1869	Brookhaven, Miss.	do		
May 1, 18, 1869	Natchez, Miss.	do		37 50
May 1, 1869	Pickensville, Miss.	do		3 82
May 4, 14, 1869	Winona, Miss.	do		18 26
May 12, 1869	Ripley, Miss.	do		4 80
May 4, 25, 1869	Vaiden, Miss.	do		23 04
April 2, 7, 9, 14, 16, 21, 23, 28, 30; May 5, 7, 12, 14, 19, 21, 26, 28, 1869.	South Carolina.	Failed on entire route		12 41
May 7, 1869	Hamburg, S. C.	Failed to arrive		4 69
May 1, 8, 1869	Yorkville, S. C.	do		
May 14, 1869	Spartanburg, S. C.	do		9 66
May 1, 8, 1869	Yorkville, S. C.	do		
May 14, 1869	Cross Anchor, S. C.	do		9 66
May 7, 1869	Lawrence C. H., S. C.	do		3 81
May 2, 9, 17, 23, 30, 1869	Ruckersville, S. C.	do		19 20
May 1, 8, 1869	Carthage, Miss.	do		13 46
May 3, 4, 1869	Bolton's Depot, Miss.	do		1 56
May 3, 29, 31, 1869	Yellville, Ark.	do		
May 9, 29, 1869	Fayetteville, Ark.	do		48 05
May 27, 1869	St. Paul, Ark.	do		3 34
May 30, 1869	Fayetteville, Ark.	do		6 41
May 1, 1869	St. Francisville, La.	do		30 77
May 1, 4, 1869	Franklinton, La.	do		5 76
May 1, 1869	Alexandria, La.	do		44 84
May 2, 1869	Shreveport, La.	do		19 04
May 12, 1869	Gonzales, Tex.	do		5 77
May 30, 1869	Bastrop, Tex.	do		
May 4, 1869	Gonzales, Tex.	Four days late		6 73
May 11; May 3, 1869	San Felipe & Hockley, Tex.	Failed to arrive		
May 17, 1869	Hockley, Tex.	Failed to arrive from San Felipe.		11 32
May 23, 30, 1869	Denton, Tex.	Failed to arrive		16 66
May 1, 1869	Clarksville, Tex.	do		21 38
May 2, 9, 19, 1869	Paris, Tex.	do		35 34
May 1, 1869	Marshall, Tex.	do		12 40

Fines imposed on contractors and deductions

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,

No. of route.	Termini of route.	Contractor's name.	Annual compensation.	Half-trip.
11463	Blackberry Station to Bristol Station....	John Barker.....	\$425 00	\$1 36
11540	Delavan to Atlanta.....	Samuel Cobean.....	573 00	1 85
11547	Springfield to Petersburg.....	J. P. & L. P. Tipton.....	939 00	1 50
11547	do.....	do.....		
11566	Menteno to Sherburnville.....	William Haslett.....	260 00	1 25
11566	do.....	do.....		
11580	Sullivan to Sullivan.....	Shepard Post.....	294 00	91
11584	Holland to Neoga.....	Jacob Zeigler.....	200 00	1 92
11589	Newton to Salt Creek.....	John Kern.....	188 00	1 80
11589	do.....	do.....		
11687	Plymouth to Carthage.....	William D. Burdett.....	149 00	1 43
11687	do.....	do.....		
11705	Taylorville to Pana.....	John P. Mitchell.....	685 00	2 19
11712	Mount Carmel to Patoka.....	William Berninger.....	385 00	60
11732	Robinson to Greenup.....	William Walters.....	700 00	3 33
11732	do.....	do.....		
11775	Greenland to Shelbyville.....	J. V. Stevenson.....	150 00	1 44
11776	Greenland to Freemantown.....	do.....	180 00	1 72
11784	Danville to Higginsville.....	R. G. Foster.....	210 00	1 00
11809	Rushville to Lewistown.....	Isaac C. Taylor.....	800 00	2 55
11818	Lewistown to Havana.....	W. T. Crip.....	325 00	52
11824	McLeansboro to Fairfield.....	John M. McCutcheon.....	310 00	3 00
6086	Knoville to Talbotton.....	Smith & Wright.....	600 00	5 77
8514	Victoria to Indianola.....	Andrew Stuart.....	3,600 00	5 77
8532	San Antonio to Waco.....	B. A. Risher & C. K. Hall.....	4,700 00	15 06
8539	Columbus to La Grange.....	do.....	1,300 00	4 16
8546	Austin to Victoria.....	E. Bates.....	3,970 00	12 72
8553	Fredericksburg to San Saba.....	Julius Stuler.....	1,000 00	9 61
8562	Bryan to Waco.....	E. Bates.....	4,136 00	6 63
8601	Palestine to Kaufman.....	John F. Witt.....	2,700 00	12 98
8612	Nacogdoches to Boston.....	Harvey M. Vaile.....	5,190 00	24 95
8615	Crockett to Nacogdoches.....	P. Dinan.....	742 00	7 13
8615	do.....	do.....		
8617	Crockett to Marshall.....	E. Bates.....	4,170 00	13 36
8618	Crockett to Palestine.....	J. T. Brown.....	1,400 00	4 49
8624	Martin to Belton.....	James C. Burney.....	550 00	5 29
8658	Palestine to Waco.....	L. W. Toomer.....	1,700 00	16 35
8658	do.....	do.....		
8593	Jefferson to Clarksville.....	Henry Carter.....	4,542 00	1 98
5122	Castania Grove to Brevard Station.....	L. M. Summit.....	90 00	10 57
1086a	Albany to Binghamton.....	Albany and Susquehanna railroad.	10,650 00	8 06
476b	Middlebury to Larabee's Point.....	Carlos C. Abbott.....	774 00	1 24

a Remit \$16 12, deduction made May 29, 1869, it being satisfactorily shown that the failure of the 21st and not by any negligence on the part of the railroad company.

b Remit \$50 77, deduction ordered February 20, 1866; report February 24, 1866. Remit \$11 57, deduction April 28, 1866. Total, \$81 33. From a letter of George L. Deming, postmaster at Shoreham, February 14, 1866, were usually on part of the route, viz., Shoreham to Larabee's Point, four and a half miles: From the fines and deductions, therefore, on this route, during the above term, the contractor would

made from their pay, &c.—Continued.

JUNE 26, 1869, INCLUSIVE—Cont'd.

Date of delinquency.	Place of delinquency.	Nature of delinquency.	DECISION.	
			Fines.	Deductions.
May 26, 1869	Illinois	Total failure		\$2 72
May 29, 1869	Atlanta, Ill	Failed to arrive and depart.		1 85
May 29, 1869	Illinois	Total failure		4 50
May 31, 1869	Springfield, Ill	Failed to arrive and depart.		
May 12, 1869	Manteno, Ill	Failed to arrive		2 50
May 19, 1869	Sherburnville, Ill	do		1 82
May 29, 1869	Illinois	Total failure		3 84
May 1, 1869	do	do		5 40
May 1, 21; May 21, 1869	Newton, Ill	Failed to depart and arrive.		
May 1, 14, 15, 1869	Salt Creek, Ill	do		2 86
May 22, 1869	Plymouth, Ill	Failed to arrive and depart.		
May 29, 1869	Carthage, Ill	do		1 10
May 29, 1869	Taylorville, Ill	Failed to arrive		1 20
May 1, 1869	Illinois	Total failure		3 33
May 29, 1869	Robinson, Ill	Failed to arrive		
May 29, 1869	Greenup, Ill	do		1 44
May 15, 1869	Greenland, Ill	Failed to arrive and depart.		6 88
May 4, 14, 1869	Illinois	Total failures		4 00
May 14, 28, 1869	do	do		5 12
May 28, 31, 1869	Rushville, Ill	Failed to arrive and depart.		4 16
May 1, 3, 4, 5, 1869	Illinois	Total failures		12 00
May 6, 13; May 7, 14, 1869	do	Failed total, two trips		5 77
May 20, 1869	Talbotton, Ga	Failed to arrive		5 77
May 4, 1869	Victoria, Tex	do		15 06
May 13, 1869	Waco, Tex	do		8 32
May 8, 22, 1869	Columbus, Tex	do		12 72
May 12, 1869	Austin, Tex	do		9 61
May 1, 1869	Fredericksburg, Tex	do		19 89
May 11, 27, 29, 1869	Waco, Tex	do		25 96
May 10, 12, 1869	Kaufman, Tex	do		24 95
May 8, 1869	Nacogdoches, Tex	do		
May 11, 1869	Crockett, Tex	do		21 39
May 4, 11, 1869	Nacogdoches, Tex	do		40 08
May 1, 4, 13, 1869	Crockett, Tex	do		4 49
May 3, 1869	Palestine, Tex	do		21 16
May 1, 15, 22, 29, 1869	Belton, Tex	do		
May 8, 15, 1869	Palestine, Tex	do		65 40
May 6, 13, 1869	Waco, Tex	do		
May 1, 3, 15, 1869	Clarksville, Tex	do		31 71
January 1 to March 22, 1869	Castania Grove, N. C.	Total failure between Castania Grove and Cottage Home.		10 12

of April, for which this deduction was made, was caused by a land slide obstructing the railroad track, ordered March 25, 1866; report March 31, 1866. Remit \$18 99, deduction ordered April 23, 1866; report 18. 1867, it appears that the failures of contractor on the above route from December 8, 1865, to March and this failure was through instructions of Mr. Gole, then postmaster at Shoreham, (unauthorized.) seem to be entitled to a remission of \$81 33.

... from the ...
... of the ...

No.	Name of Plant	Part of Plant	Nature of Preparation	Quantity	
				Weight	Value
1	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...
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CLAIM OF BLACK BEAVER, A DELAWARE INDIAN.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN RELATION TO

The claim of Black Beaver, a Delaware Indian.

JUNE 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, June 4, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, for the consideration of Congress, the accompanying papers, constituting the claim of Black Beaver, a Delaware Indian, for losses sustained in consequence of his serving as guide to United States troops commanded by Major (now General) Emory, from the Indian country to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, at the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861.

The value of the services rendered by Black Beaver, and unquestionably proved, together with the severe consequences to him of his patriotic conduct, appear to fully warrant that so much of the claim as the appropriate committee may find on inquiry to be just should receive favorable action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., May 6, 1870.

SIR: The accompanying papers, constituting the claim of Black Beaver, a Delaware Indian, referred to in the accompanying copy of a letter of the 25th ultimo, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, are herewith transmitted for the consideration of the honorable the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 25, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the claim, and papers relating thereto, of Black Beaver, a Delaware Indian, for losses sustained in consequence of services rendered in guiding the United States troops under General Emory from the Indian country to Fort Leavenworth, in the year 1861.

These papers have been pressed upon the attention of this office by Messrs. C. E. Mix & Co., claim agents of this city, who now request that the Secretary of the Interior will transmit them, with his indorsement, to the Secretary of War, to be by him referred to Congress for settlement.

I beg to say, while complying with the request of the claimant, and believing that he is entitled to compensation for his services, if not already paid, as well as for losses he may have sustained by reason of those services, that in my opinion where losses have been sustained, or services rendered in aid of the military authorities, the adjudication of such claims properly belongs to the War Department, and if upon investigation they are found to be just, it is the province of that department to recommend them to the favorable action of Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of addressing my grievances to you, and of respectfully asking your advice in a matter in which I am earnestly concerned. I would represent that I am an Indian belonging to the Delaware tribe. That I have been in the employ of the government all or nearly all of the time since the commencement of the Mexican war. During the Mexican war I was captain of a company of Delawares and Shawnees in the United States Army; since that time up to the commencement of the last war, I have been employed as guide and interpreter by the different commanding officers at the posts of Arbuckle and Fort Cobb, in the Indian Territory, and by the superintendent and agents for the Indians in the vicinity of Forts Cobb and Arbuckle, as can be attested by Generals Marcy, Emory, Sturgis, Stanley, and Sackett, and any or all of the military officers stationed at the aforementioned posts prior to the war, as also Ex-Superintendent Rector of Arkansas, and all of the United States Indian agents in that locality. I was at the post of Fort Arbuckle for about five years, and the post of Fort Cobb one year, immediately preceding the last war, and during that time had invested all of my means and earnings in cattle and hogs, and had, at the breaking out of the war, a large stock of cattle and hogs, as will be attested by some if not all the aforementioned persons.

In the spring of 1861, General Emory requested me to guide his command, as also the combined commands from Forts Smith, Cobb, and Arbuckle, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, which I did; but hesitated about leaving my stock until General Emory assured me that I should be paid by the United States for my losses, and on that representation I complied with his request, and came with his command to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and remained there until the war ceased. When I visited my old place, I found that my stock was all gone, some of the cattle having been killed by the wild Indians and some by the southern army.

About two years since I acquainted United States Indian Agent Shanklin with the facts, and asked him to adopt measures for procuring my pay for me. He (Shanklin) was agent for the affiliated bands of Indians in the southern superintendency, and I was at the time employed as interpreter under his directions. I have had no word from him in the matter, and do not know whether he made any effort in my behalf or not. I, therefore, make this request at your hands, hoping that, if it may not be in your province to give attention to such matters, you will advise me as to the best course to pursue to get my dues.

I am now an old man, (upward of sixty years old,) and too feeble to earn a livelihood, and what is justly due me from the government is all that I have to depend on in my old days. Most if not all of the officers before named are well acquainted with me and can vouch for the correctness of my statements.

As to the extent and nature of my claim, I can furnish abundant proof, as many persons of my acquaintances before the war are at their old places.

I would respectfully ask that you make inquiry of General Marcy or General Emory as to my character and claim, and that you would advise me as to the best course to pursue in the premises. I have never realized one cent from the property I abandoned, and am now in need. I do not think that Agent Shanklin has made any effort whatever in my behalf; or, if he has, it has been done in such an indirect manner that he has either accomplished nothing or failed to advise me of the result.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

BLACK BEAVER.

Address box 22, Baxter Springs, Kansas.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED STATES

TO BLACK BEAVER,

DR.

For property lost on the False Washita River, near Forts Arbuckle and Cobb, in the Indian Territory, west of Arkansas, by being abandoned in the spring of 1861, for the purpose of guiding the troops under the command of Major Emory and Captain Sackett, United States Army, from their camps on the False Washita River, Indian Territory, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, under a promise made by Major Emory, in the presence of Captain Sackett and Lieutenant Stanley, that the property would be paid for by the government of the United States, to wit:

250 head cows and calves, at \$12	\$3,000
200 head steers and heifers, from one to three years old, at \$10..	2,000
150 head steers, from four to nine years old, at \$20.....	3,000
3 mares, at \$60	180
1 stallion	150
1 mule	100
300 head hogs, from one to seven years old, at \$3	900
1 ambulance	100
1 two-horse wagon	150
1 set ambulance harness	35
1 large steel prairie plow	50
4 one-horse plows, at \$12	48
4 sets plow gears, at \$5	20

1 clock	\$15
2 pairs bedsteads, at \$10	20
1 leather trunk	15
1 fine broadcloth coat	20
2 pairs fine broadcloth leggins, fancy trimmed, at \$15	30
2 fine bead shot-bags, at \$25 each	50
1 cooking stove, with vessels complete	35
1 large wash kettle	15
1 sack coffee, 165 pounds, at 20 cents	33
1 barrel sugar, 260 pounds, at 15 cents	39
1 chest carpenter tools	60
1 whip saw	12
1 walnut round table	5
12 chairs, at 50 cents	6
1 house, hewed logs, four rooms entry between; porch length of the whole	500
Rails, and improvement of ninety acres land	400
4,500 bushels corn, at \$2 50 per bushel (?)	11,250
	22,268

TERRITORY WEST OF ARKANSAS, *Chickasaw Nation*, ss :

On this 24th day of November, 1869, personally appeared before me, S. L. Woodward, first lieutenant and adjutant Tenth United States Cavalry, brevet major United States Army, Black Beaver, of the Delaware tribe of Indians, who, after being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That under a promise made by Major Emory, in the presence of Captain Sackett and Lieutenant Stanley, and others of the United States Army, in the spring of 1861, he consented to abandon the property named in the foregoing account, valued to \$22,268, and guide the troops under their command from their camps on the False Washita, in the Indian Territory west of the Arkansas, to Fort Leavenworth, in the State of Kansas; and in consequence of so doing the property was lost and destroyed; and that he has never received compensation for it, or any part thereof, at any time or from any source whatever.

BLACK ^{his} + BEAVER.
mark.

Witness:

WM. H. BECK,

First Lieut., R. Q. M., Tenth Cavalry.

JOHN SHIRLEY.

H. P. JONES,

United States Interpreter.

Sworn and subscribed to before me the day and year aforesaid.

S. L. WOODWARD,

First Lieut. and Adj. Tenth U. S. Cav., Bvt. Major U. S. A.

On this 24th day of November, 1869, at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, personally appeared before me, a commissioned officer of the United States army, Horace P. Jones, United States interpreter, who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is personally acquainted with Black Beaver, and was for some years prior to the year 1861, and firmly believes that he owned the property named in the foregoing account; and that the valuation placed upon it is a fair valuation, and his

statement in relation to the loss of it is true in every particular; and that he does not know of his ever receiving any compensation for it or any part of it, from any source whatever.

H. P. JONES,
United States Interpreter.

Witness:

WILLIAM H. BECK,
First Lieut., R. Q. M. Tenth Cavalry.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 24th day of November, 1869.

S. L. WOODWARD,
First Lieut. and Adj't, Tenth U. S. Cav., Bvt. Major U. S. A.

On the 24th day of November, 1869, at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, personally appeared before me, a commissioned officer of the United States Army, John Shirley, of Cherokee Town, Chickasaw nation, Indian Territory, who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is personally acquainted with Black Beaver, and was for some years prior to the year 1861, and firmly believes that he owned the property named in the foregoing account; and that the valuation placed upon it is a fair valuation, and his statements in relation to the loss of it is true in every particular; and that he does not know of his ever receiving any compensation for it, or any part of it, from any source whatever.

JOHN SHIRLEY.

Witness:

WILLIAM H. BECK,
First Lieut., R. Q. M. Tenth Cavalry.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 24th day of November, 1869.

S. L. WOODWARD,
First Lieut. and Adj't Tenth U. S. Cav., Bvt. Major U. S. A.

FORT MCPHERSON, March 19, 1870.

This is to certify that the estimate made by me of Black Beaver's losses, appended in a postscript to my letter addressed to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of June 12, 1869, was made without any precise knowledge of his actual losses, my aim being to come within the limit due him by the United States, and I knew I was probably within the limit, as I had seen on his place a quantity of stock and farming fixtures, utensils, &c.; but the precise amount I did not know then and do not now know. My estimate was based on what I thought could and would be allowed without possibility of doing injustice to the United States. It was not my intention to make any estimate at all; but, if my recollection serves me, it was brought about in this manner: After visiting General Parker and urging on him the justice and necessity of keeping faith with Black Beaver, and compensating him for his actual losses and the eminent services he rendered, and in the absence of being able to find any record of the numerous applications I had made in Black Beaver's behalf, General Parker asked me to a table, to put in writing my statement to him. I did so; and my letter of June 12, 1870, was that statement. After reading the letter, General Parker suggested I would name some amount that was reasonable, and that he might be able to pay it out of the two millions placed in the hands of the President for the general purpose of Indians. The statement of some amount was essential to his action. Under these circumstances, and knowing Black Beaver's extreme want and destitution at that time, and the necessity there was for immediate relief, I did not hesitate to

name a sum which I considered far within the limits of what was due him, in my opinion, for his services alone. The extrication of the command, of which Beaver was the guide, from the frontier of Texas and the country of the rebellious Indians acting in sympathy with the South, which I was enabled to do by the aid of Black Beaver, had a momentous effect in favor of the Union party on the destiny of Kansas and the State of Missouri, and I exceedingly regret Beaver's claims have not been before acknowledged. He could at no time during the war, or for some time after, have returned to his own home without instant assassination. I, of course, can have no knowledge of the items of property lost by Beaver or the precise amount, but his character for veracity and honesty would lead to believe any statement he would make.

W. H. EMORY,

Colonel Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Brevet Major General U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1869.

GENERAL: I have read carefully the letter of Black Beaver, the Delaware guide, dated Baxter Springs, Kansas, June 3, 1869, and *I hereby certify that it is every word true*, and I exceedingly regret that the government has so far neglected the claim of this worthy and patriotic man who has rendered such eminent and valuable services.

When the war broke out I was in *quasi* command of the troops in the Indian country on the northern frontier of Texas; that is to say, I was to take command and withdraw the troops only in case Arkansas *passed the act* of secession. She never passed that act before proceeding to actual hostilities, and to the attempt to capture the troops stationed in the Indian country, so that, when I got information of what was going on, I was obliged to act without orders from the government. Orders subsequently arrived, but not until long after the step was taken which I now describe, and in which Black Beaver rendered such essential service. That step was to concentrate all the troops at Arbuckle, and withdraw them *en masse*. Before the concentration was effected, I learned, from undoubted authority, that four thousand rebels from Texas were marching directly on me, and that some two thousand from Arkansas were moving to strike my flank.

This compelled me to seek, with my comparatively small command, the open prairie. To do this guides were essential, and of all the Indians upon whom the government had been lavishing its bounty, Black Beaver was the only one that would consent to guide my column. He was then living near Fort Arbuckle, in a comfortable house, surrounded by his family, with a small farm well stocked with cattle and horses, and a field of corn. All these he abandoned to serve the United States, with a full knowledge that in doing so his horses and cattle would be seized by the enemy and his property destroyed; and such was the case, and Black Beaver has never returned to his home; and it is my belief, if he was now to return, he would be murdered by the bad white men who, in 1861, instigated the Indians to go into rebellion against the United States, and whom he so greatly offended by guiding my command through the prairies in safety to Fort Leavenworth.

I need not say how invaluable were his services and great his sacrifices on that occasion. He was the first to warn me of the approach of the enemy, and give me the information by which I was enabled to capture the enemy's advance guard, the first prisoners captured in the

war. I cannot too urgently press upon the honorable Commissioner the justice of his claim, and the pressing necessity there is for doing something at once to relieve the wants of this aged and worthy man.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,

Brevet Major General United States Army.

I estimate Black Beaver's losses at about five thousand dollars.

W. H. EMORY.

General E. S. PARKER,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR



APPROPRIATIONS—DELEGATIONS OF INDIANS TO WASHINGTON.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

ESTIMATING FOR

An appropriation to defray the expenses of delegations of Indians visiting Washington City and for the purchase of presents.

JUNE 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 4, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication, dated the 3d instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and accompanying estimate of appropriation required to defray the expenses of delegations of Indians visiting Washington City, and to purchase presents for the members thereof, in 1870.

The attention of Congress is respectfully invited to the statement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in relation to the estimate submitted, and I recommend that an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars be made for the purposes indicated in his communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to state that there are now in this city two delegations of Sioux Indians, numbering, with the agents and interpreters in charge of them, thirty-two persons. These Indians, or most of them, are hostile to the United States government, and are here by direction of the President, that they may be able to state their complaints and grievances in person, and with a view of having the peace preserved on the

2 APPROPRIATIONS—DELEGATIONS OF INDIANS TO WASHINGTON.

frontier. A delegation of Pawnees is expected here in a few days, for the purpose of settling some difficulties between them and the Sioux; and also one of the Osages, to arrange certain matters concerning the interests and welfare of that tribe.

When the Sioux return to their homes it is desired to send them by the way of Philadelphia and New York, stopping a few days in each of those cities to see the principal things to be seen there. It is believed this course will have a good influence upon them by impressing them with the power of the government, and convincing them of the great number of whites, and of the uselessness of warring with them. They will also expect to receive presents to take to their friends and relatives, and they should certainly be indulged in this particular.

To defray the expenses of these delegations, and to purchase presents for the Sioux, it is believed that \$50,000 will be required; and in order that the funds may be at the disposal of the department when needed, I respectfully recommend that the matter be laid before Congress, with the request that an appropriation may be made for the objects herein stated at the earliest day practicable.

I herewith inclose an estimate of appropriation required for the purposes above named.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

Estimate of appropriation required to defray the expenses of delegations of Indians visiting Washington City, and to purchase presents for the members thereof, in 1870:

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to defray the expenses of delegations of Indians visiting Washington City, by authority of the President and the Secretary of the Interior, and to purchase presents for the members of such delegations.....	<u>\$50,000 00</u>
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LAWS RELATING TO NAVIGATION AND COLLECTION
OF CUSTOMS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

TRANSMITTING

A draught of a bill to remedy the embarrassment in the enforcement of the laws relating to navigation and the collection of the customs.

JUNE 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 3, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the draught of a bill to remedy in certain statutes defects which the experience of this department has shown to be productive of embarrassment in the enforcement of the laws relating to navigation and the collection of the customs.

The statutes to which I refer are an act approved March 2, 1799, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," and an act approved July 18, 1866, entitled "An act further to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes."

In section fifty of the first mentioned statute a penalty of four hundred dollars is imposed upon any person who shall be knowingly concerned in landing, without a permit, or in removing or storing goods imported from any foreign port; with this pecuniary penalty is coupled the disability to hold any office of trust or profit under the United States for a period not exceeding seven years, with publication for twenty days of the name of the offender.

Publication of the name and the disability of holding office are so connected in the statute with the pecuniary penalty that it is not even in the power of a court to enforce the latter without enforcing the first-mentioned penalties. But the penalties of publication and disability to hold office are not applicable to an alien, from whom, however, the pecuniary penalty can be collected. In all statutes relating to the customs that have been enacted for the last forty years, no similar penalties have been denounced against the citizen who is an offender. They stand as an anomaly in the entire legislation relating to the customs, and it is suggested that the propriety of their repeal in section fifty of the act of seventeen hundred and twenty-nine is too obvious to need argument, and they can be removed without impairing in the least the practical efficiency of the section in which they are embraced.

2 LAWS RELATING TO NAVIGATION AND COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS.

In the third section of the statute of July 18, 1866, it was intended to provide that, under certain circumstances therein mentioned, goods, whether subject to duty or subject only to entry at a custom-house, should be liable to seizure if brought into the United States in any manner contrary to law. But the section was unfortunately so worded as to make goods liable to seizure, not only for having been unlawfully introduced, but apparently for the simple reason of being subject to duty.

This defect in the statute will be remedied by the change of language proposed in the bill submitted.

In the sixteenth section of the last-named statute, it was intended that the power of remission vested in the Secretary of the Treasury should extend to all cases of penalties and forfeitures not exceeding one thousand dollars named in section eleven of the same statute, and in the act providing for the remission of penalties and forfeitures, approved March 3, 1797, and amended July 14, 1832. But by the limitation of the remitting power to the penalties "accruing under the revenue laws," it is left doubtful whether penalties not exceeding one thousand dollars, accruing under the laws relating to the enrolling and registering of vessels and to navigation, may properly be embraced therein.

It is respectfully submitted that the scope of this power should not be ambiguous, and that the interests of the classes engaged in commerce and navigation would be furthered by extending the power to all the classes of cases enumerated in the act of 1797. The proper modification of the section to secure this result will be found in the proposed bill.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Capitol.

A BILL to amend certain provisions of an act approved March second, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," and of an act approved July eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act further to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section fifty of an act approved March second, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, and entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," be amended by striking out, after the words "the sum of four hundred dollars for each offence," the following words: "and shall be disabled from holding any office of trust or profit under the United States for a term not exceeding seven years; and it shall be the duty of the collector of the district to advertise the names of all such persons in a newspaper printed in the State in which he resides within twenty days after each respective conviction."

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That section three of an act approved July eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act further to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes," be amended by striking out, after the words "there are goods, wares, or merchandise which," the words "are subject to duty, or shall have been introduced into the United States in any manner contrary to law," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "shall have been introduced into the United States in any manner contrary to law, whether the same be or be not subject to duty;" also, by striking out, after the words "which

he shall have reasonable cause to believe," the words "are subject to duty or to have been unlawfully introduced into the United States," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "were unlawfully introduced into the United States, whether the same were or were not subject to duty."

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That section sixteen of the act of July eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, hereinbefore mentioned, be amended by inserting, after the words "accruing under the revenue laws," and before the words "where the amount in question does not exceed one thousand dollars," the words following: "or under the laws relating to the registering and recording, or enrolling or licensing of vessels, or the navigation of the same."

BRYAN TYSON—TRANSPORTATION OF THE MAILS.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

RELATIVE TO

His action in rejecting all bids made by Bryan Tyson for the transportation of the mails.

JUNE 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 28, 1870.

SIR: The following is a copy of an order issued by me under date of the 8th March, 1870, viz:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 8, 1870.

Satisfactory evidence having reached the department that Bryan Tyson, of Washington, D. C., has proposed to enter into combination to prevent the making of bids for mail contracts by other persons, it is hereby

Ordered, That all bids made by the said Bryan Tyson for the transportation of the mail shall be rejected, in conformity with the twenty-eighth section of the act of July 2, 1836, (5 Stat., 87,) which directs that "no contract for the transportation of the mail shall knowingly be made by the Postmaster General with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons; or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform any consideration whatever, or to do or not to do anything whatever, in order to induce any other person or persons not to bid for a mail contract."

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

A provision appended to the section quoted in the order requires "that whenever the Postmaster General shall exercise the power conferred on him by this section, he shall transmit a copy or statement of the evidence on which he acts to Congress at its next session." I have the honor, accordingly, to transmit herewith a copy and statement of the evidence on which the action of the department in this case is based.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Copy of the evidence on which the Postmaster General acted in ordering, on the 8th March, 1870, that all bids made for the transportation of the mail by Bryan Tyson, of Washington, D. C., shall be rejected.

Letter to Senator Cole.

KELSEY, February 17, 1870.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed you will find a letter and circular of one Bryan Tyson. I think, if he states facts, we have no security for sealed proposals for mail service. He may be an impostor; I know not. I thought it my duty to inform you, and if there is any fraud being perpetrated the government should know it.

What has been done with the matter of a tri-weekly mail from "Calistoga" to "Uncle Sam?"

Write me at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,

W. B. H. DODSEN.

Hon. C. COLE.

Letter of Bryan Tyson, in manuscript, with printed heading.

[Never despair—Nothing without labor.]

Bryan Tyson, general claim agent and solicitor of patents, prosecutes all bounty, pension, and other claims against the government. Special attention given to mail claims. Land warrants bought and sold. Office No. 476 Seventh street, room No. 10.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1870.

SIR: Being, as I consider, thoroughly acquainted upon all points likely to interest mail contractors, I take this method to inform you that if you will fill the inclosed blank, as contractor, for route No. 14,788, from Cloverdale to Upper Clear Lake, and forward for me to insert the amount, I can, as I believe, be of advantage to you in a pecuniary point of view in the approaching letting. If you should have already forwarded a bid, it should be annulled by forwarding another sufficiently high to leave me a working margin, and state in an accompanying note that it is in lieu of former bid. The inclosed circular, although not designed for service in your State, will give all necessary instructions. In filling the draft, merely have your signature witnessed, leaving the remainder blank.

Yours truly,

BRYAN TYSON.

CONTRACTOR, Cloverdale to Upper Clear Lake.

[Printed circular.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1870.

The Postmaster General, under date of October 30, 1869, has advertised to receive proposals for carrying the United States mails in the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and other States, from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1874. "Proposals received until 3 p. m., March 30, 1870. Decisions announced by April 20, 1870."

I do not deem it necessary to incur the expense of having printed a list of said routes. I therefore inclose a slip from the advertisement aforesaid, for you to select therefrom such as you may wish to become interested in, which I presume will answer as well as if an entire advertisement were sent you, it not being convenient to procure them in sufficient quantities.

Directions to be observed in bidding, &c.

All proposals for service should be made according to advertisement.

You can sign with me as a joint contractor, or leave the proposal blank for me to sign, as you may prefer; in either case leaving the amount in proposal blank. Or, if

you prefer to have the contract in your own name, complete the proposal, except inserting the price, and forward to the undersigned to insert and deposit.

As a general thing, bidders are perplexed to know what sums to bid, and as a consequence are frequently too high or too low. You will therefore please state the least possible sum for which you will perform service. When circumstances will permit, I will raise these sums. I have thus in some cases raised more than twenty-five per cent. on the sums proposed, and then obtained the contracts. While I cannot promise to obtain all the contracts for which we may bid, nor is it my desire to secure them at very low rates, such as will not afford a reasonable profit, I will state that I possess a very thorough knowledge of the business that will doubtless increase the chances of all those who may wish to secure contracts at remunerative rates. And more than this, I sometimes get a sufficiency of fines and deductions remitted, or rather prevent them from being made, which is the same thing, to pay my commissions, although I do not promise, nor do I possess, any special advantages in this respect; you can do the same if you understand well your business as a mail contractor.

The party giving the lowest limit will have the preference, other things being equal.

In no case will a proposal be filled for a less sum than the limit given, except a deviation of a few dollars be deemed necessary to insure the contract.

I desire that guarantees be filled for such routes only as the parties are prepared to bond as my sureties, and put service on promptly.

The within blanks should be filled and returned with as little delay as may be convenient, in order that we may have some time to correspond as to price, &c.

A statement, on a separate piece of paper, of distance, cost of ferriages, and all other impediments, as well as cost of grain, provender, supposed profits by staging, &c., should accompany proposals.

I will pay you as compensation for the performance of service ninety-four per cent. of the contract price, retaining six per cent. as compensation for my services.

To those who prefer, payment will be secured by drafts on the Auditor. All who are acquainted with this method know that payment would thus be placed beyond my control. As a general thing, I can arrange for you to draw upon New York or any other point in your section where the department may have funds, which will often be of great advantage to you in a pecuniary point of view.

If you prefer to hold the contract in your own name, I desire that my commissions be secured by filling and returning the inclosed draft. In no case can a draft be made to include more than a quarter's pay, and the collections from postmasters will be deducted from that amount. If my commissions be remitted promptly, said draft will not be used, but will be returned to you at the expiration of the contract term. To complete said draft, you should sign to the right hand, with two witnesses to the left, one of whom must be a postmaster. If our bid be not accepted, the draft will, of course, be worthless. If you have forwarded a bid before the reception of this, and wish to secure my aid, you can annul your former bid by forwarding another, properly guaranteed and certified, and sufficiently high to leave me a working margin, mentioning the fact, in accompanying note, that it is made in lieu of former bid. You can then fill and forward one of my blanks.

If we become the accepted bidders on any of the routes proposed, you may rest assured that there will be money enough therein to enable us to carry out our obligations. I now have in successful operation, either as contractor or joint contractor, a larger number of routes than any man or company of men have ever before operated since the formation of the government. My success is owing to the fact that I manage to get my contracts at sufficiently remunerative rates to make everything strong. I will have nothing to do with a contract at any other than remunerative figures.

Liberal cash advances made to beginners, where circumstances require it, upon completion of a month's service.

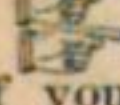
I can only say, in conclusion, that it will be my constant aim to prove myself worthy of the confidence which has heretofore been so freely reposed in me.

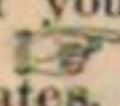
I remain, yours truly,

BRYAN TYSON, *Box 704.*

NOTE.—Blank proposals do not come under the head of circulars, and if I send more than three in the same envelope, counting my circular and said blanks, it is not evading the postal law, which says only three circulars can be sent for single postage, or two cents.

 Written proposals will answer, should the number of inclosed blanks be insufficient.

 Should you not wish to bid on any of the within routes, you will please pass the inclosed to such of your acquaintances as may.

 All claims pertaining to mail service prosecuted with promptness, dispatch, and at reasonable rates.

[Form of draft.]

No. —.

§ —.

—, 187—.

The Auditor of the Post Office Department at Washington will pay to —, whose post office address is —, — dollars, due for the performance of mail service on route No. —, — to —, during the — quarter, ending —, 187—.

I certify that the foregoing is the only draft on said route and for said quarter.

Witnesses—

—.

Postmaster at —.

NOTE.—Payable in orders upon the postmasters, or other funds, at the option of the Auditor.

[Printed form of proposal.]

Proposal.

The undersigned, —, whose post office address is —, county of —, State of —, proposes to convey the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1874, on route No. —, between — and —, under the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated October 30, 1869, with celerity, certainty, and security,* for the annual sum of — dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service; and also after a careful examination of the laws and instructions attached to the advertisement.

Dated —.

Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing at —, State of —, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. — be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1870, enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated —

Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster at —, State of —, certifies, under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Dated —.

The proposal must be signed by the bidder or bidders, the guarantee by not less than two guarantors, and the certificate by a postmaster, or a judge of a court of record.

Send by mail, direct to the "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.," marked "Proposals, State of Illinois."

Proposals designating modes of conveyance, such as "two-horse coach," "buggy," "covered wagon," &c., vitiates the bid, by decision of the Attorney General.

[Printed circular.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1870.

The Postmaster General, under date of January 3, 1870, has advertised to receive proposals for carrying the United States mails on certain routes in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1871, with the exception of Texas, where

* See act of Congress of March 3, 1845, section 18..

the routes will be let for three years, or to 30th June, 1873. "Proposals received until 3 p. m. March 30, 1870. Decisions announced by April 27, 1870."

I do not deem it necessary to incur the expense of having printed a list of said routes. I therefore inclose a slip from the advertisement aforesaid, for you to select therefrom such as you may wish to become interested in, which I presume will answer as well as if an entire advertisement were sent you, it not being convenient to procure them in sufficient quantities.

Directions to be observed in bidding, &c.

All proposals for service should be made according to advertisement.

You can sign with me as joint contractor, or leave the proposal blank for me to sign, as you may prefer; in either case leaving the amount in proposal blank. Or, if you prefer to have the contract in your own name, complete the proposal, except inserting the price, and forward to the undersigned to insert and deposit; in this case you will be required to take the oath.

Applicants will please state the least possible sum for which they will perform service. When circumstances will permit I will raise the sums; I have thus in some cases raised more than twenty-five per cent. on the sums proposed, and then obtained the contracts. While I cannot promise to obtain all the contracts for which we may bid, nor is it my desire to secure them at very low rates, I will state that I possess a very thorough knowledge of the business, such as will doubtless increase the chances of all those who may wish to secure contracts at remunerative rates. And more than this, I sometimes get a sufficiency of fines and deductions remitted to pay my commissions, or prevent them from being made, which is the same thing, although I promise no special advantages in this respect; you could do the same if you knew how.

The party giving the lowest limit will have the preference, other things being equal.

In no case will a proposal be filled for a less sum than the limit given, except a deviation of a few dollars be deemed necessary to insure the contract. I desire that guarantees be filled for such routes only as the parties are prepared to bond as my sureties and put service on promptly.

The within blanks should be filled and returned with as little delay as may be convenient, in order that we may have some time to correspond as to price, &c.

A statement, on a separate piece of paper, of cost of ferriages, and all other impediments, as well as cost of grain, provender, supposed profits by staging, &c., should accompany proposals.

I will pay you as compensation for the performance of service ninety-four per cent. of the contract price, one per cent. in addition to my usual terms (five per cent.) being retained by reason of the shortness of the term, to cover incidental expenses, &c.

To those who prefer, payment will be secured by giving them drafts on the Auditor. All who are acquainted with this method know that payment would thus be placed beyond my control. As a general thing, I can arrange for you to draw upon New York, or any other point in your section where the department may have funds, which will often be of great advantage to you in a pecuniary point of view.

If you prefer to hold the contract in your own name, I desire that my commission be secured by filling and returning the inclosed draft. Where the contract runs but one year, twenty-four per cent. of a quarter's pay should be inserted. In case my commissions be remitted promptly said draft will not be used, but will be returned to you at the expiration of the contract term. To complete said draft, you should sign to the right hand, with two witnesses to the left, one of whom must be a postmaster. If our bid be not accepted, the draft will of course be worthless.

As this sheet will, in nearly all cases, be sent to parties with whom I have heretofore corresponded,* I deem it unnecessary to give any references. I will state, however, that I now have in successful operation, either as contractor or joint contractor, over seventy mail routes, embracing every variety of service except railroad, all of which are moving without the least impediment or irregularity whatever. This is a larger number than any one man or company of men have ever before operated since the formation of the government.

If we become the accepted bidders on any of the routes proposed, you may rest assured that there will be money enough therein to make everything strong; I will have nothing to do with a contract at any other than remunerative figures.

* I will, however, inclose a circular containing my references to parties with whom I have not heretofore corresponded, or who are not supposed to be sufficiently acquainted with my business.

NOTE.—Blank proposals do not come under the head of circulars, and if I send more than three in the same envelope, counting my circular and said blanks, it is not evading the postal law, which says only three circulars can be sent for single postage, or two cents.

☞ Not having had any blank proposals printed specially for this letting, it may be necessary to change some of the dates to make them conform to the advertisement of January 3, 1870. Written proposals will answer, should the number of inclosed blanks be insufficient.

☞ Should you not wish to bid on any of the within routes, you will please pass the inclosed to such of your acquaintances as may.

☞ All claims pertaining to mail service prosecuted with promptness and dispatch, and at reasonable rates.

Liberal cash advances made to beginners, when circumstances require it, upon completion of a month's service.

I can only say, in conclusion, that it will be my constant aim to prove myself worthy of the confidence which has heretofore been so freely reposed in me.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain, yours truly,

BRYAN TYSON, *Box 704.*

[Printed circular.]

[Never despair—Nothing without labor.]

[Bryan Tyson, mail contractor in ten States, office No. 476 Seventh street.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 12, 1870.*

MY DEAR SIR: I take this method to inform you that if you will fill a proposal (which you are supposed to have) as contractor for the route to which the inclosed slip refers, I can, as I believe, be of pecuniary advantage to you at the approaching letting. In filling the inclosed draft, you may merely have your signature witnessed, or complete, as you may prefer.

For terms, see inclosed circular. This will also include the transacting of any business relative to your route during the contract term without further charge.

I can in most cases make for you, above my commission, much more than the six per cent. charged.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain, yours truly,

BRYAN TYSON.

REFERENCES.—Of the fifty-eight persons now interested with me in over seventy mail routes, and to whom I have, during the past two and a half years, disbursed large sums of money, I will give only the names of those in Arkansas:

Arkansas: Dr. James W. Dodd, La Crosse; B. C. Crump, Marion; W. J. Holmes, Perryville; G. Whittington, Mount Ida; George Reed, Antoine; W. H. Blackwell, Perryville; Payne and Sanders, Relf's Bluff.

"We overlooked last week to call attention to the card of Bryan Tyson on our fourth page. * * We have some acquaintance with Mr. Tyson, and know his references (Dr. Samson and Judge Mason) very well. * * He is an honest man—too much so for his own interest as the times go—and has been rendered quite poor by the result of the war. We urge the press of the South to give Mr. Tyson's card circulation."—*North Carolina Argus, Wadesboro, N. C., May 1, 1866.*

"Important to mail contractors.— * * * Before inserting his advertisement we wrote to the department at Washington, and received assurances that Mr. Tyson is what he advertises to be, and is worthy of confidence."—*Valley Virginian, Staunton, Va., June 12, 1866.*

I further refer, by permission, to Rev. G. W. Samson, D.D., LL.D., president of Columbian College, and Hon. Charles Mason, both of Washington, D. C.

[Envelope.]

Mail contractor,

Route: Waterloo to Waterloo,

Harrisonville, Monroe County,

Illinois.

Care of the mail carrier.

[If not delivered within 15 days, to be returned to Bryan Tyson, box 704, Washington, D. C.]

Statement.

The letter to Senator Cole, which precedes the foregoing copies of letters and circulars issued by Bryan Tyson, is but one out of many letters of like tenor communicated to the department by members of Congress, postmasters, and others, accompanied by similar inclosures.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,

Postmaster General.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,

Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MAY 28, 1870.

SALE OF BATTERY IN NEW YORK FOR CUSTOMS STORE
HOUSES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

*A resolution of the House relative to the sale of the Battery for the erection
of customs store-houses thereon.*

JUNE 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be
printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 2, 1870.*

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th ultimo, asking for "the correspondence between the department and the commissioners of sinking fund of New York City, in reference to sale of part of the Battery to the government for the erection of customs store-houses thereon," I have the honor to transmit the accompanying papers.

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

NEW YORK, *March 7, 1870.*

DEAR SIR: I send a sketch of the Battery, with the location of the property which I am authorized to offer to the United States for public purposes by the commissioners of the sinking fund, and I also send a statement of the amount to be saved by the United States in making the purchase. I have shown them to the collector, M. H. Grinnell, and they meet his approval.

I also send a letter on this subject, dated February 10, 1868, from Mr. McCulloch making this proposition to the Senate. He also approves of the plan.

In case you approve of an application to Congress for this purpose, I propose to do so.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. W. BLUNT.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Esq.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

2 SALE OF BATTERY IN NEW YORK FOR CUSTOMS STORE-HOUSES.

NEW YORK, *March* —, 1870.

Getty's buildings are 125 by 189 feet—equal to 23 by 625 square feet. They rent for \$67,000 per annum; probably can be had on the Battery for say \$8 per square foot; a block, therefore, 200 by 75 (equal to 1,500 square feet) would cost \$120,000. A four-story building, fire-proof, could be built on the entire block for \$300,000, making the cost \$420,000. Two buildings of the same size, being 30,000 square feet, would cost \$840,000. The interest on this sum, at six per cent., the rate the United States pays for money, would be \$50,400; thus saving \$17,000 per annum, besides having 6,000 square feet more room on each floor than there are in the Getty's stores.

It is desirable that the assay office should be removed from Wall street and put on the Battery. This property, if sold, would bring \$1,000,000; the interest on that is \$60,000, making a rental of that amount.

The plan I send includes a property of 450 by 200 feet on the Battery, making 9,000 square feet; this, at \$8 per foot, would be \$720,000 for the land; the buildings, at \$300,000 each, \$900,000; this would cause an expenditure of \$1,620,000, the interest on which, at six per cent., would be \$97,200 per annum.

Rent of Getty's stores	\$67, 000
Interest on value of assay office	60, 000
	127, 000
Interest on land and buildings as proposed	97, 200
Annual saving	29, 800

SURVEY OF ARKANSAS RIVER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of May 12, 1870, transmitting a copy of a report of S. T. Abert on the survey of the Arkansas River.

JUNE 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 4, 1870.*

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in compliance with a resolution of May 12, 1870, a communication from the Chief of Engineers, transmitting a copy of S. T. Abert's report on the survey of the Arkansas River.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th ultimo, I transmit herewith a copy of the letter of Colonel J. N. Macomb, corps of engineers, dated April 21, 1870, and of the report on the survey of the Arkansas River, made to him by his assistant, S. T. Abert, esq.

The resolution is herewith respectfully returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF WESTERN RIVER IMPROVEMENTS,
No. 4 Public Landing, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 21, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit to you the report of Mr. S. T. Abert, assistant in charge of the survey of the Arkansas River, together with the maps and diagrams enumerated in the report, embracing

much valuable and interesting information touching the geology and the agricultural resources of the valley of the Arkansas River; and also the topographical and hydrographical details required as data upon which to base a scheme for improving the navigation of that river as recommended by Mr. Abert.

As regards the improving of the river, I think that the first requisite is to have some light-draught snag-boats of greater power and capacity than the one which we have had at work there thus far. One of these boats could be so equipped as to do much of the work required at points where special improvement is needed. Two boats could be employed there to advantage. It would probably cost \$45,000 apiece for suitable snag-boats, and about \$3,600 a month, each, for running expenses, or, for a year's work \$86,400; to which add the cost of the boats, \$90,000, making a total of \$176,400 for two boats and working the same for twelve months.

In view of the time required for building the boats, and the interruptions to which the work is liable from the climate and the fluctuations of the river, it is probable that the twelve months' actual work upon the river would extend over a period of at least two years from the time of making an appropriation; but, as it is all-important that the funds for working the boats should be available, to avoid any delay after the building of them is once begun, the whole amount is asked for as above for building and equipping two light-draught snag-boats and working the same for twelve months (\$176,400.)

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. N. MACOMB,

Colonel of Engineers, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,

Gen. Sup't U. S. Snag-boats and Western River Improvements.

Brevet Major General A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers United States Army,

Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE WESTERN RIVER IMPROVEMENTS,

Cincinnati, Ohio, February 28, 1870.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the survey and reconnaissance of a part of the Arkansas River, made according to your instructions. The survey includes the portion of the river between Fort Gibson and Little Rock; the reconnaissance covers the part of the river between Little Rock and the mouth.

The following maps and diagrams accompany the report:

Five sheets of the survey, scale $\frac{1}{126720}$.

Index map, from Fort Gibson to Napoleon, scale $\frac{1}{380160}$.

Three sheets of special localities, scale $\frac{1}{24000}$.

Profile of line of survey and high waters.

Diagram of cross-sections.

Diagram of sub-surface velocities.

Diagram of horizontal velocities.

Diagram of oscillations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. T. ABERT,

Assistant Engineer in charge of Survey.

Colonel JOHN N. MACOMB, U. S. A.,

Corps Engineers.

REPORT OF THE ARKANSAS RIVER.

In a preliminary report, dated August 22, the organization of the party under my charge, and the method of conducting the survey of the Arkansas River, were described in detail. I have now to lay before you the results of the operations and observations in the field. These are treated under the heads of the physical character, geology, hydraulics special river phenomena, and the best method of conserving and improving the navigation.

The fertility of the valley of the Arkansas has, during the past year, attracted a number of planters from the southern States. Its soil is favorable to the production of the corn, grapes, tobacco, and cotton. It embraces a region abounding in minerals, such as iron, lead zinc, manganese, kaolin, coal, lignite, granite, sandstone, shell limestone, variegated marbles, slate navaculite, and salines. One of the most eligible routes to the Pacific, known as the route of the 35th parallel, lies partly within its limits.

The population of the part of the valley within the borders of the State of Arkansas has been estimated at 100,000 souls.

The rapid development of the States of Colorado and Kansas is bringing into market the agricultural and mineral resources of the upper part of the valley.

Within the State of Arkansas, the last crop of cotton amounted to 80,000 bales.

The length of the river is 1,500 miles, and the area drained by it is estimated at 189,000 square miles.

Such is the hasty enumeration of the claims of this region upon the attention of government.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PHYSICAL CHARACTER OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Arkansas River rises in the gold region of Colorado. Its source is placed by Lieutenant Pike and Major Long in latitude 39° north, longitude 106° west, at an altitude of ten thousand feet above the level of the sea. In the first part of its course it possesses the character of a mountain torrent. By a succession of falls and rapids it achieves a descent of five thousand feet in a distance of one hundred and fifty miles.

Leaving a country of woods and pastures, it enters the salt plains of Kansas. Here the water becomes brackish, and below the mouth of the Cimarron assumes a blood-red color. Between Little Arkansas and Fort Gibson, pastures and woods become abundant, and the country is intersected with ravines.

In the upper part of its course, the river is fordable at ordinary stages.

After passing the broken country of the Ozark range, bearing northeast and southwest, the military post of Fort Gibson is reached, at a distance of five hundred and forty miles from the mouth of the river. Here the practical work of the survey began.

The post of Fort Gibson is situated on the Grand or Neosho River, two miles above its junction with the Arkansas. It overlooks a basin-shaped area of cultivated land and prairie, bounded on the north and east by hills of sandstone, and on the south and west by the Ozark range. At the mouth of Grand River, the road for the transportation of military stores to the recently established post in the Wichita Mountains crosses the Arkansas. The Verdigris River enters about

half a mile above. The water of the Verdigris, like that of Grand River, is usually clear, but when colored with sediment has a brownish hue, while that of the Arkansas is generally of a red color. These streams float together for more than twenty-five miles, the Verdigris and Grand Rivers keeping the left bank, and the Arkansas the right, without losing their distinctive colors.

Flowing nine miles through an alluvial bottom, the river encounters the first elevated range at Lookout Mountain, which appears to have been once united with Devil's Ridge, a short distance below on the opposite side. The height of this range is between two and three hundred feet above the river.

Densely wooded bottoms succeed and extend to the higher land of the prairie. During the winter, cattle belonging to the Indians thrive in the canebrakes, and game is everywhere abundant.

As far as Webber's Falls, thirty-four miles from Fort Gibson, an occasional Indian cabin is seen on the banks the only exhibition of human life is observed at the ferries, where emigrants, cattle from Texas, or small parties of Indians may be seen crossing.

Webber's Falls, a small settlement and the seat of some traffic, is situated on a plateau of cultivated land.

A ridge bearing northeast and southwest crosses the course of the river about three miles above.

The land is said to produce fine tobacco, and planters count on yield of fifty bushels of corn and one bale of cotton per acre.

Illinois River, a clear and shallow stream flowing over a pebbly bottom, enters three miles below. Talequah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation, is situated at its head, but so far from the Arkansas as to lose all the advantages of the trade of the river. Three miles further down, the Canadian straggles in at low water over a sandy bed. Below the Canadian, the river assumes a wilder aspect. For miles nothing is seen but a dense growth of cottonwood and canebrakes. A low and uninhabited belt of country conceals the higher cultivated land.

Salisaw Creek enters on the left from a lateral valley, which it appears to have drained by breaking through a ridge. The side of the ridge is strewn with fragments of water-worn sandstone, and bears the marks of aqueous denudation. From the summit the eye overlooks a grassy prairie, with an occasional patch of cultivated land, surrounding a cluster of Indian cabins. The prospect is bounded by hills, the tops of which form an elevated plateau.

Below the Sans Bois River, the rocky face of Blue Mountain confronts the river bottom with a vertical escarpment, and extends back with an undulating plateau. Bottoms of cottonwood and canebrakes succeed.

A vertical bluff of sandstone, upon which the ruins of old Fort Coffee may still be found, bars the passage of the river, which, deflected to the left, encounters a similar obstruction at Wilson's Rock, two miles below. At the base of this rock, the river has the extraordinary depth of seventy-five feet. From this point to Fort Smith, a distance of fourteen miles, a wide bottom extends on either hand to the dividing line between Indian Territory and the State of Arkansas.

INDIANS.

The district around Fort Gibson is occupied by the Creeks; west of the Illinois River by the Cherokees; and south of the Canadian and Arkansas, as far as Fort Smith, by the Choctaws. All these Indians

are engaged in pastoral and agricultural pursuits. Their wearing apparel is woven chiefly by the women.

Two parties exist among them. One is in favor of introducing the customs and improvements of civilized society; the other, and by far the most numerous class, cling to the "time-honored institutions of their ancestors." Their improvement is gradual but assured, under the slowly extending custom of sending the young men and young women to the schools and colleges of the States. There is a prevailing apprehension that the government desires to "sectionalize" the land. It is probably for this reason that all surveying parties are regarded with unfriendly feelings.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE RIVER VALLEY IN THE STATE OF ARKANSAS.

Fort Smith has a population of 4,500 souls. Leaving the river, the land rises by a succession of ascents. At the distance of three miles from the city, at a height of about three hundred feet, the bluff overlooks Mazzard Prairie, bounded by a range of hills, and draining into the river below Van Buren.

Here, as in Indian Territory, the observer is struck with the evidences of powerful denuding agency, which must have plowed out the intervening valleys and removed the sandstone which once continued in an unbroken stratum.

Van Buren is beautifully situated on the eastern slope of a ridge, which on the west side overlooks Lee's Creek, with a bold precipitous front.

Between Van Buren and Frog Bayou, the land is of middle quality, taking the form of argillaceous sandy, sometimes marshy, flats, with an occasional tract of fine arable land upon the river.

In passing Gaskin Shoals, the valley contracts to three-quarters of a mile between the bluffs of sandstone and shale.

Ozark is situated on a high bank, about fifty miles from Fort Smith, below a sandstone bluff of fine building material.

Some fine plantations are found in the vicinity, and near Roseville, nine miles further down the river.

Between this point and Dardanelle, one hundred and seven miles from Fort Smith, where the river again approaches the mountain region, the bottoms are from two to four miles wide, and the course of the river marked by several conspicuous bluffs. Pattison's Bluff and Morrison's are the most notable. Morrison's Bluff, from its resemblance to the human profile, is known to pilots as Profile Rock.

From Horsehead Creek to Clarksville, the country is marked by red shales and flag sandstones. Its natural vegetation is yellow pine.

The red uplands about the mouth of Spadra Creek, when drained, produce from sixteen hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton per acre. On one of these red shaly bluffs Pittsburg Landing is situated.

Approaching Dardanelle by way of the river, the country becomes more mountainous and picturesque.

Dardanelle Rock, the end of a ridge of ferruginous sandstone, terminates abruptly on the river, and presents the appearance of having been cloven in two, to afford a passage for the river. The summit of the rock is one hundred and eighty feet above the river.

Wide bottom lands succeed, with but one interruption, as far as Petit Jean Creek. Here the range of the same name abuts upon the river. Before reaching this point a remarkable bend in the river unites two

straight reaches. It is known to pilots as Hog Thief Bend. The river, flowing in the direction of Petit Jean, changes its course in an alluvial bottom, at a distance of three miles from the mountain. Bends of a loop-like form are very common below Little Rock. In this part of the river they are so exceptional that their occurrence attracts attention.

The bottoms at this point are from three to four miles wide. The concave side of the bend exhibits two beds of clay, with vertical parting of river sand, indicating a lacustrine formation and subsequent fluvial deposit. The bend at this point is partly due to this formation, but the law of curvature may be traced to the ratio between the resistance of the bank to abrasion and the velocity of the current.

Two miles below Galla, Petit Jean has an altitude of four hundred feet above the river.

Between Horseshoe Bend and Portland the bottoms increase in width, and the river has left evidences of considerable changes in the position of its bed. The distance from bluff to bluff at Portland is about six miles.

Approaching Hamilton Mill, a pyramidal rock, about a mile distant, is a marked feature in the background. On examination, this rock, instead of an isolated peak, is found to be the truncated end of a ridge of sandstone, dipping at an angle of 50° north, and having the comb of the ridge coincident with the strike, and bearing nearly east and west.

From the top of the ridge the prospect is extensive—the eye overlooking a bottom covered with cottonwood and presenting the appearance of a basin-shaped area shut in by hills.

The river runs along the base of La Fourche Bluff, parallel with that just described, which is designated Benedict's Ridge. The bluff presents a smooth surface of rock next to the river. At one point the bluff is cut in twain, and by the exposure of the edges of the strata, descends in a step-like formation at the back. Here the water-marks and evidences of dislocation and aqueous erosion indicate the former existence of a small lateral lake, which has burst through its rocky barrier and emptied its water into the river. Further evidences of this lake were found in the alluvial deposit which covered the area, and in the water-mark upon the sides of the inclosing hills, eighty feet above the level of the river.

A noticeable landmark occurs thirteen miles above Little Rock, and is known to pilots under the appropriate name of Natural Steps. The steps are composed of two nearly vertical dikes of metamorphosed sandstone, which descend in a step-like form, from a height of forty feet to the surface of the water, and pass beneath it. The dikes appear to have once extended continuously across the river. This step-like formation is characteristic of the country. It is repeated in La Mamelie Bluff, about a mile lower down, and may also be observed descending like a giant stairway from the summit of the Pinnacle.

Close by, the Pinnacle, a bold rock peak of La Mamelie, from an altitude of seven hundred and seventy-five feet, overlooks the Natural Steps and the broken and picturesque country in the vicinity of the river. Large and brilliant crystals of quartz are found in the veins of the rock.

Big Rock, a bluff of veined sandstone, stands on the edge of the river about two and a half miles above Little Rock. The city of Little Rock is built on a high, rocky bluff, and takes its name from a ledge which projects into the current. It is the emporium of a large river trade, which is rapidly increasing. Cotton, coal, corn, navaculite, and lead

ore, are among the natural products of the State, and the value of the trade in these articles has largely increased during the last year.

After passing Little Rock the mountain region is left behind, and at Pine Bluff the river has entered its delta in the low grounds of the Mississippi. In this part of its course the river is very tortuous, bending back upon itself in a repetition of loop-like forms, which are constantly cutting through at the narrowest part of the neck, or otherwise changing the course of the channel.

At Pine Bluff and Arkansas Post a stratum of brown quarternary clay protrudes like a low peninsula into the fluvial alluvion, and may be traced back to the higher land. The land is protected by levees which extend to the mouth of the river. The unimproved land sells for ten dollars per acre, and will produce a bale and a half of cotton to the same measure. Larger bodies of land, partially improved and not too distant from the river, will bring fifty dollars per acre.

About eight miles in a direct line from the mouth of the river, the White River Cut-off enters the Arkansas. This channel in different stages of the Mississippi is either an outlet or a feeder to the Arkansas.

At the mouth of the river, the Mississippi, in 1863, cut through the narrow part of neck of the bend at the site of the town of Napoleon, and the ground upon which the United States Marine Hospital once stood has been carried away by the river. The main body of the river now goes through this cut-off.

TRIBUTARIES.

Grand or Neosho River is navigable for sixty or eighty miles for small steamers, but the short duration of the flood renders navigation uncertain. The current is rapid and requires more power to overcome it than the small steamers usually possess. Lead miners on the river offer high prices to induce steamboat men to make the venture.

The Verdigris River cannot be navigated for more than ten miles, nor the Arkansas above its junction with this stream.

Salesaw Creek is navigable for barges.

The Illinois River is a succession of pools and rapids.

The Canadian River, a bold stream at high water, is not regarded as navigable for steamboats.

The creeks between Fort Smith and Little Rock drain fertile districts; but three only afford transportation.

Big Piney is closed at the mouth, but possesses good depth above the bar.

Petit Jean Creek is probably navigable for fifty miles or more for small steamers. This stream drains a productive country, but its course is so obstructed by trees that but one small steamer has been known to have made the attempt.

Fourche Lafave is obstructed by overhanging trees, but the depth is good for sixty miles at high water, and thirty miles at low water. This stream runs through a fine tract of country and supplies water-power for several valuable lumber mills.

This enumeration includes the most important tributaries along the line of the survey.

WOOD, TIMBER, AND SOIL OF INDIAN TERRITORY.

Black walnut grows abundantly near Fort Gibson, and lumber is sold for twenty dollars per thousand.

The hills are sterile and bear a sparse growth of black jack and post oak.

The prairies during winter are clothed with sedge grass.

Between Fort Gibson and Fort Smith the bottoms are covered with a dense growth of cottonwood, fringed with willow, and interspersed on the higher land with black and sweet gum, ash, hickory, and oak. The undergrowth consists of cane, sumac, and hawthorn.

The wild grape grows luxuriantly, and the banks near the river are impenetrable without the aid of the axe.

A narrow strip of lowland next to the river is subject to overflow, and only the higher land is cultivated. With the exception of the sterile tops of the sandstone ridges, the land produces fifty bushels of corn and one bale of cotton per acre. Peaches, apples, and grapes are a fine quality.

WOOD, TIMBER, AND SOIL OF ARKANSAS.

Between Fort Smith and Roseville, the hills of millstone grit are sterile. When level, the ground bears yellow pine, Spanish, post, white, black, and red oaks, chestnut and persimmon. At the base of the hills, red and black oak, sweet and black gum, wild cherry, and shell-bark hickory. Uplands formed of disintegrating red shale are fertile. In the bottoms are found water willow, pine, and post oak, cottonwood, willow, and sweet gum. The undergrowth is paw-paw, arrow-wood, and dogwood. The bottoms are from one to six or seven miles wide, and may be divided generally into two terraces; the profile presenting appearance of a succession of ridges parallel with the river, and declining towards the bluff.

Upon the lower terrace are found willow, cottonwood, the maples, paw-paw, grape-vines, and canebrakes. Upon the upper terrace, about fifteen feet higher, are found black walnut, red and pin oak, swamp chestnut, sweet gum, sassafras, and grape-vines, which grow to great size. The lower terrace is sandy, but when protected from overflow, is very productive. The salt and alkaline infiltration and deposits render this land very fertile, and even the sand-bars will, when protected, produce excellent cotton.

Upon the upper terrace the finest cotton lands of the State are found. The ordinary yield is fifty bushels of corn, and from a bale to one and a half bale of cotton per acre.

The hills of the millstone grit are generally sterile. When level, they are crowned with yellow pine mingled with the different-colored oaks, chestnut, and persimmon.

Yellow pine makes its appearance on the side of the ridge next to the river, near Gaskin Shoals, and becomes more abundant near Big Piney Creek.

Cypress swamps show themselves near Galla.

Saw-mills are found on the river at Illinois Bayou, Lewisburg, Hamilton, Fourche Lafave, and Little Rock. At most of these mills cypress and pine lumber can be obtained from sixteen to twenty dollars per thousand.

THE BED OF THE RIVER.

The course of the river is chiefly due to its erosive force. From Fort Gibson to Little Rock, it flows through alluvial bottoms and lacustrine clays. Where its course has been interrupted by the sandstone and

shales, it has cut a way through them. Occasionally it is guided by the strike of the strata. Sometimes both the bottom and sides are formed of shale or sandstone, out of which it has cut its channel.

The clays along the course of the river preserve the same character, and are disposed in beds generally horizontal. Red clay is most abundant, blackish clay also occurs, and occasionally black "buck-shot earth." These clays may be observed along the edge of the water when the river is eight to ten feet above low water. The formation is interrupted by banks of pure alluvial, and sometimes by bluffs of sandstone and shale.

In the upper part of the river, the bed is occupied by bars of cherty, siliceous, and agatose pebbles, distinct in character from the rocks which form the bluffs and hills. As the river advances, the pebbles gradually give place to bars of quartzose sand. No recent deposits of clay or mud were observed. Along the edge of the water, cylindrical and oval balls of clay were occasionally found. The river has been subject to considerable variations of its course. The lagoons, alluvial ridges, and river sand, found in all the bottoms, bear testimony to its vagrant character. Additional confirmation is found in the drift logs, seen protruding beneath banks of alluvial, (which are, in some cases, fifteen feet in height,) and from the fact that beds of leaves and trunks of trees are found in the excavation of wells in the bottoms. All these features become more common on entering the delta formation below Little Rock.

GEOLOGY OF THE ARKANSAS VALLEY—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The time bestowed on the examination of the geology of the banks of the river was limited by the demand of the other objects of the survey. The following description contains a record of the facts collected in this hasty reconnoissance. As part of the country passed through is but little known, the specimens collected, and the notes upon the formations, may not be without interest.

Beneath the alluvial of the banks, and at irregular intervals along the entire line of survey, a compact red clay was observed, generally disposed in a horizontal bed, but sometimes presenting an inclined or basin-shaped section. The darker or blackish clay appears generally associated with the red, but is not so extensive. These clays underlie the alluvial bottom-land.

The disposition of these beds has been attributed to the red sediment of the Cimarron and the South Fork of the Canadian. No sediment of this kind is deposited in the present condition of the river. The deposition of clay takes place in still water. If we are to look to the Cimarron and Canadian for red sediment, it is difficult to account for the wide-spread and nearly equal distribution of clay beds so far from the point of origin. The supposition leaves the formation of the dark clays unexplained.

To the hills of red shale, which flank the course of the river, may be attributed the principal part of the red clay beds, and to the black shales may be traced the darker clays.

Since the deposition of clay is made in still water, it is probable that this formation once constituted the bottoms of ancient lakes, which preceded the present condition of the river.

The general appearance of the course of the river seems to sustain this supposition. The river valley presents the appearance of a succession of basin-shaped areas, separated by ridges, through which the river has cut its way. The ridges bear unmistakable marks of erosion, and, what is more significant, exhibit water marks at an altitude far above

the present high-water level. The extent of the ancient lakes is sufficiently distinct to be approximately indicated. The first barrier probably extended between Lookout Mountain and Devil's Ridge, and included the level country about the mouth of Grand River.

Three miles above Webber's Falls the appearance of a ridge, intersecting the course of the river, may indicate the termination of the second basin. The third may have ended at Black Rock, in a line between Blue Mountain and Salisaw Ridge. Both the mountain and the ridge bear the marks of denudation and erosion.

Holt's Rock, Fort Coffee, and Wilson's Rock indicate the former continuation of the stratum over which the river probably fell in a cataract at Wilson's Rock. This rock has at one time been subjected to a force which has fractured it into rectangular fragments twenty-five to fifty feet square. One mass, about six feet square and two feet thick, has been lifted out of its bed and overturned. Near the base of the rock the depth at low water was found to be about seventy-five feet. At several other points the river encounters rocky bluffs, similarly situated with reference to the current, but at no other point does the depth much exceed twenty-five feet. The evidences of dislocation in Wilson's Rock, and the deep excavation at its base, seem to support the inference of the former existence of a fall of water.

A profile and sketch of this locality will give an idea of its character. (Plate XII.)

At Lee's Creek, above Van Buren, a vertical escarpment indicates denudation, and another basin may have terminated here. Cadron Bluff was the probable limit of the next.

Benedict's Ridge, near Hamilton, appears to have been at one time united to the hill on the opposite side of the river, behind Mr. King-lever's, thus forming the sixth basin. The seventh probably terminated at Natural Steps, and the eighth between Big Rock and Little Rock.

It is highly probable that between Fort Gibson and Little Rock there at one time existed a chain of six or eight lakes, united by rapids and falls, which must have resembled the present condition of the northern lakes.

Another class of facts were observed, leading to the same conclusion. At Lookout Mountain, Devil's Ridge, below Hildebrant's Ferry, upon Salisaw Ridge and Blue Mountain, and also near Van Buren, and at La Mamelle and La Fourche Bluffs, unmistakable evidences of the erosion of water was observed at altitudes varying from sixty to eighty feet above the present high-water level. Cherty pebbles were picked up on the surface of the rock of the sandstone grit, and water-worn rock, detached, imbedded, and in situ, was observed at the altitudes above mentioned.

At Salisaw Ridge, Mazzard Prairie, and La Fourche Bluff, traces may be found of lateral lakes, which have made their way to the river, subsequent to the period when the river had attained its present regimen.

Evidences of ancient lakes are familiar to all observers of American rivers. Traces of their former existence are to be found on the Mississippi, at Cape Girardeau, Keokuk, Rock Island, and the Falls of St. Anthony. The rivers of the east and west exhibit similar phenomena.

A lacustrine formation may be regarded as the antecedent condition of river development. It follows as a necessary result from the endogenous movement which elevated the strata from the bed of the ocean to their present level. The water thus segregated would, in some instances, remain salt, or evaporate, leaving salt plains, or become reservoirs of fresh water, in accordance with the hietal condition of the country.

In the process of time, the fresh-water lakes becoming drained by the erosion of the water, the bottom of the lake is transformed into a fertile valley.

Between Fort Gibson and Little Rock, the geological formations possess characteristics common to the entire region. The most general is the prevalence of subcarboniferous sandstone of the millstone grit series, with the associated shales. The sandstones vary in structure and color. They are either red, gray, white, buff, brown, porous, soft, metamorphosed, and siliceous.

The porous specimens have a scoriatic appearance. The latest deposit on the millstone grit consists of a few specimens of coral, belonging, probably, to the miocene tertiary.

Throughout this entire region aqueous denudation and local drift is strongly marked. This drift is wholly disconnected from northern drift, which has never been traced lower than the 38th parallel, and appears to be confined to the valley of the Arkansas. No evidences of moraines or glacial action are to be found.

SPECIAL GEOLOGICAL PHENOMENA.

Two axes of disturbance were observed between Fort Gibson and Fort Smith. The first is found at Devil's Ridge; the second about three miles above Webber's Falls.

The alluvial plain about Fort Gibson has been generally described.

At the landing, the course of the river is diverted by a laminated bed of sandstone, surmounted by clay and arable soil.

Near Rabbit Ford, five miles below, the river has cut a bed out of black ripple-marked shale, which rises on the right bank about fifteen feet above the water. The strata at this point is composed of six feet of alluvial, resting on eight feet of brittle black shale, seven feet of argillaceous shale, containing fossils. Dip south, 6° east.

The fossils consisted of crinoids, calamites, equisetaciæ, apiocrinite, and concretions from the size of the finger to the size of the bones of the leg—probably stigmaria.

Lookout Mountain, eight and a half miles from Fort Gibson, is a ridge about half a mile wide, and two hundred feet above the river. The top of the ridge is capped by a porous sandstone, resting on a granular, or subcrystallized limestone, fossiliferous, but in which the fossils have lost all distinctive character. Other specimens exhibit the remains of small fucoids and crinoids. Traces of aqueous denudation are observable on the side of the hill. The ridge widens and extends from the river in gentle undulations.

A continuation of the same formation may be observed a little lower down on the opposite side of the river. The strata in this bluff has the following dimensions: sandstone, red and buff color, thirty feet; subchrySTALLINE limestone, thirty feet, (the lower part of this stratum was composed of a conglomerate of the productus and spirifer;) granular limestone, forty feet; contorted slate, twenty feet, dipping at 37° . The general dip of the limestone and sandstone is $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east.

A small trilobite was found in the sandstone, also star-shaped fucoids, two or three inches in diameter, upon the surface of the stone. Upon the top of the bluff, but slightly imbedded in the surface, some fragments of coral were found, which resemble the septastica of the miocene tertiary, but were probably the last gift of the ocean before the elevation of the sandstone. These coralline specimens were the only records found between the era of the sandstone grit and the recent quarternary soil.

This bluff extends three-quarters of a mile down the river, the fossils becoming less abundant, the surface of the stone exhibiting occasionally a vermicular impression.

About sixteen miles from Fort Gibson another bluff of sandstone occurs, but the limestone has disappeared. The hill rises in a conical summit three hundred feet above the surface of the water. Near the summit specimens of coarse-grained ferruginous sandstone were obtained, covered with veins the size of the finger, resembling roots. Here a small stream, leaping over a ledge of sandstone, disappears among large cubic blocks of the same material.

About two miles further a bluff of red sandstone, eighty feet high, rests on disintegrating shales. Some of the stone differs but little from pure sand. The pebbles on the bars from Grand River to this point continue of the same character—black flint, cherty, agatose, silicious pebbles, with a small number of sandstones.

Above Webber's Falls limestone again appears in a bluff, but no distinct fossiliferous forms were observed. This stone has been burned for lime.

Salt is made at a saline about one mile above. It sells for \$1 50 per bushel. Below this bluff a fertile tract of land succeeds.

At Salisaw Creek, fifty-five miles from Fort Gibson, evidences of aqueous denudation become more marked. Ridges, isolated from the plateau or general level of the country, become more frequent. The ridges and intervening valleys are parallel with the river, and the sides of the hills often present a vertical escarpment toward the river. The sides of the hill are sometimes strewn with boulders. Salisaw Creek appears to have broken through the ridge, and to have drained the area behind. At the point where the creek passes through the ridge, huge dislocated fragments may be observed sixty to ninety feet above the creek. For a short distance along the slope, water-worn stone are strewn in terraces.

The outburst of water from the basin behind the ridge would afford a probable explanation of the dislocation of the rock at the passage of the Salisaw and of the disposition of the drift upon the slope. That the water once reached nearly to the top of the ridge is probable, from the presence of silicious pebbles and water marks. Such sudden outburst of large areas of water, and subsequent unremitting erosion, may explain the denudation and drift phenomena of this part of the valley of the Arkansas.

Holt's Rock, the strata at Fort Coffee, and Wilson's Rock, are ripple-marked.

Wilson's Rock bears evidences of fracture, as if it had once been subjected to pressure and concussion.

The depth of water and other facts, which make Wilson's Rock remarkable, have been described elsewhere.

The clay balls found at this, as well as other points of the river, are probably formed by the current.

The beds of red and dark clays have also been described, and their deposition is supposed to have occurred during the lacustrine period, which preceded the fluvial alluvion. The prairies and river bottoms rest on these clays.

Between Wilson's Creek and Fort Smith both the river and valley increase in width, and the channel is subject to greater mutations than has heretofore been observed.

The coal of Indian Territory is very generally distributed between Fort Gibson and Fort Smith. Sufficient quantity is obtained near Fort

Gibson, Webber's Falls, and Salisaw for blacksmithing and domestic purposes. This coal, although belonging geologically to the false coal measures below the millstone-grit, affords excellent fuel, and is found in two or three workable beds. It is of a light, bituminous character, and resembles the Jenny Lind coal of Sebastian County, Arkansas.

The appearance of the country in the vicinity of Fort Smith has been generally described. The prairies of the western section of Arkansas are more extensive than in any other part of the State. The surface is generally hard, clayey, often too wet for cultivation, and rests upon a substratum of clay and shale. With the superaddition of the fluviatile alluvion, the same description would apply to the river bottom. Between Lee's Creek and Van Buren, a remarkably picturesque bluff, about one hundred and sixty feet high, everlooks the river. It is, as usual, capped with sandstone resting on gray shale, and shaly sandstone, with ferruginous segregations. The subjacent strata are black and red, black and gray shale, with segregations of carbonate of iron. These strata vary from fifteen to thirty feet thick, and rest on a vein of coal eighteen inches in thickness.

The natural dam across Lee's Creek is formed of a ledge of sandstone six to eight feet thick, dipping up stream, and has for ages stood the wear of the water.

Strain's Landing, a ledge of shaly sandstone dipping east, shows itself along the edge of the river, fourteen miles from Fort Smith. Impressions of the cones of the lipododendron may be observed on the surface of the rock. Mr. Bostick's coal mine, known as the Jenny Lind coal mine, is six miles distant. This coal is found beneath the strata in the following order:

Five and a half feet of ferruginous shales, with segregations of iron and several inches of black shale and coal.

Two and a half feet of upper member of the main coal vein.

Clay parting of one inch and two feet two inches of coal, resting on flaggy sandstone.

Laborers are paid six and a half cents per bushel for mining, and make \$2 50, after paying for board, which costs \$2 50 per week. This coal brings twenty cents per bushel in Little Rock.

Below this point the red clay again appears in the bank beneath the alluvial, and resting on old logs exposed to view by the abrasion of the banks.

About eighteen miles from Fort Smith a bluff of singularly contorted shale is capped by sandstone. Oval and spherical concretions of sandstone, composed of concentric layers of black and brown shale, about one fourth of an inch in thickness, are displayed in the escarpment. The layers of shale envelop each other like the successive peels of an onion. Nodules of argillaceous shale are found between the layers, and hollow concretions, stained with oxide of iron, are exposed by the weather.

Semi-bituminous coal, rich in carbon, is found at Frog Bayou, with fossils of the lipododendron.

Above Mulberry Creek, the rocks and debris on the side of the hill present the same appearance as Salisaw Ridge. Here, however, the fragments are more abundant.

Near the edge of the water a blackish ledge of flagstones bear the impression of ripple marks and fossil stems.

A fragment of fossil lipododendron was picked up on this ledge. The surface of this specimen was so worn its species could not be identified—probably *L. dilotegioides*. It is worthy of note that this genus of

cone-bearing trees characterizes the false coal measures of Arkansas, in which are found at least three workable beds of coal.

A saline is in operation on Mulberry Creek. The bottoms in this vicinity are seven miles wide.

Below Mulberry Creek the river flows through an alluvial bottom, one mile and a quarter in width, shut in by mural fronts of sandstone and shale.

At Gaskin Shoals the red clay is found beneath a stratum of dark blue clay, and seems to be gradually indurating. At this point the distance between the bluffs is about one mile.

Sandstone with ferruginous reticulations on the surface was found at Salisaw and other points. A natural process was observed here, which may explain this formation. Clay, cracked by the sun's heat, was subsequently filled with the washings of clay and ferruginous matter. In appearance it closely resembled the reticulated sandstone. When the infiltrated veins become indurated, and the softer clay removed by the action of the water, the result will be identical with the specimens. The formation is an evidence of a surface exposed to washings or overflow.

Excellent sandstone for building purposes is everywhere found; it is particularly durable in the bluff above Ozark.

The gravel bars exhibit a decrease of cherty, agatose, and siliceous pebbles, and an increase of sandstone and sand.

Before reaching Spadra, seventy-seven and a half miles from Fort Smith, two sandstone bluffs are passed—Morrison's and Pattison's bluff.

The coal of Spadra is seen along the landing resting on flagstone. About three hundred yards up the creek, the same vein, three feet thick, is found beneath argillaceous shales, with segregations of the same material. This coal is semi-anthracite, rich in carbon, with 8.4 of volatile matter including moisture. It requires a strong blast for ignition, but is unsurpassed as fuel for forges, rolling mills, and blast furnaces. Its value is not appreciated in the neighborhood on account of the difficulty of kindling.

Some discoloration of the strata prevails in the vicinity of Roseville, but no opportunity was found for examination. The disturbance, however, is more apparent above Dardanelle.

Dardanelle rock is similar to that near Hamilton's mill. It is the truncated extremity of a ridge, the comb of which is coincident with the strike, bearing north 80° west and dipping at an angle of 45° northeast, towards the river. Near the summit the rock is a pale red, tinged with oxide of iron. On the north the surface is laid off in hard ferruginous veins, disposed in rectangular and triangular figures, and similar to the reticulated sandstone already described. The highest part of the ridge is about two hundred and fifty feet above the water, and affords a fine prospect of the country and Magazine Mountain. This mountain is about 1,410 feet in height. Its geology is interesting and is nearly as follows: Three hundred and eighty-five feet of shales and millstone grit; chalybeate spring; sixty feet red shales; two hundred and twenty feet gray schistose, sandstone, and shale; one hundred and fifty feet dark micaceous and argillaceous shale; one foot shale and coal, five hundred feet above the plateau of farm lands; five hundred and twenty-four feet dark argillaceous shales; five feet sandstone with fucoidal markings.

The prairies beyond the ridges are based on impervious clay from disintegrated shales. Isolated peaks, everywhere visible, and detached spurs, give evidence of denudation.

Dardanelle, a pretty village, is situated in a fine alluvial plateau, about eighty-seven miles from Little Rock. The entire distance is characterized by the same development of sandstone and shales of the millstone grit and more strongly marked by elevations and dislocations of the strata, which have brought to the surface sub-carboniferous limestone, slate, iron, lead, zinc, and granite. The most violent seismic movement had its center in Hot Spring County.

To describe this interesting region adequately, it would be necessary to go beyond the proper limits of this report. General observations along the line of survey will be given.

The orographic features of the country are remarkable for the diverse position of the strata, in reference to dip, strike, and extent, vertically and horizontally, of the sandstone and shale.

The only crystalline or hypogene rock north of the Arkansas is represented to cross the northwest corner of the State. A well-defined granitic outcrop, bearing northeast and southwest, is found in Pulaski County, south of the Arkansas. This rock no doubt approaches the surface at other points, and is thought to give character to the coal of Spadra.

The mountain system of Arkansas has an east and west course, although ridges are encountered having a north and a south direction. The whole country bears evidences of long-continued as well as sudden seismic convulsions.

Petit Jean Range overlooks the river from a height of four hundred feet. This range consists of sandstone and shale. A vein of coal appears high up on the mountain side. Millstone grit, traversed by veins of quartz, is found near Cadron Creek. Caledonia Bluff exhibits a wavy stratum.

The pyramidal end of Benedict's Ridge is a conspicuous landmark near Hamilton Mill. This ridge is about twenty-five feet wide on the top, and extends for five or six miles in a straight line without a gap.

The river flows along the base of La Fourche Bluff, which at one point presents an appearance similar to Benedict's Ridge. A small creek appears to have cut its way through this ridge, denuding the edges of the strata, and exhibiting the step-like formation observed at La Mamelles. A basin-shaped area and high-water marks indicate the probable ancient existence of a small basin in the rear of the ridge.

The water marks on the sides of this basin are eighty feet above the level of the river. The horizontal bed of alluvial indicates deposition from still water.

The sandstone of this vicinity, and about La Mamelles, is more compact, siliceous, and metamorphosed. Large masses are veined and incrustated with crystallized quartz. The veins vary in thickness, from a small lamina to several feet. No discoloration is apparent adjacent the veins, and in many cases no change is observable in the character of the sandstone. Professor Owen has attributed the metamorphism of the sandstone to the permeation of heated gases and vapors and alkaline siliceous waters. It is undoubtedly different from that which would have been produced by contact with incandescent matter.

Quartz crystals in great abundance are found near the river, but the finest specimens are found in Montgomery County.

The vertical extent of the sandstone and shale has been mentioned.

More than a quarter of a mile of the upturned edges of strata, all dipping in the same direction, was passed over.

The appearance of La Mamelles and Natural Steps has been described. Their geological character may be given in a few words.

Metamorphosed schistose sandstone of the millstone grit, veined with crystallized quartz, characterize the rock of La Mamelie Bluff.

Natural Steps are composed of two walls of compact sandstone, twenty feet apart, which descend from an altitude of forty feet to the surface of the water. Strictly speaking, the two walls or dikes have a dip of 82° north and a strike nearly east and west. Each dike is from eight to ten feet, and veined from top to bottom with a layer of crystallized quartz. The spaces between the walls and the sides are filled with disintegrating argillaceous shale.

Argentiferous galena is found at the Kellogg lead mine, about eight miles north of Little Rock. Mining operations are in successful progress, and specimens weighing six hundred pounds are exhibited in Little Rock.

Here, as elsewhere, the millstone grit is at the top of the series. The following succession of strata occurs at the mine: Two hundred feet of sandstone of the millstone grit; eighty feet of siliceous and argillaceous shales, and thin beds of sandstone, succeeded by two hundred feet of argillaceous shales traversed by argentiferous galena. The ore is associated with talc, copper pyrites, spathic iron, and blende. The strata, of which this lead forms a part, is said to have a thickness of twelve miles, and to extend southwest to the borders of Indian Territory. The least favorable analysis of this lead gives 73.4 per cent. of metallic lead, and, it is said, 22.4 ounces of silver to 2,000 pounds.

Another well-known mineral peculiar to Arkansas deserves mention. It is the snowy white novaculite, or Arkansas whetstone, found about the Hot Springs. Whetstone Mountain, two hundred and fifty feet in height, is composed almost entirely of this stone. It differs from the calcareous tufa which overlies it, and from the incrustations of the troughs about the springs. Both these substances contain about ninety-five per cent. of carbonate of lime, while the novaculite contains ninety-eight per cent. of silica. According to Professor Owen's theory, novaculite was once ordinary sandstone, but was subsequently altered by the permeation of heated alkaline siliceous waters, forced from below by the power which raised the mountains.

The water of the Hot Springs varies from 100° to 148° Fahr., and contains a nearly equal amount of carbonate of lime and silica, with small quantities of alumina, manganese, and iron.

The remarkable extent, horizontally, of the millstone grit, when compared with the extensive limestone formation of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and contiguous States, presents an interesting problem.

The specimens of coral found on the top of Devil's Ridge seem to indicate that an extensive sand-beach surrounded the granitic nucleus of Arkansas, and extended in the direction of the mountains of Colorado, at a period when the limestone strata of the Northwestern States constituted the bed of the ocean.

The general level of the two districts is the same, and the elevation of the two areas appears to have been nearly co-extensive and gradual.

The seismic convulsions of Arkansas mark an era of localized disturbance of the millstone grit.

The granitic axes differ in time, dynamic violence and direction from the movements which determined the orographic features of the country.

SPECIAL RIVER PHENOMENA.

Facts relating to special river phenomena, or to the hydraulics and physics of the river, have been, for the most part, condensed in tabular forms, with explanatory notes.

Descriptions of the cross-sections of the river and valley follow naturally after the geology.

- Cross-sections from bluff to bluff were taken at nearly all points where observations for discharge of the river were made. These sections will be best understood by reference to Plates Nos. VI, VII.

The most extensive and characteristic of these was made across five miles of alluvial bottom land, near Portland. Differing in extent only, a general description of it will apply to all.

Upon the right the bank forms a bluff. On the left the ground rises above the high water of 1866. The next mile and a half is four to five feet below this level. At the distance of four and a half miles, the ground rises seven feet above this reference. At this point a lake fourteen hundred feet wide intervenes between the bottom and the bluff. The steepest slopes front the river, except next to the lagoon, when the inclination is reversed, the reversal of slope indicating the former existence of an island, or an old bed of the river.

All the cross-sections exhibit certain features in common. All are marked by a succession of alluvial ridges parallel with the river, and declining toward the bluff. Between the river and the bluff, the depressions are often occupied by swamps or lagoons. The lagoon indicates the former bed of the river, and the process of their formation by cut-offs is in constant operation upon the Lower Arkansas and Mississippi.

The fluvial composition of the river bottom is further indicated by a stratum of leaves and old logs penetrated in sinking wells.

Thus by demolition, erosion, and deposition, the river in the course of ages vibrates from bluff to bluff, occupying, at successive periods, every point in the valley.

HIGH WATER.

In changing the course of a river, and in the destruction of crops, and increasing or impairing the fertility of bottom lands, the high water of floods exercises an important influence. There seems to be a general belief in the decrease of the periodical high water of rivers, and reasons have been assigned in explanation. As the data is indefinite, and the period to which it applies limited, the inferences are inconclusive. Every year brings its floods. Why some of them should reach an extraordinary height has never been explained so as to admit of no doubt. Accidental causes, and periodical return of certain meteorological conditions, have been usually cited in explanation.

It is a well ascertained fact that the extraordinary floods of the Arkansas begin in June and culminate in July. The highest, of which record has been preserved, occurred in July of the years 1833 and 1844. That of 1833 was the highest. This flood reached forty-seven feet at Fort Gibson, and forty-five at the mouth of the river, and at intermediate points varying between this height and thirty-three feet.

Near Big Piney Creek and Pittsburg Landing ridges of fluvial sand, probably deposited by this flood, were found on an elevation of forty-five feet above low water, and five to seven feet above the alluvial bottoms.

Accidental causes at several points raised the flood of 1844 above that of 1833. A similar peculiarity marks the floods of 1866 and 1867, which cross each other at Fort Smith. These floods were about ten feet lower than that of 1833. The destructive character of the last flood to crops and herds is still remembered. The flood of the last season (1869) was twenty-six feet above low water, or within two feet of that of 1866-'67. Between these limits the destruction of the crops becomes serious.

The profile exhibits the high and low waters of different years as far as they could be ascertained, and also the bottom of the river. Plate No. VIII.

The following table contains a statement of the height attained by the floods above mentioned:

High water at different localities, and in different years, on the Arkansas.

Locality on the Arkansas.	1866.	1867.	1844.	1833.
Fort Gibson		30.00		48.00
8½ miles below Grand River		31.5		
Webber's Falls		31.0	38.0	
Applegate's Point		31.0	41.25	47.75
Sans Bois River		31.0	41.75	47.5
Black Rock		34.0	41.25	46.75
10¼ miles below Black Rock		30.5	40.5	45.0
Fort Coffee		30.3	38.25	41.5
Wilson's Rock		27.5	38.0	41.0
Fort Smith	29.8		35.5	39.0
Van Buren	29.7		35.5	39.0
Strain's Landing	30.1		36.25	41.0
Leslie's Ferry	33.0		37.0	41.5
White Oak Chute	32.3		37.5	40.25
Pine Ridge	30.0		37.5	39.25
Ozark Gauge	27.00		36.00	38.00
Near Roseville	27.4		35.0	38.00
Morrison's Bluff	28.2		37.5	39.0
Spadra Gauge	29.0		35.5	37.5
Pittsburg Landing	28.0		35.25	36.0
Illinois Bayou	27.5		33.25	33.75
Dardanelle Gauge	26.0		33.25	34.0
Galla Reach	26.3		32.75	33.75
Petit Jean	26.3		33.0	34.5
Lewisburg Gauge	26.2		29.5	31.0
Evans's Landing	26.3		31.5	33.0
Fourche La Fave	28.3		34.25	35.75
Benedict's Landing	28.0		34.25	33.75
Crystal Hill	28.0		35.00	
Little Rock	30.0		35.00	

LEVELS.

The level of the water surface was taken generally every half mile. The oscillations of the river were determined by gauge-rods kept at the survey boat and at the stations established along the river.

These observations were employed in reducing the soundings, and in determining the slope of the low-water plane. The observations of each morning and evening at all the gauge-rods were carefully plotted. The difference of level between Fort Gibson and Little Rock is two hundred and sixty and one-half feet. The slope varies from three-tenths to two feet and one-tenth per mile.

The profile represents the relative distance of the gauge-rods and the elevation, and also the high and low water planes. (Plate VIII.)

The following table contains all the observations under this head deemed worthy of preservation:

Table of levels.

Date.	Total distance from Fort Gibson, in miles and decimals.	Oscillation of river per day of 24 hours.		Average slope of river per mile, minus oscillation.	Difference of level from Fort Gibson.	Height of water above zero or low water.	Maximum fall; distance run per day.	Minimum fall; distance run per day.	Locality.
		Rise.	Fall.						
1869.									
Feb'y									
9	1.49	Feet. 0.7	Feet. .	Feet. 2.074	Feet. 4.00	Feet. 12.2			Rabbit Ford. Frozen Rocks.
10	2.07	1.322		1.322	5.37	13.4			
11	2.74	0.6		1.361	6.3	14.0			
12	3.20	1.0		0.284	6.45	15.0			
13	5.00		0.7						Brewer's Creek.
14	6.00		1.0						
15	6.96	0.4		1.315	11.8	13.7			
16	8.86	1.0		2.168	15.8	14.7			
17	9.33		0.5	0.724	16.0	15.2			Hilderbrant's. Greenleaf Creek.
18	12.12		1.5	0.692	18.3	13.7			
19	14.00		0.9	2.051	23.8	12.3			
20	16.17		0.5						
21			0.5						Webber's Falls. Canadian River. Jack Brown's. Salisaw Creek.
22	18.07		0.5	1.291	26.0	10.8			
23	20.03		0.4	0.858	27.75	10.4			
24	22.25			1.141	33.75	10.0	0.4 in 600 feet.	0.002 in 600 feet.	
25	25.45								Webber's Falls. Canadian River. Jack Brown's. Salisaw Creek.
26	26.00								
27	27.00								
28	28.86		0.4	1.028	36.00	9.0	0.489 in 600 feet.	0.00 in 600 feet.	
March 1	28.86		0.3	1.036	40.00	9.3	0.3 in 600 feet.	0.011 in 600 feet.	Webber's Falls. Canadian River. Jack Brown's. Salisaw Creek.
2	32.83		0.2	1.201	41.50	7.1	0.761 in 600 feet.	0.043 in 600 feet.	
3	33.89		0.2						
4	34.00								
5	37.30		0.8	1.342	45.5	8.9	0.453 in 600 feet.	0.02 in 600 feet.	Webber's Falls. Canadian River. Jack Brown's. Salisaw Creek.
6	39.73		0.4	1.102	49.25	8.1	0.319 in 600 feet.	0.012 in 600 feet.	
7	42.99	0.8		1.503	54.00	8.9	0.419 in 600 feet.	0.020 in 600 feet.	
8	53.50								
9	47.00		0.2	0.864	57.3	8.7	0.300 in 600 feet.	0.017 in 600 feet.	Webber's Falls. Canadian River. Jack Brown's. Salisaw Creek.
10	50.87		0.4	1.001	61.0	8.3	0.743 in 600 feet.	0.015 in 600 feet.	
11	55.42		0.2	1.451	67.5	8.1	0.3 in 600 feet.	0.0 in 600 feet.	
12			0.0						
		0.9							Webber's Falls. Canadian River. Jack Brown's. Salisaw Creek.
		2.1							
		6.0		1.383	69.2	17.1			
	57.52								
	59.25								Webber's Falls. Canadian River. Jack Brown's. Salisaw Creek.
	60.59		2.5	1.372	73.4	15.0	0.597 in 600 feet.	0.013 in 600 feet.	
			0.3						

14	126.24	0.25	0.291	133.5	5.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mulberry Creek.
15	.....	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	127.98	0.2	1.237	135.6	6.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	131.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	131.29	0.9	0.505	137.4	6.9	.....	0.155 in 600 feet.	.....	.....	0.012 in 600 feet.
19	.....	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	135.88	0.6	0.962	141.7	8.1	.....	0.481 in 600 feet.	.....	.....	0.1 in 600 feet.
21	137.77	.....	0.938	143.5	7.3	.....	0.28 in 600 feet.	.....	.....	0.009 in 600 feet.
22	139.68	.....	0.701	144.7	6.5	.....	0.817 in 900 feet.	.....	.....	0.01 in 600 feet.
23	142.26	.....	0.865	147.0	5.9	.....	1.367 in 2,000 feet.	.....	.....	0.008 in 600 feet.
24	145.38	.....	0.268	147.7	5.2	.....	0.178 in 600 feet.	.....	.....	0.00 in 600 feet.
25	147.61	.....	0.209	148.3	5.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	2.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	151.10	5.2	1.057	152.0	12.5	.....	0.8 in 2,800 feet.	.....	.....	0.38 in 3,800 feet.
28	154.56	1.6	1.090	155.0	15.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	154.81	.....	.....	156.0	14.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	157.70	.....	1.207	158.5	12.67	.....	0.3 in 600 feet.	.....	.....	0.008 in 600 feet.
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	163.43	.....	0.946	164.7	12.3	.....	1.0 in 3,500 feet.	.....	.....	1.0 in 6,300 feet.
4	166.23	.....	0.907	167.5	11.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	169.54	.....	0.645	169.7	9.3	.....	0.2 in 600 feet.	.....	.....	0.05 in 600 feet.
6	172.95	.....	0.912	172.7	7.9	.....	0.35 in 600 feet.	.....	.....	0.009 in 600 feet.
7	175.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	176.13	.....	0.671	174.7	6.7	.....	0.25 in 600 feet.	.....	.....	0.15 in 600 feet.
9	178.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	179.46	.....	0.684	172.0	6.1	.....	0.2 in 600 feet.	.....	.....	0.017 in 600 feet.
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	180.07	.....	0.915	177.5	5.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	183.97	.....	0.903	181.0	4.7	.....	0.346 in 600 feet.	.....	.....	0.032 in 600 feet.
14	187.98	.....	0.661	183.2	3.8	.....	0.445 in 600 feet.	.....	.....	0.002 in 600 feet.
15	188.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	192.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	196.50	.....	0.536	185.5	3.4	.....	0.445 in 300 feet.	.....	.....	0.018 in 600 feet.
18	197.38	.....	0.988	190.7	3.1	.....	0.429 in 800 feet.	.....	.....	0.008 in 800 feet.
19	200.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	201.55	.....	0.332	192.0	3.0	.....	0.129 in 600 feet.	.....	.....	0.0 in 800 feet.
21	202.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	205.15	.....	0.814	145.0	3.0	.....	0.274 in 800 feet.	.....	.....	0.0 in 800 feet.
23	208.23	.....	1.047	198.2	2.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	212.87	0.2	0.995	203.0	3.2	.....	0.358 in 800 feet.	.....	.....	0.013 in 800 feet.
25	215.77	0.1	1.023	206.0	3.3	.....	0.159 in 800 feet.	.....	.....	0.016 in 800 feet.
26	219.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	220.33	.....	0.637	209.0	2.9	.....	0.15 in 800 feet.	.....	.....	0.023 in 800 feet.
28	221.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	224.22	.....	0.665	211.5	2.6	.....	0.148 in 800 feet.	.....	.....	0.0 in 800 feet.
30	226.07	.....	0.709	213.0	2.7	.....	0.207 in 800 feet.	.....	.....	0.1 in 800 feet.
31	229.10	.....	0.537	215.0	2.7	.....	0.210 in 800 feet.	.....	.....	0.002 in 800 feet.
32	231.62	.....	1.172	217.6	2.6	.....	0.489 in 800 feet.	.....	.....	0.020 in 800 feet.
33	233.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

May

Point Remove Creek.

Table of levels, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Total distance from Fort Gibson, miles and decimals.	Oscillation of river per day of 24 hours.		Average slope of river per mile, minus oscillation.	Difference of level from Fort Gibson.	Height of water or low water.	Maximum fall; distance run per day.	Minimum fall; distance run per day.	Locality.
		Rise.	Fall.						
1869.									
May									
28	236.39			Feet. 0.450	Feet. 220.0	Feet. 2.7	0.420 in 800 feet.	0.0 in 800 feet.	Portland.
29	241.75	0.7		1.170	227.5	3.4	0.331 in 600 feet.	0.048 in 600 feet.	
30		0.6							
31	245.89	0.4		0.287	228.7	4.4	0.301 in 800 feet.	0.0 in 800 feet.	
June	246.50								
1		2.2							
2		3.9							
3		3.5							
4		0.4							
5			1.4						
6			1.3						
7	251.11		0.8	0.747	232.7	11.5			Cadron Creek.
8	253.75		1.5	0.607	234.2	10.0			
9	255.49		1.3	0.878	235.7	8.6			
10	261.81		1.2	0.925	240.5	7.5	0.551 in 800 feet.	0.021 in 800 feet.	
11	264.82		0.6	0.592	242.2	6.8	0.213 in 800 feet.	0.017 in 800 feet.	Benedict's Landing.
12	265.33	0.05		0.536	242.7	7.0			
13		3.3							
14	269.20	5.9		0.781	245.5	14.1			
15		3.0							
16		0.6							
17			0.6						
18			0.9			15.2			
19	271.00		0.0	0.696	246.7	15.2			
20			0.9						Natural Steps.
21	276.77		0.8	0.772	250.7	13.3			
22	278.14		0.8	0.586	251.2	12.3			
23	282.50								
24	282.91		1.1	0.529	255.2	12.0			Lower Mamelle Creek.
25	283.50								Belcher's Landing.
26		5.1							
27	286.05	2.6		0.712	257.7	22.0			
28			1.5						
29	287.70		1.8						Below Big Rock.
30	289.83	0.7	1.1	0.291	259.0	17.6			
		2.0		0.577	260.5	18.3			Little Rock.

OSCILLATIONS OF THE RIVER BETWEEN FORT GIBSON AND LITTLE ROCK.

Gauge rods were placed along the course of the river, at distances apart averaging thirty-two miles.

The zeros of the rod were made to correspond with the low-water plane. Note was taken morning and evening of the height of the water at all the stations by observers employed for that purpose.

These observations were plotted, giving the oscillations of the river between low and high water during an entire year, ending January, 1870. The plate represents the mean diurnal oscillations. (Plate IX.)

The curves are conformable. Irregularities are due chiefly to the effect of tributaries and local rains.

The river always rises more rapidly than it falls, the most rapid augmentation being at the rate of four-tenths of a foot in one hour.

The June flood traveled the distance from Fort Gibson to Little Rock at a rate averaging rather more than six miles per hour. About the middle of January, (1869,) the river attained an elevation of eighteen to twenty feet above low-water. From this date, with four oscillations which preserved navigation, it slowly fell until June. At this period the water in the channel was not sufficiently concentrated to cut out the bars. Steamers began to encounter difficulties. The river at this time was about three feet above low water. Navigation was relieved by the June rise, which, with four well-marked oscillations, reached the height of twenty-six feet above low water about the 2d of July.

These oscillations were as follows: From May 31 to June 3, the river rises suddenly fourteen and a half feet, falling nine feet to June 10; again rising eleven feet to June 15, to fall nine feet to June 21; then rising suddenly nine feet to June 23, and falling six feet by June 27, and finally, rising about eleven feet, it reached its maximum on July 2. This flood, or succession of floods, constitutes the June rise. It is caused by the early summer rains, and the melting snows of the mountains.

The following table exhibits the widths and areas of high and low water at the velocity stations. Those designated "section of overflow" include the widths of the river at points where it passes beyond its banks.

The river varies in width from one hundred and sixteen feet at low water to one hundred feet at high water within its banks.

Table showing high-water and low-water areas, together with widths of river, when observations were taken; also widths of river at low water and high water.

Locality.	Distance from Fort Gibson.	Width of river at time of survey.	Low-water area.	High-water area, in square feet.	WIDTH OF RIVER—		Remarks.
					At low water.	At high water, feet.	
	Miles.	Feet.	Sq. feet.	1867.	Feet.	1867.	
Grand River at Ft. Gibson.....		345.5	1,093.8	12,376.2	427	997	
Arkansas River.....	2.40	1,076.0	148.1	32,607.2	116	1,559	
Do.....	8.67	1,066.0	2,322.1	37,659.5	681	1,375	
Do.....	11.16	826.0	2,878.4	28,519.0	463	955	
Do.....	35.66	665.0	331.7	20,430.7	343	768	
Illinois River.....	35.66	474.0		22,045.1		1,226	Tributary of Arkansas.
Canadian River.....	39.70	600.0		16,882.2		772	Do.
Arkansas River.....	39.70	950.0	1,902.7	39,003.1	484	1,513	
Applegate's Point.....	57.50	299.0	3,942.3	23,940.8	731	915	March 8, 1869.
Do.....	57.50	834.0	3,942.3	23,940.8	731	915	March 11, 1869, river had risen 8.85 feet.
Sans Bois River.....	59.36	253.0	96.8		65		Tributary of Arkansas.
Black Rock.....	62.29	1,184.0	3,619.2	74,184.5	354	6,130	
Arkansas River.....	70.29	1,120.0	1,720.4	40,795.1	596	1,645	
Fort Coffee.....	80.15	817.0	3,664.9	35,890.7	584	1,716	
Wilson's Rock.....	81.63	819.0	26,094.3	48,086.7	767	1,042	
				1866.			
Fort Smith.....	95.15	2,033.0	2,346.0	54,854.6	485	2,185	
Poteau River.....	94.86	547.0	980.5		315		Tributary of Arkansas.
Van Buren.....	102.65	1,284.0	3,068.0	39,816.5	487	1,376	
Strain's Landing.....	109.47	972.0	3,445.7	33,409.3	916	1,044	
Leslie's Ferry.....	128.24	1,030.0	807.1	32,301.5	355	1,110	
White Oak Chute.....	134.36	573.0		11,050.2		787	
Pine Ridge.....	138.66	925.0	2,661.7	29,735.4	428	1,032	
Roseville.....	153.28	952.0	4,521.3	28,016.2	482	993	
Morrison's Bluff.....	169.19	819.0	3,271.4	25,716.9	336	951	
Pittsburg Landing.....	178.96	717.0	4,211.1	40,162.6	541	1,895	
Arkansas River.....	192.37	700	6,088.5	52,921.3	598	2,657	
Galla Reach.....	216.00	1,035	4,039.4	32,965.0	973	1,153	
Below Petit Jean Creek..	221.72	746	7,026.7	32,173.8	643	872	Between banks.
Do.....						5,526	With sect'n of overflow.
Portland.....	245.47	916	8,121.9	77,954.1	838	1,002	Between banks.
Do.....						20,851	With sect'n of overflow.
Do.....	245.47	927	8,121.9	77,954.1	838	1,002	Between banks.
Do.....						20,851	With sect'n of overflow.
Near Fourche la Fave Cr'k	263.59	822	8,358.5	34,470.4	600	1,224	
Crystal Hill.....	278.78	1,351	3,861.3	33,827.4	509	1,423	
Little Rock.....	288.88	922	5,560.4	33,429.6	797	1,044	

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE WATER OF THE ARKANSAS RIVER.

Chloride of sodium; carbonate of soda; sulphate of soda, (Glauber salts;) sulphate of magnesia, (Epsom salts;) carbonate of lime, strong; carbonate of magnesia; carbonate of potash; silica; protoxide of iron.

HYDRAULIC PHENOMENA—DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS.

The method of taking the velocity observations, and in calculating the discharge of the river, is the same as that described in the Delta Report. All the velocities were taken at mid-depth.

In computing the results, the section of the river and the line of passage of the floats were plotted on a uniform scale. The velocity observations were grouped in divisions of one hundred feet. Interpolations were made where the current near the shore became nearly inert. The areas of the divisions were carefully calculated, and the separate and aggregate results recorded on the section sheets. The means of the groups were then carefully deduced, and the maximum, minimum, and mean mid-depth velocities of each of the sections. Each divisional area was then multiplied by the length of the base, and the result divided

by the mean velocity in feet per second. The aggregate of the divisional discharges thus obtained, gave the approximate discharge of the river in cubic feet per second.

Applying to this result the correction for the difference between the mid-depth and mean velocities, and also for the error arising from the inequality of the divisional areas, viz., $\frac{0.93}{0.98}$, we obtain the corrected discharge.

This correction should vary for every cross-section. The difference between the divisional areas in the Arkansas is greater than in the Mississippi.

The mid-depth velocities also vary slightly with the mean depth. The correction, however, has been taken as constant.

The values of b were taken from the corresponding values of M and $\sqrt{M}$ in the tables computed by General Abbott, to facilitate the application of the Humphreys-Abbot formulæ. (Table No. 3.)

The limited number of the observations did not justify elaborate calculations.

The following tables give the discharges according to measurement:

TABLE No. 1.—Showing discharges with correction applied $\left(\frac{0.93}{0.98} = 0.95\right)$ for difference between mid-depth and mean velocities.

Date.	Locality.	Distance from Fort Gibson.	Gauge reading.	No. of velocity observations.	Average dis- tance apart.	Mid-depth ve- locities in feet per second.		Area sq. feet.	Corrected dis- charge.
						Max.	Min.		
1869		<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>				<i>Cubic feet.</i>
Feb. 8	Grand River at Ft. Gibson..	.....	10.2	31	22.3	5.88	1.45	4,085.1	16,452.5
12	Arkansas River	2.40	12.8	33	32.6	3.70	1.25	8,129.4	22,162.5
17	Eagle's Nest.....	8.67	11.7	32	33.3	4.76	2.17	13,307.2	56,550.3
18	Devil's Ridge.....	11.16	12.5	28	29.5	5.88	1.10	11,451.0	47,889.8
March 1	Mouth of Illinois.....	35.66	7.5	16	41.6	4.17	1.67	4,350.1	14,248.4
2	Illinois River.....	35.66	7.5	13	36.5	2.00	0.49	992.1	1,025.9
3	Canadian River.....	39.70	7.4	14	35.7	3.85	0.83	1,035.0	3,022.6
3	Arkansas River	39.70	7.4	23	42.2	3.70	0.45	6,841.6	16,852.7
8	Applegate's Point	57.50	5.7	29	27.6	5.56	0.96	8,296.9	23,852.5
11	do.....	57.50	14.5	36	23.1	10.00	3.64	15,475.9	105,969.0
11	San Bois River	59.36	14.5	14	18.1	3.03	1.25	3,051.5	7,009.0
13	Black Rock.....	62.29	18.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,642.3	.....
16	Sanders's Bar	20.29	8.2	44	25.5	5.26	0.97	8,875.5	36,920.1
20	Fort Coffee.....	80.15	7.1	45	18.2	3.70	0.67	8,685.3	24,855.9
23	Wilson's Rock.....	81.63	9.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,963.6	13,900.4
30	Fort Smith.....	95.15	11.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,984.6	63,186.9
31	Poteau River.....	94.86	11.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,373.4	.....
April 3	Van Buren	102.65	12.6	61	21.1	6.06	0.71	16,436.5	66,067.8
8	Strain's Landing	109.47	7.6	33	29.5	3.23	0.74	10,622.0	24,199.2
17	Leslie's Ferry	128.24	9.7	32	32.1	4.17	0.67	7,340.8	22,328.8
20	White Oak Chute	134.36	9.5	15	38.0	4.76	0.63	3,300.8	11,263.6
22	Pine Ridge	138.66	7.5	26	31.5	4.76	0.61	7,879.3	24,620.9
28	Roseville	153.28	14.6	45	21.1	10.53	3.51	15,625.8	9,245.6
May 6	Morrison's Bluff.....	169.19	8.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,116.9	19,883.6
10	Pittsburg Landing.....	178.96	5.8	38	18.9	4.35	0.69	7,824.3	23,102.5
17	Below Illinois Bayou.....	197.37	3.7	33	21.2	3.45	0.38	8,566.6	20,118.3
22	Galla Reach	216.00	3.3	51	20.3	3.03	1.45	7,325.6	16,992.7
24	Below Petit Jean.....	221.72	3.5	33	22.6	2.38	0.50	9,376.7	16,493.2
June 1	Portland	245.47	5.8	63	14.6	3.13	1.02	13,186.5	30,982.2
4	Portland	245.47	15.0	55	17.5	2.69	1.59	21,153.0	128,400.7
12	Near Fourche La Favre.....	263.59	6.8	33	24.8	3.70	0.45	13,148.3	31,772.0
23	Crystal Hill	278.78	15.5	57	23.7	6.67	1.27	16,629.8	71,933.2
29	Little Rock.....	288.88	18.0	53	17.4	7.14	1.92	21,923.6	115,811.3

TABLE No. 2.—Showing velocity, discharge, &c., of tributaries and chutes of the Arkansas.

Date.	Locality.	Distance below Fort Gibson.	Gauge.		Velocity in feet per second.		Area in square feet.	Discharge per sec- ond in cubic feet.	Low-water area.	High-water area.
			Above low water.	Below high water.	Max.	Min.				
1869.		<i>Miles.</i>		1867.					<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Sq. feet.</i>
March 2	Illinois River	35.66	7'. 5	22'. 3	2.00	0.49	992.1	1,025.9	.....	22,045.1
3	Canadian River..	39.70	7'. 4	22'. 9	3.85	0.83	1,035.0	3,022.6	.....	16,882.7
11	Sans Bois River..	59.36	14'. 5	16'. 5	3.03	1.25	3,051.5	7,009.0	96.8	.....
31	Poteau River.....	94.86	11'. 8	17'. 0	.....	.....	3,373.4	.....	980.5	.....
April 20	White Oak Chute.	134.36	9'. 5	22'. 8	4.76	0.63	3,300.8	11,263.6	.....	11,050.2

COMPARISON OF OBSERVED WITH COMPUTED VELOCITIES.

No opportunity occurred in the progressive movements of the survey for the repetition of the observations for velocity. One day only, in fact, it was more usual that a part of a day was all that could be given to this object. The personal and accidental errors cannot therefore be eliminated by the comparison of many observations at the same point. It is, therefore, with some hesitation that I submit the result of the following comparison.

The mean of the difference of the computed and observed velocities is so favorable that the correctness of the method, when applied to rivers like the Arkansas, seems to be established.

TABLE No. 3.

$$v = \left(\sqrt{0.0081 b + \left(\frac{225 a \sqrt{s}}{p + W} \right)^2} - 0.09 \sqrt{b} \right)^2$$

Comparison of observed and computed velocities.

Localities.	W + p	r	s	a	Obs'd v.	Comp'd v.	Diff.
Fort Gibson *	709.	11. 2385	.0003004	4085. 1	4. 0284	4. 4743	—0. 4459
Mouth Grand River	2370.	6. 2824	.0002428	8129. 4	2. 7262	2. 9427	—0. 2165
Eagle's Nest	2509.	9. 2219	.0002428	13307. 2	4. 2495	4. 0490	+0. 2004
Devil's Ridge	1875.	6. 1072	.0002263	11451. 0	4. 1821	4. 2315	+0. 0494
Near Illinois River	1398.	3. 1117	.00032413	43501.	3. 2754	3. 4828	—0. 2074
Illinois River	974.	1. 7842	.0003284	992. 1	1. 3020	1. 37776	—0. 4755
Canadian River	1242.	1. 6121	.00032418	1035.	2. 9198	2. 9783	—0. 0585
Near Canadian *	2011.	6. 4483	.0002314	6841.	2. 4683	3. 1235	—0. 6552
Applegate's Point, (L. W.)	1740.	8. 8171	.00021148	8296. 9	2. 8798	3. 3593	—0. 4796
Applegate's Point, (H. W.)	1948.	18. 5562	.....	15475. 9	6. 8477	.....	.....
Sans Bois River *	705.	6. 605	.0002608	3051. 5	2. 3025	3. 9289	—0. 5664
Black Rock	2740.	8. 7675	.....	13642.	.....	.....	.....
Sander's Bend	2283.	7. 6333	.00029	8877. 5	4. 1865	3. 8218	+0. 3647
Fort Coffee *	1814.	8. 7114	.0001947	8685. 3	4. 8618	3. 628	+1. 2338
Wilson's Rock	3026.	14. 0297	.0001271	31963. 6	.....	4. 3489	.....
Fort Smith	4509.	7. 6674	.0001818	18984. 6	.....	3. 3284	.....
Poteau River	1284.	4. 5772	.0001756	3373. 4	.....	2. 9124	.....
Van Buren	2824.	10. 673	.0002149	16436. 5	4. 0194	4. 0237	—0. 00429
Strain's Landing	2129.	9. 1896	.0001667	10622. 0	2. 2781	3. 5630	—0. 2849
Leslie's Ferry	2148.	6. 566	.0001789	7340. 8	3. 0416	2. 9639	+0. 0877
Pine Ridge	2039.	7. 073	.0001799	7879. 3	3. 1247	3. 1665	—0. 0417
Roseville	1926.	11. 7753	.0003838	15625. 8	5. 92134	5. 7355	—0. 1858
Morrison's Bluff	1913.	7. 4195	.0001816	8169. 0	.....	2. 450	.....
Pittsburg Landing	1612.	8. 851	.0001379	7824. 0	2. 9526	2. 9648	—0. 0121
Near Illinois Bayou *	1598.	9. 5396	.0001496	85666. 0	2. 3484	3. 1154	—0. 7774
Galla Reach	2141.	6. 6235	.0001131	7325. 0	2. 3196	2. 6433	—0. 3237
Petit Jean	1681.	10. 0026	.000122272	9376. 7	1. 75306	1. 9155	—0. 1624
Portland	2108.	6. 8137	.00054383	13186. 5	2. 3505	2. 9912	—0. 6406
Portland	2290.	15. 4064	.0003370	21153. 0	6. 0700	6. 1661	—0. 0960
Fourche la Fave	1939.	11. 7711	.00005484	13148. 3	3. 0422	3. 1439	—0. 1017
Crystal Hill	27777.	9. 8635	.0001656	16629. 8	4. 3278	3. 9037	0. 4240
Little Rock	1983.	15. 7384	.00013907	21923. 0	5. 2813	5. 1532	0. 1281
White Oak Chute	1193.	5. 3239	.....	3300. 8	3. 2506	3. 2000	.....

* Five of the above results are evidently affected by wind, errors of observations, or by the turbulent condition of the river at high water. If these are excluded from the mean of the sum of the differences the average difference is, 0.21. Including all the differences, the mean of the sum will be 0.337.

SUB-SURFACE OBSERVATIONS.

Up to the date of these observations not more than a single day had been allotted to obtaining the measurements for determining the discharge of the river. It was not intended that the results of investigations so unelaborate should be regarded as anything more than approximate.

In the division of time between the different objects mentioned in your instructions, the subject of velocities and discharges received a fair share of the period designated by the completion of the work.

When the expedition reached Portland, it was overtaken by the "June" or "red" rise. At this time the melting snows of the South Park of Colorado are supposed to add their contribution to the rain which falls on the plains of Kansas and the prairies of Indian Territory.

The delay occasioned by this flood was spent in taking sub-surface velocities, and in making a cross-section across the alluvial bottom.

The observations of the velocity below the surface consists of eighteen series. A boat was anchored above the upper end of the base and its position accurately determined.

Floats were dropped from the boat in the following order: First, a surface float, and then at the depth of five, ten, fifteen, and twenty feet, successively. These floats were picked up by men in the lower boat

and returned. This operation was twice repeated. Three sets of three observations at each depth were grouped and termed a series.

The observations extended over a period of three days.

The line of transit of the floats was found to be nearly in the same vertical plane.

A few observations were taken at the depth of seven and twelve feet.

The depth of the river at the point where the boat was anchored was 21.8 feet, when the observations were commenced on the 1st of June.

The water rose rapidly until June 4th, when the depth was increased to 30.7 feet.

The sudden accession of water produces great fluctuations in the curve of vertical velocities.

The increase of velocity at the surface appears to be transmitted to the bottom before the curve begins to resume a regular form.

The observations were necessarily taken successively. The form of the curve of simultaneous observations is unknown.

The Plate X represents the form of the curve of these observations more clearly than any description. The mean of the series is given, but it is probable that it conceals rather than illustrates the law of variation.

The scale of these sections exaggerates the deviations from the parabolic form.

Changes in the form of the curve, due to floods or other causes, opens an interesting subject for future investigation.

CURVES OF HORIZONTAL VELOCITIES.

The Plate XI represents the horizontal curves, compared with the cross-section of the bottom at the same point.

An attempt was made to trace a connection between these curves of velocity and depth. The shifting of the sand bars during different stages of the river, or the movement of the sand wave, has a practical relation to the improvement of the navigation. From this point of view the subject merits investigation.

NAVIGATION.

During the winter months, and the period of the June rise, steamboats, carrying seven hundred tons, can reach Fort Smith.

But the duration of floods is uncertain, and the channel above Fort Smith is narrow and obstructed by snags.

Boats drawing from five to six feet of water are generally employed between Memphis and Little Rock. Between Little Rock and Fort Smith three and a half feet draught is more suitable, and between Fort Smith and Fort Gibson small steamers drawing, when not loaded, one foot, are usually employed.

When navigation is open to Little Rock boats can easily reach Dardanelle. A slight increase of water enables them to reach Van Buren.

In August, Moore's Rocks become the head of navigation. At any time during last winter boats of the larger class were able to ply between Little Rock and Fort Smith. To contend with the high water, which travels at the average rate of six miles an hour, the boats plying above Little Rock should have greater steam power.

About the first of September the river above Fort Smith ceases to be navigable, on account of snags and bars; and about the same time Beaver Dam—an obstruction of logs, extending obliquely across the river, begins to trouble ascending boats. This obstruction is twenty-

three miles above Little Rock, and begins to be troublesome when the guage at Benedict's reads 3.5 feet.

A rise in the latter part of September enables the Adams's packets to reach Fort Smith.

As the season advances, the difficulties of navigation increase; until about the 14th October small steamers reach Fort Smith with difficulty. For eight weeks navigation is suspended above Fort Smith, and for five weeks no boats pass above Dardanelle. During the last year the water continued to fall, until the 20th of November, when it was one-tenth below zero of the guage at Benedict's, and five-tenths below that of Spadra. This was the lowest water of the year.

Below Little Rock the low water sometimes occurs in January, and it is stated that in 1853, a boat bearing government stores, and destined for Fort Smith, was obliged to lay by for an entire season in the lower part of the river. The stores were reshipped on barges drawing from twelve to fifteen inches water.

The obstructions to navigation, admitting of removal, are of two kinds—snags, and some of the troublesome sand-bars. Moore's Rock often arrest navigation below Van Buren.

The bars above Fort Smith are composed chiefly of quartzose sand. They assume the character of obstructions at the head of islands, and in wide reaches where the channel crosses from one side to the other.

As the river is constantly eating into its banks, the channel changes and the bars shift their position. Only the sandy part of the material taken from the banks goes to the increment of the bars.

The abrasion between Fort Smith and Little Rock is considerable. In some localities it advances into the land at the rate of half a mile in thirty years.

Snags are so numerous that the channel in every bend is obstructed by them. Dangerous snags are uncovered by changes in the channel, and their position is not discovered until some wreck tells where the danger lies.

One bend of the river deserves special mention on account of the nature of the snags. Its position is ten miles above Little Rock, and is known as Rector's Bend.

The snags in this bend are found imbedded by their roots, and appear to be the remains of cypress stumps. It is impracticable to draw them by ordinary methods. They may be removed by boring and blasting, or by excavating beneath the roots, and employing canisters filled with gunpowder, in the manner recommended for removing Moore's Rock.

The obstructions at Beaver Dam may be removed in the same way with some assistance from a steamer, with axes, and block and tackle.

The snag-boats are now in successful operation on the Arkansas River. The pilots testify to the good effect of their work. Steamers now run at night, where formerly it was necessary to lay by until morning.

CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE NAVIGATION.

For the purpose of deepening the water on the bars, one method of improvement is theoretically applicable.

It consists in training the stream in a succession of gentle curves, concentric or reversed, but always tangential to one another.

In a river subject to great variation in the range between high and low water, and in the direction of its channel, any attempt to control the low water by the erection of permanent works must result in serious impediment to navigation.

The first object should be to give permanency to the banks, by protecting them from abrasion. The partial execution of this work of protection would reduce the amount of material annually deposited on the bars.

As the demolition and change is greatest along the unprotected fronts of cultivated land, proprietors might assist in this work by steady and united efforts. They would largely participate in the benefit.

Acres of valuable cotton land are annually washed away. The natural protection afforded by timber and shrubbery should never be molested. The growth of cottonwood and willow should be encouraged at exposed points. Young cottonwood grows as thickly as canes in a cane-brake, and affords excellent protection against abrasion.

When the bank takes the form of an alluvial escarpment its preservation is more difficult. Every effort should be made to arrest drift timber, brush, and the largest trees should be disposed along the front of the bank. Farmers residing on the banks of the Ohio have reduced by this means the abrasion at many points.

By the steady pursuit of this method, the navigation of the Arkansas will, in a few years, be considerably improved without any appreciable expenditure.

There are other points for which special works of improvement are required. The first of these is found at Fort Smith.

The city of Fort Smith is built on the right bank at the confluence of the Poteau and the Arkansas.

A bar extending in front of the city is separated from it by a narrow channel, which is gradually disappearing. This operation is accelerated by the washing away of the opposite bank, and the widening of the river. The neutralization of the current at the junction of the two streams lends further aid to this result.

The channel which crosses from the left bank is prevented from reaching the city by the opposing current of the Poteau. It impinges upon the bank about five thousand feet below the city.

Eventually, the channel by which boats now reach the city will be closed. Two courses may be adopted to remedy this evil. A good road may be opened to the deep water below the city. For macadamizing the road, and for protecting the landing and adjacent bank from abrasion, \$8,000 will be necessary.

The second method is by the construction of a wing dam, to deflect the current toward the city. (Plate XII.)

The wing dam may be constructed of piles driven in pairs along the line of the proposed dam, each pair being ten feet apart, the space between being filled with square timber.

The work should start about one thousand feet above the point where Garrison avenue prolonged would touch the opposite bank. Entering the stream obliquely, it should gradually conform to the direction of the current.

The length of this dam should be about thirteen hundred feet.

It will be necessary to protect the bank below the city, and to dredge the bar.

The cost of the improvement would be nearly as follows:

Wing dam.....	\$10,000
Protection of banks.....	4,000
Dredging.....	6,000
Total.....	20,000

The cost of a dredge-boat is about \$10,000. This amount is divided up among the estimates which follow, and that just given.

It is probable that the new condition of the river, after the above improvement, would increase the abrasion along the city front, and change the course of the channel below.

MOORE'S ROCKS.

Difficulty is found in passing the rocks in September, but the lowest water occurs in November.

The bed of the river is covered at this point by a stratum of nearly horizontal sandstone, but so broken as to form an irregular ledge, and to give rise to a crooked channel.

During the survey of the rocks the water was so high and rapid that no accurate determination of the winding of the ledge was practicable.

The highest point of the rock is near the right shore. The sand is deposited on the lower part of the ledge during the rising of the river, but is cut out as the river falls, leaving the best channel on the left side.

The propriety of making a large passage through the rocks is questionable.

The bar near Burrows' Landing, a short distance above the rocks, is an impediment at times when the rocks can be safely passed. The removal of the rocks involves the improvement of the bar above. (Plate XIII.)

As this rock is said to be movable with crowbars, there can be no serious difficulty in opening a channel in this way. If blasting is necessary, the following method is proposed:

Tin canisters of powder should be adjusted to the end of boiler tubes and made water-tight with tallow at the point of insertion.

The boiler tube is intended to protect a safety fuse, and the combination may be supported in any desired position by a buoy, and exploded at high water, or when the depth is sufficient to make the charge effective. By bending the tube and employing flat canisters the powder may be exploded in a crevice. This method is proposed as a substitute for the galvanic battery, when that instrument is not available.

With the assistance of a steamboat the removal of the rock and the dredging at Burrows's Landing will cost about \$2,500.

WHITE OAK SHOAL.

At the head of White Oak Island a wide and funnel-shaped inlet leads in a narrow but deep chute or channel, which leaves the river on the left. The body of the river continues in a nearly straight direction.

The deflection of the water into the side channel appears to be caused by a rocky projecting point on the opposite bank, which influences the river most strongly at high water. When the gauge read 9.5 the discharge of the chute was 11,263 cubic feet per second, or about one-third of the discharge of the river at this point.

The effect of the wide space about the mouth of the chute, and of the deflection of so large a body of water, is to cause a large bar, which is encroaching on the main channel.

To remedy this I propose a jetty of stone, projecting from the left bank across the chute and extending down stream about six hundred feet. The position is indicated in the sketch.

This jetty, or wing dam, may have a base of twenty feet, and be composed of "pierre perdu." (Plate XIV.)

The stone can be procured from the bluff on the opposite side and deposited from flats along the line of the proposed work. Its average height should be about six feet.

Its cost will be as follows:

1,400 cubic yards stone, at \$2 50 per yard.....	\$3,500 00
Boats	2,000 00
Transportation, tools, &c.....	1,300 00
Total.....	<u>6,800 00</u>

PETIT JEAN ISLAND, (SOMETIMES CALLED GALLA ISLAND.)

Another point where improvement is much needed is found about one mile below Petit Jean Creek. The island is composed of sand, and is submerged at ordinary stages of the river. (Plate XIV.)

The navigable channel passes to the right of the island. It is obstructed by a bar at the head and by snags along its course. Steamboats ground on this bar in May, when the river is three and two-tenths feet by the gauge. The left-hand channel is deeper at the head, but shallower at the outlet. It is also more obstructed by snags.

Two days' operation in the month of April with the steam scraper would relieve this channel until the next rise. The improvement would be more permanent if the left-hand channel were closed. This could be effected by sinking barges loaded with stone. Stone can be procured from Petit Jean Bluff, not more than a mile from the point where it is to be deposited.

The cost of this improvement would be :

For three barges, at \$600 each.....	\$1,800 00
Stone, 840 cubic yards, at \$2 50 per yard.....	2,100 00
Tools, transportation, &c.....	400 00
Dredging, or scraping.....	400 00
Total.....	<u>4,700 00</u>

RECAPITULATION OF ESTIMATES FOR SPECIAL LOCALITIES.

Fort Smith.....	\$20,000 00
Moore's Rocks.....	2,500 00
White Oak Chute.....	6,800 00
Petit Jean Bar.....	4,700 00
Total.....	<u>34,000 00</u>

These are the improvements most important at the present time, in connection with the operations of the snag-boats.

One or two more snag-boats of light draught could be well employed on the Arkansas. One might be assigned to the part of the river below Little Rock; the second to the part between Little Rock and Van Buren, and the third could be well employed above Fort Smith.

The loss of two steamers, loaded with cotton, would exceed the cost of the three snag-boats.

Light-draught-snag boats properly distributed on the western rivers would confer a great benefit on the river trade.

Within the period of two or three years the Arkansas River, for the distance of six hundred miles, might be so far freed from these obstructions as to render navigation comparatively safe.

WRECKS.

The wrecks of sunken boats soon accumulate sand about them and cease to be dangerous. The only wrecks now requiring removal are found near Van Buren, where they were sunk during the war.

TRADE.

Every effort was made to obtain reliable information in regard to the trade of the river.

The statistics can only be obtained by inspecting the books of the merchants, until boards of trade are organized. Information of this kind cannot be collected without the expenditure of more time than can be allotted to this object.

The value and rapid increase of the trade of the Arkansas River is known from the number of boats engaged in it, and now building.

Twenty steamboats, averaging three hundred tons burdens, now ply between Fort Gibson, Fort Smith, Little Rock, and New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. Seven boats are engaged in the White River trade. The amount of up and down river trade, received and shipped at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, is about 25,000 tons annually, exclusive of government freight. It consists of robes, hides, and furs, shipped from Fort Gibson, and merchandise brought from New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New Orleans.

The government freight received at the same point amounts to about \$5,000,000 annually. It consists of dry-goods, groceries, hardware, machinery, and sutlers' stores. This includes all merchandise to be forwarded to the Creek and Seminole agencies, North Fork, Ocmulgee, and to trading posts generally throughout the interior, which are too far distant from Fort Smith to make it profitable to haul goods overland from this point.

From the rapid growth of trade since the war, merchants anticipate an increase amounting to one hundred per cent. in the next eight months. Were snags and other obstructions removed, this increase would be more rapid.

Every boat bears a good class of immigrants to the valley of the Arkansas.

Eighty thousand bales of cotton have been raised during the past year in this valley.

The value of corn, tobacco, lead, and coal shipped at points along the river is unknown.

The facts above stated are sufficient to show the rapid development of the resources of this beautifully valley.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

S. T. ABERT,
Assistant Engineer in charge of Survey.

The Secretary of the Interior has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed extension of the public lands in the State of California. The only lands now available for sale are those which have been reserved for the use of the military and naval forces of the United States. These lands are situated in the State of California, and are of various sizes and shapes. They are all situated in the State of California, and are of various sizes and shapes. They are all situated in the State of California, and are of various sizes and shapes.

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INDIAN RESERVATION IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CAL.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of May 24, 1870, in relation to establishing an Indian reservation in San Diego County, California.

JUNE 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 1, 1870.

SIR: In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated the 24th instant, "That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to inform this House what steps have been taken by him to establish an Indian reservation in San Diego County, California, and to furnish this House with all the correspondence, papers, orders, or directions, now on file in his office, relating to the establishment of said reservation; and also, inform this House from what source he expects to obtain Indians to stock said reservation," I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a report, dated the 31st ultimo, and the accompanying papers from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to whom the resolution was referred, which furnish all the information in the possession of this department relative to the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., May 31, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by reference from you of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 24th instant, as follows, viz:

On motion of Mr. Axtell—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to inform this House what steps have been taken by him to establish an Indian reservation in San Diego County,

2 INDIAN RESERVATION IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

California, and to furnish this House with all the correspondence, papers, orders, or directions now on file in his office relating to the establishment of said reservation; and also inform this House from what source he expects to obtain Indians to stock said reservation.

In regard to which you direct a report from this office.

I would respectfully state that, by order of the President, dated January 15, 1870, two tracts of land in Southern California, (in San Diego County,) viz: townships 12 and 13 south, of range 1 east, and 1 west of the San Bernardino meridian, and township number 9 south, of ranges 1 and 2 west of the same meridian, have been set apart for reservations for the Indians, in that part of the State. I inclose herewith a copy of this order, and also copies of all the correspondence on file relative to the establishment of these reserves, and would respectfully state that Lieutenant Greene, special agent for the Mission Indians in Southern California, in his report of the 16th of December last, estimates the number of Indians intended to be collected on the above reservation to be between three and four thousand who were in that vicinity.

The resolution of the House of Representatives is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, December 11, 1867.

SIR: Inclosed herewith I send you a special report on the subject of removal of the Indians from Smith River, and breaking up that reserve; also, upon the subject of Bishop Amat's contract with Lewis V. Bogy for repairing the old mission buildings at Pala and the education of the Indians, and for the establishment of a reservation for the Mission Indians. I also inclose a copy of a letter from J. Q. A. Stanley, acting special Indian agent at Los Angeles, relating to the history of Pala, showing that the Indians of that place are much more indebted to Father Sanchez, of Santa Barbara, a good old Franciscan, for material aid and spiritual teaching than to Bishop Amat.

I have taken the liberty to send you the outlines of a bill, which, I think, will meet the propositions embraced in my special report. You will please suggest any alteration or modification you may think fit, and pass it over to some of our delegation in Congress, with your own recommendations thereon.

Respectfully, yours,

B. C. WHITING,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

AN ACT to provide for the removal of Indians and public property from Smith River, in the State of California, and to establish a reservation in the southern portion of the State for the Mission Indians, and to provide for defraying the expenses thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the superintendent of Indian affairs for the State of California be, and he is hereby, authorized

* * * * *

SEC. 3. The said superintendent is hereby authorized to establish a reservation for the Mission Indians of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties, at a place called San Antonia de Pala, in San Diego County, and may include in said reservation a detached piece of land belonging to the Indians of San Pasqual, known as the Valley of San Pasqual, in said county of San Diego, and containing about four thousand acres of land. It is further enacted, that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to set apart the aforesaid tracts of land, to wit: that portion of the rejected claim of the mission San Luis Rey, called Rancho of Pala, together with that portion of the rejected ranch called Carvajal y Paloma, known as Paloma; also the valley of San Pasqual, as a reservation for the aforesaid Mission Indians, provided the whole quantity of land so set apart shall not exceed twenty-five thousand acres; and the President of the United States is further authorized and required to cause to be surveyed the said tracts of land, and the boundaries thereof permanently marked; and one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of such survey; and that five thousand dollars be appropriated as aforesaid to defray the expenses of removal of the Indians and public property from Smith River to Hoopa Valley, or to such other place as they may be removed under the provisions of this act; and that the further sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be appropriated as aforesaid to defray the expenses of establishing said reservation, gathering in the Indians, purchasing teams, agricultural implements, seed for sowing, beef, and other provisions to subsist the Indians upon during the first year after the passage of this act.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Office of Indian Affairs, February 1, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by reference from you as follows, viz:

November 28, 1867, letter addressed to you by A. L. Downer, of Shasta, California, inclosing a petition from citizens of California, and accompanying letters, asking the establishment of an Indian reservation on Pitt River in Northeast California, and the appointment of himself as agent.

December 12, 1867, letters and copy of same petition, from citizens of Shasta County, California, asking for the establishment of said reservation, these being filed in the department by the Hon. J. A. Johnson, member of Congress from California.

December 24, 1867, letter from A. L. Downer, making additional statement of estimates for proposed Indian reservation.

I would respectfully state that, on the 26th of June, 1866, a full report was made by this office, Hon. D. N. Cooley, Commissioner, to the Hon. James Harlan, then Secretary of the Interior, (see Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the year 1866, pages 105, 106, 107, 108,) and in said report the following statement was made, viz:

After a careful examination of the subject, and from all the information I can obtain, I am of the opinion that if possession of the entire limits of Round Valley is obtained for Indian purposes, it will be sufficient in extent and resources to accommodate all the Indians the government will ever be able to collect upon a reservation in Northern California, and that in the event of obtaining such possession all other reservations in the northern part of the State should be abandoned and the Indians concentrated at Round Valley.

Reference is also made in said report to a bill offered in the House of Representatives by Hon. J. Bidwell, which, if passed, would secure this object.

Aside from the papers referred by you to this office as stated in this report, this office has received nothing which would afford any additional information or induce any change in the suggestions contained in the office report of June 26, 1866, above referred to, except a communication from Superintendent Whiting, dated December 11, 1867, with accompanying papers, which are herewith inclosed, and from which it will

be seen that the superintendent recommends the abandonment of Smith River reservation and the removal of the Indians to Hoopa Valley reservation, except such as have relatives at Round Valley reservation; and that he incloses a draught of a bill to be enacted by Congress, to provide for this action and for establishing a reservation in the southern part of the State.

It would seem to me proper that there should be legislation by Congress which would cover the whole subject of Indian reservations in California. What would be proper and advisable could probably be agreed upon by a conference with the delegation in Congress from California. As at present advised I am not prepared to make suggestions in regard to Northern California different from those contained in office report of June 26, 1866, while in regard to Southern California I would conform my recommendations to those contained in the inclosed communication from Superintendent Whiting.

In regard to the establishment of the reservation as proposed by Mr. Downer, I am not prepared to express an opinion further than can be implied from the foregoing without first referring the subject to Superintendent Whiting for report. If you deem such reference advisable, you will please advise me. The papers referred by you are herewith returned. You will please return them and Superintendent Whiting's letter with your decision in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, February 7, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 5th instant, relative to the setting apart of certain lands in California for an Indian reserve, and requesting to be informed whether the land referred to is in a situation to be devoted to Indian purposes, and, if so, directing that necessary steps be taken to have it set apart.

In reply I have the honor to state that the data furnished do not enable this office to identify with precision the locality intended to be reserved, and hence we are unable to state the condition of the region in question, or give the necessary instructions for its segregation. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested that the superintendent of Indian affairs in California be instructed to designate on the map, herewith, the specific locus referred to, by township and range.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 10, 1868.

SIR: I return herewith certain papers submitted with your report of the 1st instant, in relation to the proposition of A. L. Downer for the establishment of an Indian reservation on Pitt River, California.

The attention of the Commissioner of the General Land Office was called to the subject by letter dated the 4th instant, and a copy of his report in reply thereto and accompanying map are herewith inclosed for your information and action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, February 14, 1868.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th of December last and accompanying papers, in which you recommend that all that portion of the rejected claim of the Mission San Luis Rey, called "Rancho of Pala, together with that portion of the rejected rancho, called Carvajal y Paloma, known as Paloma, and also the whole of the valley of San Pasqual, be immediately withdrawn from sale, by the proclamation of the President of the United States, and set apart for Indian purposes," was referred to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, with report, on the 1st instant. The honorable Secretary referred the same to the Commissioner of the General Land Office; and that officer, under date of the 7th instant, reports to the Secretary "that the data furnished do not enable this office to identify with precision the locality intended to be reserved;" and incloses a map, with the suggestion that the superintendent of Indian affairs in California be instructed to designate thereon "the specific locus referred to by township and range." This map, together with a copy of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, were inclosed to this office by the Secretary on the 10th instant, and the said map is herewith inclosed in order that you may designate thereon "the specific locus," as suggested, and return the same to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner.

B. C. WHITING, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, San Francisco, California.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(B. C. Whiting, Superintendent,)
San Francisco, July 15, 1868.

SIR: I herewith return you the map forwarded to me with your letter of the 14th February, containing a request that I designate on the map the *specific locus* referred to in my letter to you of December 11, 1867. I went to the surveyor general's office in the hope and expectation that at small expense I could make the required designation of Paloma, and the valley of San Pasqual, but I was informed that it could not be done without an official survey of both tracts of land. I was led to believe it would cost from five hundred to one thousand dollars, and I did not

feel authorized to incur that expense, and pay it out of my contingent fund. I delayed the matter to see Major Hancock, from Los Angeles, who has surveyed several ranches in San Diego County, and some in the vicinity of Pala and San Pasqual. From him I learn that the valley of San Pasqual, and the entire Indian village at that place, can be accurately described as follows: The north half of township 13 south, and the south half of township 12 south, range 1 west of the San Bernardino meridian. This will not conflict with any confirmed grant except that it might take a small fractional corner of Rocky Mountains' land belonging to the rancho Rincon del Diablo.

I cannot give you any accurate description of that portion of the rejected claim of the Mission San Luis Rey, called Rancho of Pala, together with that portion of the rejected rancho called Carvajal y Paloma, known as Paloma, without a specific survey. Please instruct me whether to have the survey made, and if so, please indicate the mode of defraying the expenses thereof.

I would be glad to have some steps taken to keep sacred the valley of the San Pasqual for the use of the Indians, even if nothing further should be done. It could be made a small reservation by itself, and would form a nucleus around which many Indians not residing there would rally and hold their councils and receive their presents. I have no heart to fence or stock it, or to aid the Indians in making valuable improvements so long as they are liable to be robbed by intermeddling white men.

I feel confident that the condition of the Mission Indians would be greatly improved by providing them a permanent home, even though it be a small one.

Most truly, yours,

B. C. WHITING,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—I have traced the lines on the map of San Pasqual, as you will see, but can give no further description of Pala without a survey.

B. C. W.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, California, August 27, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you a translation of a paper, the original of which is now held by an old Indian named José Panto, who is the captain of the Indians at San Pasqual, by which it will be seen that in consequence of the secularization of the missions the valley of San Pasqual was set aside for the Indians belonging to the mission of San Diego, by order of the governor of Alta California; that in 1846 this land was asked as a grant by Don Dyonifario Lopez, from the Mexican government, and that the answer to the petition was, there was no vacant land, as it belonged to the San Diego Indians of San Pasqual.

This original paper was given to José Panto by San Antonio Aroicillo, in January 2, 1856.

The translation of the paper was made to me by Mr. J. Q. A. Stanley, acting special agent for the Mission Indians. I wrote it down as he translated it.

I should have sent this paper on with my report of San Pasqual,

made on the 25th instant, but in the hurry of business it was overlooked. I think the paper is important, as showing the Indians have a right to the valley of San Pasqual, and I trust the government will take measures to have that valley reserved for the Indians, and have all the white settlers removed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MCINTOSH,

Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Supt. Indian Affairs.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The undersigned certifies upon his word of honor that the puebla of San Pasqual, in the county of San Diego, was founded by order of the governor of Alta California, in consequence of the secularization of the missions. For that reason these lands called San Pasqual were given to several families of Indians belonging to the mission of San Diego, under a regulation of the government of Alta California at that time, and resulted in the founding of San Diequito and Las Flores, the original documents of which should be found in the archives of the government of Alta California. The signer of this document was witness to the issuing of these orders, being at that time in authority in San Diego, and it was his jurisdiction to confirm these documents. In 1846 the land was asked as a grant by Don Dyonifario Lopez from the Mexican government, and the answer to the petition was that there was no vacant land, as it belonged to the San Diego Indians of San Pasqual. For that reason it would be unjust to take away these lands from the Indians, under any pretext that they have no sufficient documents, as these documents will be found in the archives of the government of Alta California, in their proper places, to which reference can be made in truth of this statement.

Given at my rancho of San Antonio January 2, 1856.

SAN ANTONIO ARONILLO.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, November 26, 1869.

SIR: Having reported here this day preliminary to entering upon your duties as indicated in your instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, you are hereby directed to proceed without unnecessary delay to Los Angeles, California, and relieve Mr. J. Q. A. Stanley, who is residing at that place, and who has been acting in the capacity to which you are now assigned. After receiving such information from Mr. Stanley as he can give you, you are hereby directed to proceed to Temecula, as the most central point from which you can communicate with the Mission Indians. Prior, however, to carrying out the instructions you have received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, you are instructed to proceed immediately after your arrival at Temecula to the San Pasqual Valley, and endeavor to furnish for the Commissioner an accurate description of the boundaries of the said valley, extended to the summits of the surrounding mountains, so as to take in all the water-courses and cañons by which wood and water can be obtained for the use of the reservation. As the valley has never been sectionalized it is hoped that you will be enabled to define the boundaries by natural objects, which will enable the framing of an Executive order constituting a reservation at that locality. In this connection you are instructed to examine the Hidden Ranch, (El Rancho Escondido,) belonging to the Messrs. Wolfskill, and adjoining San Pasqual Valley, and report whether, in your judgment, that ranch is necessary to the government to constitute a part of a reservation, provided San Pasqual is determined upon as a reservation for the Mission Indians in Southern California. I have advised the

breaking up of the Tule River reservation which is located upon rented lands, and the transfer of the Indians (some two hundred in number) from that place to the new reservation to be established in Southern California. From the best information in this department, the Mission Indians now number about three thousand. Possessed of this information, you are instructed to report whether San Pasqual is the most eligible site for a reservation for the Mission Indians. In coming to a conclusion in this matter your attention is called to the necessity of having a reservation in some locality not at present sought after by speculators and miners, and away from the main track or routes of immigration. In going to San Pasqual Valley you pass through Pala, which you are instructed to critically examine and determine whether that or San Pasqual is the most suitable for a reservation. In calling your attention to these points, you are informed that you are at liberty to recommend any other locality, provided in your judgment it would be a better site for a reservation than that named in my report to the Commissioner under date of the 25th of August, and of which you have been furnished with a copy.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. B. MCINTOSH,
Breret Major General U. S. A.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

Lieutenant AUGUSTUS P. GREEN, U. S. A.,
Special Indian Agent for Mission Indians.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, *December 16, 1869.*

SIR: In obedience to instructions received from the Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., October 6, 1869, and from the superintendent of Indian affairs, San Francisco, California, November 26, 1869, I have the honor to report that I left San Francisco, California, December 3, 1860; arrived at Los Angeles on the 5th; relieved Mr. J. Q. A. Stanley from the duties of acting special agent for the Mission Indians on the 7th. As there was no public conveyance, hired transportation, secured the services of Mr. Stanley as interpreter, and started for Temecula on the 9th instant at 8 a. m.; reached Temecula on the 11th at 12 m., distance from Los Angeles about ninety miles. There are about one hundred and fifty San Luis Rey Indians living here. They are Christians in their religious belief, and have adopted the customs, dress, and habits of the whites; have lands fenced in under cultivation; owning considerable stock, good houses, and would do well were it not for the whites and Mexicans, who degrade them and their women. From what I could learn, the owners of the land are desirous for the removal of the Indians, and are doing all they can to get them off the ranch.

The roads being in a bad condition for wagon travel, we started on horseback, at 2 p. m., for Pala Mission, and arrived there at 4½ p. m., distance about ten miles. Pala Valley runs nearly east and west in township 9 in ranges 1 and 2, west of the meridian of San Bernardino; it is watered by the San Luis Rey River; it is about four miles in length to a half and one and a half mile in width. There are about one thousand acres that could be cultivated to advantage, raising wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, melons, and about one hundred acres on the south side of the river on which could be raised corn; there is not much wood, but that is generally the case in the valleys in Southern California.

The Indians have increased lately in the valley by immigration from Temecula; they number about one hundred. Pala has always been considered a reserve for Indians under the mission, and has been occupied by these exclusively until quite recently, when two families by the name of Ritchie moved in. I am inclined to believe that they did so in order to get paid for their improvements by the government, in case Pala was selected for a reservation.

At Pala resides Manuelito Coti, the head chief of all the Mission and Coahuila Indians. Manuelito has a good adobe house, corral, and over one hundred head of stock, also a considerable quantity of land fenced in and under cultivation. Manuelito said that Pala was large enough to contain all the San Luis Rey Indians, and that he would prefer to remain there and take charge of them; but, if San Pasqual was selected for a reservation, most of the Indians would go there if satisfied that their condition would be benefited; that perhaps some of them who owned stock would rather go in the mountains. Manuelito concluded by saying that he would do all in his power to carry out the wishes of the government. Deeming that it would be to the best interest of all parties, I secured the services of Manuelito to accompany us, and started next morning at 7 o'clock, (12th inst.,) and arrived at San Pasqual Valley at 12 m., distance about twenty-five miles. The valley lies in townships 12 and 13, ranges 1, east and west of the meridian of San Bernardino. Its natural boundaries are a chain of mountains on the northwest, north, south, and east, with an opening in the southwest, through which runs a stream of water. At a short distance to the west of this point is a mound, and post one of the Rincon del Diablo ranch; the line runs in a northwest direction to a ledge of rocks and post two of the same ranch. The natural boundary, however, is a chain of foot-hills on the west, which divides it from the Rincon del Diablo ranch. The nearest ranches or valleys are, on the north the Guefito, on the east the Santa Maria, on the south the San Bernardo, and on the west the Rincon del Diablo. Between these and San Pasqual there is probably considerable public land, which might be included in the survey of the valley.

San Pasqual Valley is about five miles long to one and a half mile wide, running in an easterly and westerly direction; it is watered by a stream called the San Bernardo River, which passes out of the valley through the opening in the hills in the southwest. Water can be obtained at any time by sinking wells to the depth of from five to twelve feet. There is no wood in the valley, but sufficient in the cañons, if used with economy, to suffice for fuel. There are about two thousand acres of first-class land, on which can be raised all kinds of cereals, vegetables, fruits, and vines; as also considerable land in the cañons for the grazing of stock. There are some fifteen or twenty white and Sonoraian settlers; some of them no doubt have located in good faith; others, perhaps, in expectation of receiving valuable consideration for their improvements.

There are also about one hundred and fifty Indians, most of whom were born in the valley, and who appear to be doing well. At 6 p. m. started for the Rincon del Diablo ranch, with the conviction that San Pasqual Valley was peculiarly well adapted for a reservation, on account of the richness of its soil, liberal supply of wood and water, mildness of climate, and particularly from the fact of its isolated position, being nearly surrounded by a chain of mountains, and far removed from the usual routes of travel.

On the morning of the 13th instant proceeded to examine the Rincon

del Diablo ranch, (also known as the Rancho Escondido,) owned by Mr. Wolfskill and others, and was surveyed in 1858 by Surveyor General Hays of California. It is bounded on the north and northeast by the Lomas Muertos Mountains, on the east by San Pasqual Valley, on the south by the San Bernardo ranch, and on the west by the San Marcos ranch; it contains 12,653 acres, five living springs, and two streams of water, with the ordinary amount of timber. The soil is rich and on which can be cultivated all kinds of grains, vegetables, fruits, and vines; it is also well known as one of the finest stock ranches in Southern California. Left Rincon del Diablo ranch at 12 m. 13th instant; passed through Pala-Temecula, and returned to Los Angeles at 7 p. m., December 15, 1869.

From the best information received, I should estimate the probable number of the Mission and Coahuila Indians as follows, viz:

Mission Indians—Diegenes.....	1, 200
San Luis Rey.....	500
Vallecito, Puerta de la Cruz, San Felipe, and other small bands.....	300
Total.....	2, 000
Coahuila Indians.....	1, 800
Total.....	3, 800

That portion of the Coahuila Indians inhabiting the Coahuila and Carbeson Mountains, number about six hundred, under the command of their chief, Manuel Largo; the remainder are in the Carbeson Valley, which lies on the border of the Colorado Desert; they number about one thousand two hundred, and are mostly pagans; they are under an old chief named Carbeson. The Indians around Los Angeles and San Bernardino are mostly Coahuilas.

Manuel Cota, a San Luis Rey Indian, is not a chief by descent, but was made chief (superseding Francisco) of the San Luis Rey, San Bernardino, and Diegenes Indians by Special Agent W. E. Lovett, May 5, 1859. Appointed general-in-chief of San Diego Indians by Superintendent Charles Maltby, April 4, 1866. He is an intelligent man, and appears to have the respect of the Indians. His services will no doubt be valuable in inducing them to remove on a reservation.

I am of the opinion that the condition of these Indians is continually growing worse, particularly the Mission Indians, and that it would prove a lasting benefit to them and the Coahuilas if the government would provide reservations, where they could live in peace and enjoy the benefits of their labor.

I would therefore recommend that an order be issued at once that San Pasqual Valley be declared a reservation for the use of the Indians, and that all settlers be required to leave forthwith; and that as soon as practicable a survey of the valley be made to include at least the summit of the mountain, so as to take in the cañons, with their wood and water-courses; and also that a board of appraisers be appointed to make a valuation of the improvements of those settlers who have located in the valley in good faith.

If the government contemplates removing the Coahuila Indians on a reservation, I would further recommend the purchase of the Rincon del Diablo ranch, if it could be obtained at a fair price. In case the

aforesaid ranch was purchased, it would be of sufficient capacity to contain all the Coahuilas, San Luis Rey, and other small bands of Indians, while the Diegenes and Tulle River Reservation Indians could be provided for in the San Pasqual Valley.

If the government deem it inexpedient to purchase the Rincon del Diablo ranch, then I would recommend that the Pala Valley and the public lands adjoining the source of the San Luis Rey River be declared a reservation for the use of the Indian; said reservation to be subsidiary to and under the superintendency of the agent at the San Pasqual reservation; and that the settlers in said valley be required to leave forthwith, without compensation for their improvements; and further, that as soon as practicable a survey be made of the valley, to include, at least, the summit of the mountains, so as to take in the cañons, with their wood and water courses; also of the public lands adjoining the source of the San Luis Rey River.

It is my intention, at an early day, to remove my baggage to and establish my office at Temecula, when I hope to be enabled to report more fully as to their localities, numbers, condition, means of subsistence, and what is necessary to be done for the improvement of these Indians. All of which is respectfully transmitted through the office of Brevet Major General J. B. McIntosh, United States Army, superintendent of Indian affairs, San Francisco, California.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS P. GREENE,

First Lieutenant U. S. A.,

Special Agent for the Missouri Indians, Southern California.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS, CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, December 27, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to forward to you the inclosed report, just received from Lieutenant A. P. Greene, United States Army, special agent for the Mission Indians of Southern California, also the instructions I gave Lieutenant Greene upon his reporting at this office. In forwarding this report I deem it my duty to again call the attention of the department to the importance of gaining by purchase the Escondido ranch, adjoining San Pasqual Valley, and now owned by the Messrs. Wolfskill. It is a large ranch, immediately adjoining San Pasqual, and the two taken in connection would make the finest location for a reservation for the Mission Indians, where they could be kept free from the influence of that class of settlers who only mingle with the Indians for the purpose of debauching their women. I have no idea as to the value of this ranch, but I have been informed that the present owners did not pay a large price for it. The whole of Southern California is settling up so rapidly that I have no doubt it could be bought cheaper now than by delaying the time for the purchase. If the government bought it, I have no doubt, should it ever desire to give it up, it would bring all it cost.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. B. MCINTOSH,

Bvt. Major General U. S. A., Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, January 24, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the papers referred to this office for report on the 19th instant, relative to the proposed reservation for the Mission Indians of the following lands: 1st. In the San Pasqual Valley, of townships 12 and 13 south, range 1 east and 1 west, San Bernardino meridian; and, 2d, at Pala Mission, of townships 9 south, ranges 1 and 2 west, San Bernardino meridian.

I also inclose herewith a portion of a diagram of the public surveys in California, whereon is represented in blue color the limits of San Diego County—the township proposed to be reserved in yellow, and the private land claims in red color.

The whole area of the six townships named are unsurveyed, with the exception of $5,283\frac{26}{100}$ acres in the northeastern part of township 12 south, range 1 east, as shown on the diagram in green.

None of the lands in the townships referred to appear to have been appropriated, except that portion occupied by private grants; and so far as the records of this office show, there is no reason why all the public land therein may not be set apart for Indian purposes, as recommended by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., January 27, 1870.

The accompanying papers are respectfully submitted to the President, with the request that the following lands in California be set apart as reservations for the Mission Indians in the southern portion of that State, being the San Pasqual and Pala Valleys, and recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, viz: townships 12 and 13 south, of ranges 1 east and 1 west, of the San Bernardino meridian, and township 9 south, of ranges 1 and 2 west, of the San Bernardino meridian.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

JANUARY 31, 1870.

Let the lands designated in the foregoing letter of the Secretary of the Interior be set apart as reservations for Indian purposes, as therein recommended.

U. S. GRANT.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN AGENT,
Temecula, California, January 31, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 13th instant General Manuel Largo, Captain Nicholas Matteo, and others, all of the Coahuila

tribe of Indians, came to my office and made the following statement, as interpreted by Mr. Louis A. Rouen. General Manuel Largo said:

About a year ago Captain Matteo and myself went to Los Angeles on business. On our return we found a white man had built a house on our lands—on lands which we formerly planted and grazed our stock. We went to the man and claimed the land; he said it belonged to the government, and that he had taken it. The Indians then got together and went to make a trade, but told the white man they did not want to let him have the land, as the Indians wanted to plant it. The man said it was government land, and he would take it by force. The man then gave twenty dollars and a cow, and then drew a line showing what land he claimed. The man some time afterward made a line further up the valley and took more good land, taking about one-half above the first line. We went to plant, but found the man had taken the land, and would not let us plant it. We told him we would take the case to the agent. He said the agent amounted to nothing, but that the government at Washington amounted to a great deal. A few days ago Charley Thomas, a settler in another valley, told the man not to plow and fence, as the Indians were going to see their agent at Temecula, and the man has not done anything with the land since.

General Manuel Largo further said—

That they did not want to sell the land, in the first place; but as they had received the money and the cow they did not claim the land thus sold, but they did claim all the land above the first, as agreed upon.

On the 17th instant I started for the Pouje Rancheria Coahuila Indians. I was accompanied by Mr. Louis A. Rouen as interpreter. Reached the rancheria at 8 p. m. It contains twelve hackals, (houses,) and number about one hundred and twenty-five men, women, and children. The Indian custom in Southern California is to live in villages, (called ranche-rias,) and to have their planting and grazing lands at a distance from where they live. This is the case with the Indians of the Pouje Rancheria; although they have some land in the Pouje Valley, still they have planted and grazed their stock in the Baptiste Valley, which adjoins the Pouje.

I found the Pouje Coahuilas to be fine specimens of the Indian race, and apparently honest. During the evening I secured the paper which the white men had induced General Manuel Largo to sign, when I found that instead of selling a part of Baptiste Valley, as he supposed, he had conveyed the whole of it to the white men. Next morning I sent notices to the settlers requesting their presence at the rancheria, at 10 a. m., as business of importance to themselves would be brought forward for consideration. They all appeared promptly, viz: Asa Reed and sons-in-law, named John Taylor, D. A. Parks, W. H. Robinson. I then stated the case on behalf of the Indians, claiming for them the land above the first line. Mr. Reed replied, "that the Indians had sold the land up to the second line, and that the land above the second was all that belonged to them; and as regards the first line, it was made by a Dutchman many years ago." When interrogated as to who this Dutchman was, he said "he did not know anything about him." I then asked for the duplicate paper of conveyance which General Manuel Largo had signed; Mr. Reed said "it could not be found."

The whole party then proceeded to Baptiste Valley (sometimes known as the Via Cita) to examine the lines in dispute. The Baptiste is about half a mile from the rancheria and adjoins the Pouje Rancheria. From the best information that I can obtain, both valleys are in township 10, range 3 east of the meridian of San Bernardino, and that the township has not as yet been sectionized.

Baptiste Valley runs in an easterly and westerly direction, oblong in shape, surrounded by hills, and contains about one thousand five hundred acres of land; it lies about due west of Pouje, and is separated from it by an opening in the hills; the opening is about fifty feet wide; the land claimed by the Indians is from this opening to the most west-

erly (or the first) line, comprising about four hundred acres. We found the line or furrows, which had apparently been made by plowing.

Upon examination I found the old line appeared to have been made about a year ago, or in about the time the settlers first moved into the valley; the new line appeared to have been run about two months, or about the time, as they, the Indians, allege, they began to make preparations for planting; the new line takes in about half of the land above the first line, thus leaving about two hundred acres of inferior land at the base of the foot hills.

After mature deliberation I came to the following conclusions:

1. That General Manuel Largo had been intimidated and deceived at the time of signing the papers of conveyance.

2. That the statement of General Manuel Largo, on behalf of the Indians, was true in every particular.

3. That the land in Baptiste or Viacita Valley, above the first line, belonged to the Indians, as claimed.

I then informed Messrs. Reed, Taylor, Parks, and Robinson that I believed the statement of General Manuel Largo, on behalf of the Indians, to be true in every particular, and that it was my opinion that General Manuel Largo had been intimidated into signing the paper of conveyance as well as deceived in regard to its import; but that as General Manuel Largo only claimed the land above the first line of his people, I therefore, as the United States special agent for these Indians, did hereby order them to give up said land to the Indians, and not to molest them in the peaceable possession of it. At the same time I informed them if they were dissatisfied with the decision, I would refer the case for the action of the Department of the Interior. After a short consultation, Asa Reed, John Taylor, D. A. Parks, and W. H. Robinson declared themselves satisfied, and immediately gave possession to the Indians of the lands, as claimed, above the first line.

It appeared upon inquiry that, with this exception of dispute about dividing lines, the Indians and white settlers have lived on the most amicable terms.

I found these settlers had divided the land below the first line, that they had built four good board-houses, and that their lands were fenced in and under cultivation; that they owned considerable stock, and that they were of industrial habits, and just the men that were needed in a new country; but at the same time I regret to add that they, like many others in this section of the country, are always ready to take advantage of the Indians whenever an opportunity offers.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS P. GREENE,

1st. Lieut. U. S. A., Special Agent for the Mission Indians.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., February 2, 1870.

SIR: I return the papers inclosed in your letter of the 15th ultimo, in relation to the withdrawal of certain lands in California to be used as reservations for the Mission Indians in the southern portion of that

State. I also transmit herewith the order of the President, dated the 31st ultimo, directing that the lands designated in your report of the 15th be set apart for Indian purposes, as therein recommended.

Very respectfully,

W. T. OTTO, *Acting Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, February 14, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, inclosing copies of Presidential order, dated 31st ultimo, and letter of transmittal dated 2d instant, reserving certain lands in the San Pasqual and Pala Valleys, California, for Indian purposes. The surveyor general of California was this day instructed to respect the boundaries of these reservations and protect the same from the encroachments of settlers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, California, March 4, 1870.

SIR: In obedience to instructions received from you in regard to the location of lands as reservations for the Mission Indians I immediately wrote out specific instructions to Lieutenant A. P. Greene, special agent. I directed him to at once repair to San Pasqual and make his agency at that reservation. I also instructed him to give notice to all persons located at San Pasqual and Pala that the government had selected those sites as reservations for the Mission Indians, and notified him to give further notice by issuing printed or written notices that all persons now located at those points must make immediate preparations to remove therefrom. I now write to you for instructions as to whom I shall apply for the requisite power to have these citizens removed, provided they are not willing to move away upon the notice of the agent. I do it at this time to avoid as much delay as possible. It will be necessary to have the whole of San Pasqual at as early a day as possible, that we may get the Indians located thereon this summer in time to have the ground plowed and got ready for the crop of next year. I deem this subject important enough to demand immediate attention, and trust you will give me full instructions in reference thereto.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MCINTOSH,
*Brevet Major General United States Army,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SIOUX INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

ASKING

For an appropriation to pay to the upper and lower bands of Sioux Indians according to treaty of June 19, 1858.

JUNE 16, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 13, 1870.

SIR: On the 19th day of June, 1858, treaties were concluded between the United States and the upper and lower bands of Sioux Indians in Minnesota. Each of these two treaties, in the 3d article, contains a stipulation that an amount not exceeding \$70,000 shall be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the lands mentioned in the 2d article of said treaties, to satisfy the just debts and obligations of said Indians.

The treaties were negotiated in this city, and several of the creditors of the Indians were present. The different bands were desirous that all their obligations should be canceled, and the sum named in the 3d article of the treaties was based upon an estimate which, at that time, was thought to be sufficient to cover all demands that might be made against them; but upon an examination of the accounts which, after examination and abatement by the Indian Department, were allowed, it was ascertained that after the payment of the amount provided by the treaty to satisfy the indebtedness of the Indians, at the date of the treaties, a balance of \$57,616 35 remained against them.

In 1862, the Indians, parties to the treaties, commenced hostilities against the citizens of the United States, known as the Sioux Indian massacre, which resulted in the abrogation of all treaties with the Sioux, their removal from the reservations in the State of Minnesota, and the confiscation of their annuities.

There is also due by the lower bands of Sioux Indians the sum of \$8,196 12, being a balance of claims against them arising subsequent to the treaty of 1858.

Mr. Secretary Smith, on the 31st day of May, 1861, after a consideration of the subject, directed the payment of the debts of the Indians to the extent named in the treaties, viz: \$140,000, which amount was to be paid, *pro rata*, to the claimants in full satisfaction of all demands against them.

The money was accepted by the creditors, under protest, and application was afterward made to the department for the balance due by the Indians, and it appears that Mr. Secretary Usher was inclined to direct the payment of the same, but there was no appropriation within the control of this department applicable thereto.

In the treaty of 19th February, 1867, with the Sioux Indians, (upper bands,) provision was made for the payment of the balances due by them to their traders; but the Senate struck out of said treaty articles 6 to 14, inclusive, which embraced the provision referred to, and the matter has, since that time, remained unacted on.

The parties to whom the balances are due are now applying to be paid.

An examination of the case satisfies me that the claims are probably just and should be paid; but there are no funds at the disposal of this department that could be applied to their payment.

I therefore respectfully invite the attention of Congress to the propriety of making an appropriation to meet these claims, for which the sum of \$65,812 47 would be necessary, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay to the parties entitled thereto the balances due the creditors of the upper and lower bands of Sioux Indians, on account of supplies furnished said Indians prior to the 3d day of December, 1860.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,

Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

LETTER

FROM THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

ASKING FOR

An appropriation for the maintenance of the marine hospital service for the next fiscal year.

JUNE 17, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

June 15, 1870.

SIR: It is perceived that in the bill (H. R. 2165) making appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1871, an appropriation for marine hospital service is omitted.

The amount of \$300,000 is needed for the maintenance of the establishment for the next fiscal year.

In the event of the bill submitted by the Secretary for reorganization of the service passing Congress in its original shape, increasing the tax to sixty cents per month, the establishment would require no aid from Congress, as by this proposed increase of tax sufficient revenue would be produced to render the establishment self-supporting.

But as it seems probable, from the advanced stage of the session, this bill may not become a law, provision must be made for the expenses of the establishment as it is now conducted. The appropriation of \$300,000 is therefore asked as an indispensable provision to meet the expenses of the service for the next fiscal year.

The current expenses of the hospitals are about \$40,000 per month, or per annum, say, \$480,000. The revenue receipts from the tax of twenty cents per month about \$13,500, or per annum, say, \$162,000, showing the amount received from seamen to be about one-third of the expenses of the establishment. The deficiency, of course, must be made up by appropriation by Congress.

The lowest minimum amount to meet deficiency is the sum of \$300,000 now asked for, and I have to request that an appropriation for that amount be inserted in the bill making appropriation for the sundry civil expenses of the government now before the House.

I am, very respectfully,

J. F. HARTLEY,

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,

Speaker House of Representatives.

MAKING HOSPITAL SERVICE

LETTER

ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Washington, D.C., June 18, 1870.

Dear Sir:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 18, 1870.

It is provided that in the bill (H. R. 2187) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1871, an appropriation for making hospital service is authorized. The amount of \$300,000 is needed for the maintenance of the service for the next fiscal year.

In the event of the bill submitted by the Secretary for reorganization of the United States Congress in its original shape, increasing the tax to sixty cents per month, the establishment would require no aid from Congress, as by this proposed increase of tax sufficient revenue would be obtained to render the establishment self-sustaining.

But as it seems probable from the advanced stage of the session, this bill will not become a law, provision must be made for the expenses of the establishment as it is now conducted. The appropriation of \$300,000 is therefore asked as an indispensable provision to meet the expenses of the service for the next fiscal year.

The current expenses of the hospitals are about \$10,000 per month, or per annum, say \$120,000. The revenue received from the tax of twenty cents per month about \$12,000, or per annum, say \$120,000, leaving the amount received from revenue to be about one-third of the expenses of the establishment. The deficiency, of course, must be made up by appropriation by Congress.

The total minimum amount to meet deficiency is the sum of \$200,000 now asked for, and I have to request that an appropriation for that amount be inserted in the bill making appropriation for the supply of the expenses of the Government now before the House.

I am, very respectfully,

Yours very respectfully,
J. P. KENNEDY,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Wm. James G. Blair,
Speaker House of Representatives.

NINTH CENSUS.

LETTER

FROM THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

RECOMMENDING

An appropriation for the ninth census.

JUNE 27, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter of this date from the Superintendent of the Census, wherein he states the probable amount of funds that will be required, prior to the 15th day of December next, to execute the acts of Congress relating to the ninth census.

I respectfully request that an appropriation of that amount be made.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to represent the necessity of having early legislative provision made for expenses incurred in taking the ninth census of the United States.

The work of the census is of such a character that it is not possible to estimate closely the expenditure in advance. The total expense incurred on account of compensation to marshals and assistant marshals in 1860, including the amounts still remaining to be paid to marshals and assistant marshals in the Southern States, was \$1,252,437 55. The expenditure on all other accounts to September 30, 1869, was \$437,598 44, making the total expenditure on account of the eighth census \$1,690,035 99.

The expenses to be incurred in taking the ninth census of the United States are estimated in round numbers as follows :

To assistant marshals :

For statistics of living population.....	\$810, 000
For statistics of mortality.....	15, 000
For statistics of agriculture.....	265, 000
For statistics of manufactures.....	50, 000
For social statistics.....	16, 000
For copying returns, (two sets).....	190, 000
For mileage.....	280, 000
Marshals' fees.....	50, 000

Total expense of enumeration at rates of 1860.....	\$1, 676, 000
For additional compensation under joint resolution approved June 9, (conjectural).....	250, 000
For other expenses.....	400, 000

Total estimated expense of ninth census..... \$2, 326, 000

Of the above, there will be required to be made, prior to December 15, half-payments on the amount due assistant marshals.....	\$813, 000
Full payments to marshals.....	50, 000
Final payments to assistant marshals whose returns shall by that time have been accepted as satisfactory, say.....	250, 000

Total amount of expenditures prior to December 15. \$1, 113, 000

Upon the above calculation, which is as close as the nature of the subject-matter will allow, I have the honor to recommend that the proper committee of the honorable House of Representatives be addressed, with the request that an appropriation to the amount of \$1,125,000, "for expenses to be incurred in taking the ninth census of the United States" be inserted in any appropriation bill now pending.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Superintendent.

Hon. W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION OF INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

LETTER
OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
IN RELATION TO

The condition of his building as to light, ventilation, sufficient room and accommodation for clerks, &c.

JUNE 27, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1870.

SIR: On the 20th ultimo, I appointed a board, consisting of the Commissioner of Patents, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Commissioner of Pensions, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Commissioner of Education, to inspect the building occupied by this department and its bureaus, and to report to me the present condition of the same as to light, ventilation, sufficient room and accommodation for clerks and employes, and what changes and repairs, if any, are advisable to promote the efficient and convenient working of the department throughout. The board, on concluding their labors, made a report, of which I have the honor to inclose a copy, and to add that I fully concur in the facts and conclusions, therein set forth.

It must be conceded that increased accommodations for the clerical force are imperatively required to secure the prompt transaction of the actual and constantly increasing business of the department. As the most economical mode of accomplishing the object, I suggest that an appropriation be made for purchasing ground and erecting a fire-proof building. One of adequate dimensions, to supply existing wants, could be erected without much expense. Interest upon the amount so invested, would be much less than the rent, now paid to the owner of houses, occupied by some of the bureaus of the department. I earnestly commend the subject to early and favorable consideration.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. JAS. G. BLAINE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
May 31, 1870.

SIR: In accordance with an order from the Secretary of the Interior dated May 20, 1870, constituting a board to be composed of the Commissioner of Patents, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Commissioner of Pensions, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and subsequently, the Commissioner of Education, and instructing said board "to inspect the Interior Building and report to the Secretary the present condition of the same as to light, ventilation, sufficient room and accommodation for clerks and employes, and what changes and repairs, if any, are advisable to promote the efficient and convenient working of the department throughout," we have the honor to make the following report:

We have carefully inspected the building and examined the condition of the rooms. There are in the Interior building, exclusive of model saloons, furnace rooms, cellars, and document rooms, in the basement, one hundred and sixty-five rooms, which are thus distributed: Secretary's Office, 12; Patent Office, 69; Land Office, 46; Pension Office, 27; Indian Office, 11. The Bureau of Education occupies three rooms in a rented building on G street. Of the rooms in the main building seventy-five are half size, or are occupied in whole or in part by records, libraries, drawings, files, and documents. In rooms thus occupied, space has been found for as many clerks as such rooms are capable of accommodating.

About six hundred clerks of all grades, distributed in one hundred rooms, making an average of six clerks to each room, although in point of fact, owing to the shape of the rooms or the character of the work, it has been found impracticable to distribute them in this precise proportion. In our opinion four clerks are as many as should work in one room of the average size of those in this building. If a greater number is crowded into one room, it must be at the expense of health and efficiency. Where there are larger numbers the air becomes foul, and it has been found that the clerks are apt to be drowsy, or if not, the temptation to conversation becomes almost irresistible.

The condition of the rooms occupied by the bureaus, respectively, may be stated as follows:

PATENT OFFICE.

This office employs two hundred and thirty-seven persons, exclusive of those in the model saloons, and occupies sixty-nine rooms in addition to those saloons. Of these, one is occupied by the Commissioner, twenty by the library, drawings, records, printed specifications, and stationery. These are wholly or in great part unfit for clerks, leaving forty-eight available for clerical purposes, of which nine are half size. This gives an average of five clerks to each room. Of the rooms occupied for clerical purposes, twenty are devoted to twenty primary examiners, each of whom has charge of a class and is provided with two assistants and a clerk; except that the examiner in charge of agriculture has four clerks beside his assistants, and the one in charge of civil engineering has two. The examiners' rooms are accessible to solicitors. They are necessarily provided with desks, file-cases, cases for models of pending applications, and portfolio cases for drawings. These rooms are sufficiently filled. The remaining rooms, devoted to recording, copying, or entry clerks, are occupied by five, six, seven, nine, ten, or twelve persons. The library of this office contains eighteen thousand volumes, and is constantly

growing. The foreign patents alone require much and constantly increasing space.

Probably no library in the country is so much consulted in all its parts or forms, to so great an extent a part of the working machinery of any office. Yet the rooms occupied by this library are now full, and large numbers of books are piled upon the floor for want of space in which to put more shelves. The draughtsmans' rooms contain the portfolios of patents and rejected drawings, and the copies of lithographic drawings. The original drawings are increasing at the rate of forty thousand per annum, and the lithographic copies at the rate of fifty thousand per annum. The portfolios are either full or will be filled in a few months at furthest. The record room contains the bound volumes of patents, where they are open for public examination. The accommodations of this room will be exhausted before the close of the present fiscal year. It is visited by large numbers of attorneys daily, but it is small and badly lighted. The room in which the original files of patented cases are kept is now filled, while the amount of space required is increasing annually. The printed specifications increase at the rate of two hundred thousand per annum, and the room and cases in which they are kept are both full.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

This office employs one hundred and thirty-one clerks, who are distributed in forty-six rooms. Of these, however, one is a cabinet, one a draughting room, eleven are half size, and eight are dark or not lighted sufficiently for clerks, and are filled with files and documents. The average number of clerks to full-sized rooms is therefore about four and one-half, while some rooms have a much larger number. The records of this office have grown so rapidly and have accumulated to such an extent that it has become necessary to place them on both sides of the halls. This impedes the circulation of air and affects the light. The field-notes of surveys, plats, maps, files, and records, are increasing with great rapidity. The bound records of this office already amount to thirty thousand copies, and the title papers to about twelve millions.

PENSION OFFICE.

There are one hundred and thirty-seven clerks in the twenty-seven rooms occupied by this office, in the Interior building. Of these rooms, however, one is occupied by the Commissioner, four are dark, and three others are filled in whole or great part by document and file cases. This gives an average of seven clerks to each room, while many of them are occupied by eight and nine persons. The rooms are much crowded by desks and file-cases. The files of this office are increasing with great rapidity, an entire room being filled with transverse cases in about one year.

INDIAN OFFICE.

This office has eleven rooms, one of which is occupied by the Commissioner, one as a council chamber and ante-room, two are dark, and one is nearly filled with records. This leaves six rooms occupied by thirty-nine clerks, or an average of six clerks to each room.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

This office now occupies three rooms in the rented building on G street. If the clerical force should be as provided for in the pending

4 LIGHT AND VENTILATION OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

appropriation bill, this bureau will require for Commissioner, clerks, library, and documents, and packing purposes, at least five rooms.

VENTILATION.

The Interior building was intended to be ventilated by the halls. For this purpose they should be kept open and free from obstruction of bulkheads or cases. The necessities of the bureaus have led to the erection of partitions in these halls in order to obtain room for clerks. Of the spaces thus occupied which ought to be open, the Patent Office has two, the Land Office three, and the Secretary's Office one. In one of those occupied by the Patent Office there are six clerks, and in one so occupied by the Land Office there are eight clerks. We think it very desirable that these rooms or spaces should be restored to the halls to which they belong.

Upon the basement story the rooms are low and badly ventilated. Those on the south front are on the ground and the floors and carpets soon become moldy and rotten. On all sides of the building, including the whole of those occupied by the Indian Office, we found the air of the rooms much more vitiated, even when no more clerks were at work, than in the loftier and lighter rooms of the principal story.

The cubic contents of these rooms, as now occupied, after deducting the space occupied by cases and furniture, is not as great, per man, as was allowed during the war in army hospitals to each patient.

ROOM.

Aside from the overcrowded condition of some of the rooms, which has been referred to, the growth of each of the bureaus connected with the department, make it absolutely necessary to provide more room. The Patent Office especially, cannot be confined to its present quarters, except at the expense of the public business. The necessity for the increased accommodations for the library records, files, portfolios, and printed matter of that bureau; for the files, maps, and records of the Land Office; for the files and records of the Pension Office and for the Bureau of Education, make it imperatively necessary that increased accommodations should be provided at once.

SAM'L S. FISHER.
JOS. S. WILSON.
E. S. PARKER.
H. VAN AERMAN.
JOHN EATON, JR.

GROSS RECEIPTS OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 28th May, relative to the refusal of telegraph companies in New York to report to internal revenue assessor the amount of gross receipts.

JUNE 27, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 23, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives passed on the 28th ultimo, in the following words:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, directed to inform the House whether any of the telegraph companies having offices in the city of New York have refused or neglected to report to the proper assessor the amount of their gross receipts, as required by law.

In reply I transmit herewith a report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the 2d instant, and also a supplemental report of that officer of the 21st instant, which furnish the desired information.

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, June 2, 1870.

SIR: I have received, under the indorsement of the chief clerk of the department, dated 31st ultimo, the resolution of the House of Representatives calling for information as to whether any of the telegraph companies having offices in the city of New York have refused or neglected to report to the proper assessor the amount of their gross receipts, as required by law.

In accordance with your request, I have to report that, so far as is known to this office, no telegraph companies, required by law to report their gross receipts for tax in New York City, have failed so to do. The different assessors of revenue in New York City will be requested to report immediately in this matter to this office, and the result of their investigations will be transmitted to you with as little delay as is possible.

The resolution referred to is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

C. DELANO,
Commissioner.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, June 21, 1870.

SIR: I inclose herewith copies of letters received from the assessors of the thirty-second and fourth districts, New York City, in reply to the letter of 3d instant from this office, calling for a report as to whether any of the telegraph companies, having their offices in New York City, have refused or neglected to report to the proper assessor the amount of their gross receipts, as required by law.

The letter of 3d instant was addressed to each assessor in New York City, and was in response to your request of 31st ultimo, inclosing resolution of the House of Representatives, calling for said information. The assessors of the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth districts of New York City report that there are no telegraph companies doing business and having business offices in their respective districts.

Very respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Deputy Commissioner.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT, NEW YORK,
New York, June 9, 1870.

SIR: I have to report, as requested in your letter of the 3d instant, in regard to telegraph companies refusing or neglecting to make returns as provided by section 107, act of June 30, 1864, as amended, that there are now no such companies having their principal office in this district. The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company had their principal office here from October, 1867, until February, 1869.

When this company began business, they neglected for some five months to make returns of their gross receipts. The neglect was reported by themselves, and as I do not find I have made any report of this case, I now send you herewith a copy of a letter addressed by them to me. On their verifying the statements made therein under oath, I directed Assistant Assessor A. M. Schell to receive their returns, and make an assessment without penalty, which appears on his list for March, 1868, as follows, viz:

	Gross receipts.	Rate.	Tax.
October, 1867	\$515	3c.	\$15 45
November, 1867	2, 887	3c.	86 61
December, 1867	3, 236	3c.	97 08
January, 1868	3, 601	3c.	108 03
February, 1868	4, 707	3c.	141 21
March, 1868	5, 000	3c.	150 00
			598 38

Since that time the company appear to have made their returns regularly, and this is the only neglect that I have met with in this district on the part of telegraph companies.

Respectfully,

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
Assessor.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. Office of general superintendent, 155 and 157 Broadway. A. F. Wilmarth, president; R. I. Thorne, treasurer; C. A. Harper, Secretary; M. L. Wood, general superintendent.

NEW YORK, April 18, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Under your instructions, I handed in the returns of gross receipts of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company on the 6th instant, covering all from October, 1867, to April, present month. The facts as to their apparent default, are substantially as follows:

We are a new company, with lines under construction; at this time only reaching Cleveland, Ohio. It was not the plan of the company to open offices short of Chicago, though under an outside pressure, a sort of temporary business was begun as early as October of last year, under directions mostly verbal to a temporary superintendent who made no returns to the treasurer. Our general superintendent was not appointed till January of this year, and the month of February fixed as the first month for regular monthly returns at our headquarters in this city, through a regular bureau of receipts and expenditures according to the usage of telegraph companies. With the return for that month and statement for January, our superintendent called at the proper office before the 16th day of March, and on being asked as to receipts anterior, stated that there had been, he believed, some receipts anterior to his appointment as general superintendent, and being advised that a delay of a few days would not be material, called my attention to the matter as secretary of the company.

I procured, as soon as practicable, a complete statement of all the receipts of the company from the beginning, embracing them in one return and called at the office about one day too late for last month.

Under instructions now, as before stated, I have handed in correct returns for each month separately.

I therefore respectfully submit that, under the circumstances, no officers of our company could have made this return sooner without great difficulty and uncertainty, if at all, and that the case is clearly within the just exercise of your discretion to accept the present return as substantially meeting the requirements of the law.

Very respectfully,

C. A. HARPER,
Secretary of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

Dr. VAN WYCK,
Assessor Internal Revenue.

Charles A. Harper, being duly sworn, says that he is the secretary of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company; that the above statement in letter form, made by him, is true to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the facts therein stated are within his knowledge.

C. A. HARPER,
Secretary of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

Sworn before me this 9th day of April, 1868.

P. C. VAN WYCK,
Assessor.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, 22D DISTRICT, N. Y.,

New York, June 7, 1870.

SIR: I duly received your two letters of the 28th ultimo and 3d instant, both asking information on the same subject, to wit: 1. If the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, and the Société du Cable Transatlantique Français make returns of their gross receipts for taxation? And, 2. If "any telegraph companies have their principal offices in your (this) district; and, if so, whether in any case there has been a refusal or neglect to render returns," &c.? And, in reply thereto, I respectfully report: 1. That the New York, Newfoundland and London Company has an office in this district for the adjustment of accounts and the transaction of its financial business. It is claimed by the officers of this company that it has no office in the United States where messages are received for transmission; and that it does not own, nor have the care or management of any telegraphic line, or part of a line, within the United States. Upon these grounds, the company has claimed that it was not liable to tax. I am informed that the question has been argued before former Commissioners of Internal Revenue, who have held that, upon this state of facts, no tax could be levied under existing laws. The French company, when taking messages, (I believe they have not worked their cable lately,) received them at Duxbury from the wires of the Franklin Telegraph Company, whose principal office is in Boston. I do not know whether returns were made by the latter company, or either of them, in Boston, or not. None have been made here. 2. The telegraph companies having their principal offices, and making returns in this district, are: International Telegraph Company; (the United States and Cuba.) Western Union Telegraph Company; (domestic.) Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company; (domestic.) Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's Telegraph; (domestic.) Gold and Stock Telegraph Company; (city.)

The International Company's line, I am informed, extends from Key West to the Peninsula, and overland to northern Florida, where it connects with the wires of the Western Union Company. The receipts in Cuba, as well as the United States, are included in its returns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. CLEVELAND,

Assessor.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington.

DR. ALEXANDER DUNBAR.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN RELATION TO

The claim of Dr. Alexander Dunbar.

JUNE 27, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 22, 1870.*

The Secretary of War has the honor to report to the House of Representatives for the action of the proper committee, that by joint resolution of July 28, 1866, the Secretary of War was directed to contract, upon such terms as he might think fair and reasonable, with Dr. Alexander Dunbar, for the use by the government of his alleged discovery of a mode of treatment of the diseases of the horse's foot, and for his services for one year in instructing the farriers of the army in such treatment; that on the 13th July, 1868, Dr. Dunbar was notified by the War Department that, under the provisions of such joint resolution, he would be paid the sum of \$25,000 for the use of his discovery and his services for one year, and that on the 17th July, 1868, Dr. Dunbar accepted the offer and reported himself ready for duty; that on the 20th day of July, 1868, Dr. Dunbar was ordered to report personally at the War Department; that on the 21st day of August, 1868, a letter was addressed to Dr. Dunbar by the Secretary of War, stating that he had that day reported for duty under his contract, and directing him to report to the commanding officer of the department of Washington to enter at once upon duty; and that on the 24th day of the same month he reported to the before-named commanding officer, as ordered. That between August 24, 1868, and July 22, 1869, various payments were made to Dr. Dunbar on account of his contract; his term of service being computed from August 24, 1868, the day upon which he reported himself to the commander of the department of Washington. That on the 22d July, 1869, Dr. Dunbar formally claimed that his contract had expired, but decided to remain on duty until the question at issue was determined; and that on the 2d day of August, 1869, he was formally notified that his contract would expire on the 24th day of that month, at which time the balance due on his contract would be paid. That by reason of the refusal of Dr. Dunbar to sign a receipt in full for his services under con-

tract, the payment of the balance due him was delayed until October 4, 1869, when it was paid, and he was informed that application for any further allowance must be made to Congress and not to the War Department. That Dr. Dunbar now claims compensation, at the rate of \$25,000 per annum, from July 22, 1868, (the date when he himself alleges he reported to the War Department,) to August 24, 1868, (the date on which he actually entered upon duty in obedience to orders received by him on the 21st August—the day on which, by the records of the War Department, he reported to the Secretary of War;) also from August 24, 1869, (the date on which his services were terminated by the War Department,) to October 4, 1869, (the date on which the balance of the \$25,000 due under contract was paid.)

Inasmuch as the power and authority conferred upon the Secretary of War by the joint resolution herein cited are believed to have been exhausted when the prescribed contract was duly entered into and executed; and inasmuch as the rule and custom of the War Department in similar cases admit only of the payment of compensation for work actually done, or time actually employed in the public service; but especially for the reason that Congress, with whom the employment of Dr. Dunbar and the acquisition of his discovery originated, is deemed to be the proper authority for determining upon any special principles to be applied to the construction of the terms of his contract, or the payment of his services; it is considered proper to submit the case for legislative decision, accompanied only by a statement of the facts as they appear upon the official records.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

APPROPRIATION FOR REMOVAL OF KAW INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

ASKING FOR

An appropriation for the removal of the Kaw Indians from Kansas to the Indian Territory.

JUNE 27, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1870.

SIR: With a view to relieve the Kaw Indians in Kansas from their present difficulty, and to assist the department in the future management of their affairs, I have the honor to recommend that \$50,000 be appropriated by Congress for the removal of these Indians from Kansas, and to re-establish them in the Indian Territory.

I will remark that no arrangements have yet been made to remove the Kaws; but, in consequence of the dangers to which they have been, and are now, exposed, from intruders upon their lands, it is important that means should be placed at the disposal of this department to enable it to provide subsistence, &c., should it be found necessary to remove these Indians from their present locality; hence this application for an appropriation to meet the requirements of the Indian service in relation to the tribe referred to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

LETTER

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Dear Sir: With a view to relieve the New Indians in Kansas from their present difficulties, and to assist the department in the future management of their affairs, I have the honor to recommend that \$20,000 be appropriated by Congress for the removal of these Indians from Kansas, and to establish them in the Indian Territory.

I will remark that no arrangements have yet been made to remove the Indians; but in consequence of the danger to which they have been, and are now, exposed, from hostilities upon their lands, it is important that agents should be placed at the disposal of this department to enable it to provide subsistence, &c., should it be found necessary to remove these Indians from their present locality; hence this application for an appropriation to meet the requirements of the Indian service in relation to the time referred to.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. D. COX

Secretary

HON. JAMES G. BLAKE,
Speaker House of Representatives

GOVERNMENT EXCHANGE AT LISBON.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of June 4, 1870, in relation to rates of government exchange at Lisbon.

JUNE 27, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *June 23, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th instant, "That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interests, any correspondence his department may have had with the late fleet paymaster of the United States European squadron, relative to rates of government exchange at Lisbon." In reply to the resolution I beg leave to inclose herewith a copy of a letter addressed to the department by Paymaster J. O. Bradford, United States Navy, late fleet paymaster of the European squadron, dated New York, May 26, 1870.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
29 Broadway, New York, May 26, 1870.

SIR: In the correspondence submitted to Congress in relation to naval transactions with Mr. Isaac Abecassis, of Lisbon, the late minister to Portugal makes disparaging reference to myself, asserting that our drafts, instead of being sold to regular bankers, were "hawked" about the town, and disposed of at less than the ruling rates.

Feeling very sure that our exchange had always been worked off to the best advantage, I was desirous to learn what the difference might be between Mr. Harvey's rates, covering some time, and my own; think-

ing it very probable, from his long residence, extensive acquaintance, and the comparative smallness of his bills, that he would have done a shade better.

Mr. Harvey reports as having realized \$4 61 per pound sterling, mine a fraction less than \$4 90 per pound sterling.

At Lisbon, where the various ships of the squadron are supplied with funds, our exchange operations were large, exceeding £50,000. At Mr. Harvey's rates the proceeds would be \$230,500. My returns to the treasury will show nearly \$245,000, a difference in favor of the government of \$14,000.

I have no apprehension that my reputation will suffer from this characteristic course of the ex-minister, and write this, not in self-vindication, but from a feeling that such covert and unmanly attacks, with the animus that prompts them, should be rebuked and exposed; and the best means to effect this is to communicate the facts, as I now do, to the department.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. O. BRADFORD,
Paymaster.

Hon. GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

POINT SAN JOSÉ MILITARY RESERVATION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING

Reports from the Chief of Engineers, relative to Point San José Military Reservation, in California.

JUNE 27, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 21, 1870.*

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives the accompanying reports from the commander of the Department of California and the Chief of Engineers, relative to the pending bill, which has recently passed the Senate, to relinquish a portion of the Point San José Military Reservation to the city of San Francisco, and earnestly to recommend that the bill be amended as advised by the Chief of Engineers in his reports of March 2 and June 15, 1870.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

[By telegraph.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 7, 1870.*

To Hon. W. W. BELKNAP:

I call attention to-day by mail to a bill which passed the Senate, and which gives the tide-lands of the United States that lie in front of the batteries and reserve of Point San José to parties who have purchased from this city. If it passes that reservation will be useless, unless the government buys back the tide-lands.

E. O. C. ORD,
Brevet Major General.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 11, 1870.*

Respectfully referred to the Chief of Engineers for prompt report.
By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., June 15, 1870.

GENERAL: The telegram of General Ord, of the 8th instant, to the honorable Secretary of War, concerning the Point San José reservation, is herewith returned.

As near as this office can determine, the following is the bill passed in the senate on the 17th of May, having reference to the relinquishment of a portion of the said reservation:

That all the right and title of the United States to the military reservation in the city and county of San Francisco, in the State of California, known as the Point San José military reservation, be, and the same are hereby, relinquished and granted to the said city and county, and its successors, for the uses and purposes as follows: First. To maintain all streets and alleys as now laid out upon the official map of the city of San Francisco. Second. And then in trust to grant and convey the remainder of said lands to the parties severally who are at the date of the passage of this act in the actual bona fide possession thereof by themselves, or their tenants, and in such parcels as the same are so held and possessed by them, or who, if they have not such possession, were deprived thereof by the United States military authorities when they went into the occupancy of said military reservation, or were deprived thereof by intruders or trespassers against whom possession may be recovered by legal process. Third. To have and to hold all the residue, if any, of said lands, for the use and benefit of said city. There being exempted from this relinquishment and grant all that certain piece or parcel of land, portion of said reservation, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point in the mean low-water shore-line of the bay, or entrance to the bay of San Francisco, east of promontory of Point San José, where the same is intersected by the westerly line of Van Ness avenue; running thence southerly along the said westerly line of Van Ness avenue to its intersection with the northern line of Bay street; thence westerly along the north side of Bay street to its intersection with the eastern line of Laguna street; thence northerly along the said eastern line of Laguna street to the westerly shore; thence in a northeasterly, easterly, south-easterly, and southerly direction, following the said shore-line to the point or place of beginning.

And be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, declared inapplicable to the lands hereinabove relinquished and granted.

Now it is understood that it is not the intention of this act to relinquish any portion of the water-front of this reservation lying outside of the low-water mark of the portion of the reservation reserved to the United States; certainly it does not relinquish any portion of the said frontage between the low and high water mark, but in view of the fact that the act allows the city and county of San Francisco "to maintain all streets and alleys as now laid out upon the official map of the city of San Francisco," and as some of these streets and alleys are laid down outside of the low-water mark, it is urged as of first importance to the military uses of this reservation that the above clause of the act be amended so as to read as follows:

To maintain all streets and alleys as now laid out upon the official map of the city of San Francisco, and which lie above or on the land side of the low-water mark of the water front of the said reservation.

For a better understanding of the matter, a small sketch of the reservation, showing the streets and alleys of the official map of the city of San Francisco, is herewith inclosed.

I also desire to call attention to the copy inclosed of the last report by me upon this reservation, dated March 2, 1870, in which reference is had to repeated reports from this office urging the necessity of retaining to the government the control of the entire water front of the original reservation, and the necessity of retaining to the United States a larger reservation than that proposed by the Senate bill, (S. No. 241,) herein quoted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Bvt. Major General U. S. A., Chief of Engineers.

ADJUTANT GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, March 2, 1870.

SIR: I inclose herewith an amendment to Senate bill No. 241, with report No. 30, having for its object the relinquishment of the interest of the United States in certain lands to the city and county of San Francisco, which bill was referred to this department for report on the 14th of February, ultimo.

The lands in question form a portion of the United States reservation of Point San José reserved by the President for the defense of the harbor and city of San Francisco.

Reports from the Engineer Department have been made on several occasions respecting the proposed cutting down of the reservation. I beg leave to refer particularly to those of February 6, 1867, June 17, 1868, January 7 and February 9, 1869. In each report it has been recommended that the limits of the reservation as now determined should not be changed. Several of these reports from this office have been accompanied by reports of the board of engineers for fortifications upon the Pacific Coast, giving the minimum limits that should, in any event, be assigned to this reservation. The last report of this board, dated January 9, 1869, and transmitted, with my letter to the Secretary of War of February 9, 1869, gives as the boundaries of the least reservation the following:

Beginning on the east side at the intersection of the original reserve line with the southern line of Jefferson street; thence along this latter line to its intersection with the eastern line of Larkin street; thence along this line to its intersection with the southern line of Bay street; thence along the south side of this street to its intersection with the original reserve line; thence along the original reserve line to the westerly shore, retaining to the government the control of the entire water front of the original reservation.

The reserve is much larger than the one proposed in the amended Senate bill No. 241, and is the very least area which will accommodate the military establishment and defenses of this position. It has been determined after careful investigation by the board of engineers and the military authorities upon the Pacific Coast.

Since my report of February 9, 1869, a project for a fort upon Point San José has been projected; and, in view of the plan of this work and the other conditions named heretofore, I would again recommend that the limits of the reservation as they now exist be not disturbed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

PENITENTIARY IN WYOMING.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

TRANSMITTING

Letter from the governor of Wyoming Territory, relative to a penitentiary building in Wyoming Territory.

JUNE 27, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., June 18, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of two letters addressed to this department on the 4th and 18th instant, by his excellency the governor of Wyoming, setting forth the necessity for a penitentiary in that Territory, and requesting that an appropriation of not less than forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) be made by Congress for that purpose.

It is proper for me to say in this connection that the means provided for the erection of the penitentiaries now building in the Territories of Colorado, Montana, and Idaho, were derived from the net proceeds of the internal revenue of those Territories for the fiscal years severally ending on the 30th June, 1866, the 30th June, 1867, and the 30th June, 1868.

Permit me again to invite the attention of the House of Representatives to my letter of the 27th ultimo. It is of great importance that Congress should, without delay, authorize the marshal or other officer of the United States to take charge of the penitentiaries in the Territories first named, or that they be turned over to the territorial authorities, with suitable provision for the custody and maintenance of persons who have been, or may be, convicted of offenses against the laws of the United States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WYOMING TERRITORY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Cheyenne, June 4, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully and earnestly represent that an imperative necessity exists for the erection of a penitentiary in the Territory of Wyoming, and the request that you would recommend an appropriation of not less than \$40,000 for that purpose.

Under our present arrangement every offender convicted in the United States district courts and the territorial courts, must be conveyed, at great expense in mileage of marshals, sheriffs, &c., and transportation of guards and prisoner to the penitentiary at Detroit, Michigan—an expense greater in the case of criminals sentenced for short terms than the whole cost of keeping them during imprisonment. The building of a penitentiary will result in a great saving to the general government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Governor.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 18, 1870.*

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 4th instant in relation to the erection of a penitentiary in the Territory of Wyoming, I have the honor to invite attention to the fact that, if any action is secured during the present session of Congress, it will be necessary that the sum required be inserted in the appropriation bill now pending. In view of this fact, I would respectfully request that any action or recommendation you may deem proper to make in the case may take the form of a letter to the honorable chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

In this connection I desire to state that, in consideration of the existing necessity for immediate action, and the great saving in mileage and transportation that will accrue from the erection of a penitentiary in Wyoming, it would, in my opinion, be better in all respects, and more economical, to have a direct appropriation made for the purpose, rather than to wait for the accumulation from the proceeds of internal revenue in the Territory, as has been the case in other Territories.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Governor of Wyoming.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

MINTS, ASSAY OFFICES, AND COINAGE.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

TO THE

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMUNICATING

A REPORT OF JOHN JAY KNOX, DEPUTY COMPTROLLER OF THE
CURRENCY, GIVING THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE
DEPARTMENT RELATIVE TO THE REVISION
OF THE MINT AND COINAGE LAWS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 29, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and
ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1870.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
J. A. CAMERON

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1870
J. A. CAMERON
Secretary of the Treasury

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1870
J. A. CAMERON
Secretary of the Treasury

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 25, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives, under date of the 4th instant, directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to furnish this House copies of all correspondence between the department and officers of the different mints and assay offices, and other persons, touching a bill and report submitted April 25, 1870, by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Finance Committee of the Senate, to revise the law relative to the mints, assay offices, and coinage of the United States."

I inclose herewith a communication from the Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting, as far as practicable, copies of the correspondence called for by the resolution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, June 25, 1870.

SIR: I inclose herewith, in accordance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th instant, copies of the correspondence of the department in reference to the bill revising the mint and coinage laws of the United States, which bill, with an accompanying report, was transmitted to the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the 25th of April, last.

In the month of December last, in accordance with your request, a rough draught of a bill was prepared, which contained in a concise form nearly all of the legislation now in force upon these subjects. This was printed, interspersed with interrogations and additional sections, for the purpose of calling forth an expression of opinion from those persons who were known to be intelligent upon such subjects. The correspondence herewith inclosed, dated prior to April 25, much of which was informal and unofficial, contains various criticisms upon the rough draught of the bill referred to. The notes of different officers of the Treasury Department, of gentlemen in San Francisco and other parts of the country, were written upon printed copies of this bill and returned in that form. These memoranda, which were carefully considered and in many cases adopted, it is impracticable to furnish in an intelligent manner without also transmitting copies of the bill itself. The remainder of the cor-

respondence is, however, so comprehensive that it is not considered necessary to transmit a copy of the bill first prepared. The notes of Robert Patterson, whose name has been familiar to all persons connected with the Mint at Philadelphia almost from its foundation, and who was himself connected with that institution for more than twenty years, was accompanied with a carefully prepared bill, the material of which has been freely used. Having received the correspondence above referred to, the bill now before Congress was prepared, Hon. H. R. Linderman, late Director of the Mint, having been associated with me in the work at your request.

Other correspondence on points germane to the bill in its present form is herewith inclosed. I also add, as pertinent to the subject, more recent correspondence in reference to the abrasion of coin, and the redemption of the bronze and nickel coinage. A communication from the chief coiner of the Mint on the subjects of wastage and tolerance, and a valuable paper from Mr. E. B. Elliott, of the Treasury Department, upon tolerance and other kindred subjects will command attention.

The English government has, during the present year, revised its mint laws, bringing together various orders in council, proclamations, regulations, and acts of Parliament which have heretofore existed only in a scattered form, introducing some important reforms. The present bill has been framed with a like purpose. The correspondence herewith transmitted will show with what care the work has been conducted, and the necessity for the reforms proposed.

The discussion of these subjects by the Congress of the United States, and the enactment of a law substantially like that proposed, will simplify our legislation on these subjects and render it more easily accessible, thus preparing the way for a more intelligent consideration and eventual adoption of a judicious system of international coinage.

A copy of the bill as finally prepared is also appended.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. JAY KNOX,

Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary of the Treasury.

CORRESPONDENCE

PERTAINING TO

THE PROPOSED REVISION OF THE MINT AND COINAGE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A.—CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE DRAUGHT OF A MINT AND COINAGE BILL PRELIMINARY TO THE PREPARATION OF THE REVISED BILL, WHICH WAS TRANSMITTED ON THE 25TH OF APRIL, 1870, BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

B.—CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE BILL WHICH WAS TRANSMITTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE 25TH DAY OF APRIL, 1870.

A.—CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE DRAUGHT OF A MINT AND COINAGE BILL PRELIMINARY TO THE PREPARATION OF THE REVISED BILL, WHICH WAS TRANSMITTED ON THE 25TH OF APRIL, 1870, BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Letter of the Director of the Mint.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Philadelphia, January 28, 1870.

SIR: Your letter of the 18th instant, inclosing "copy of a bill revising the laws relating to the mints," &c., with request to examine the bill carefully, in company with the other officers of the Mint, and return with suggestions, and noting upon it in writing such amendments as I may think desirable, has been received.

I have carefully examined the bill,* and also caused it to be examined by the officers of the Mint, and now return it with the result of such examination, which is the unanimous opinion of all the operative officers here.

First. As to the bill itself, generally. The existing minting laws are the result of the experience of many years, of men educated, scientific, and practical, and form a system as nearly perfect as any upon the statute books of our country. These laws, although passed at different times, were always in accordance with the exigencies of the occasion, and the progress of science. As a system, they might be *codified*, perhaps with some advantage, as some of their provisions are slightly conflicting, but in no manner impairing their efficiency; but the proposed bill by no means meets such adjustments, being a very defective codification which would soon demand new enactments to correct its imperfections. To alter and change a system so long and well established, its efficiency so fully demonstrated by its results, should require reasons, economical and governmental, stronger than first and hasty impressions, or individual convictions. I have no hesitation in affirming, and in this the officers agree, that all the difficulties that have existed, or now exist in the mints or assay offices (San Francisco or New York) have had their origin, not in the system itself, but in a disregard of its provisions, and the rules and regulations for the government of the Mint and branches, as prescribed by the Director, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The proposed bill, so far as it is a copy of existing laws, is to be approved, but the alterations suggested, with very few exceptions, are *changes* without any improvement, nor do they provide any remedy for supposed defects beyond what now exists.

I will now notice the details of the bill wherein changes and modifications are suggested.

1. The main feature of the bill lies in the first section, the creation of a new officer, the director of the minting system of the United States, to have his office in the Treasury Department at Washington. Now, apart from all personal considerations, whoever may be the Director of the mints, &c., his office should not be in Washington, but in one of the

* As the preliminary bill mentioned above is not printed with this correspondence, notes are inserted referring to the appropriate sections of the revised bill hereto appended.—J. J. K.

principal mints of the United States. The Director, to be efficient and fitted for his duties, should know the daily operations of a mint from actual personal inspection, should see and know the details of its working, be personally familiar with all the requirements of its respective departments. This he could not do if his office is to be at Washington, however roving his commission may be. He must depend for all his information in relation to mints and assay offices upon the superintendents of these establishments, and any opinion he may form must come to him from those officers who are in daily contact with the actual operations of the mint. Therefore the proposed director can do no more than transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury what the Secretary of the Treasury now receives direct, and without the intervention of such officer. There is no use and no advantage, then, in the proposed directorship. It would be the creation of a new office not required by any consideration of public interest, and consequently the useless expenditure of government funds.

Again, casual visits to the mints and assay offices cannot possibly enable the Director to gather as certain information, or form as reliable opinions upon practical questions or operations, as those resulting from the daily observations of an officer in the mint of such operations, and carried on for a long time. If the superintendents are men of ability and integrity, (and none other should be appointed,) he (the Director) could not alter the information given him by them, nor ought he to risk giving different opinions on practical questions, because he is necessarily, by absence and want of familiarity with their working, not qualified to hazard conjectural opinions at variance with those based wholly on practice. Either, therefore, the proposed Director will transmit the information and opinions he receives from the superintendents, *unaltered* or *modified*. If *unaltered*, then he is a useless intermediate between the superintendents and the Secretary of the Treasury; if *altered*, he will create confusion and trouble arising from his interference in matters of which he has practically no knowledge.

The ruling thought of the proposed bill, a directorship at Washington, will be more fully and usefully accomplished, and by a far less outlay of the public money, by a *clerkship* in the Treasury Department, in the nature of a *registrar*, to receive all the documents transmitted from the Director, as now, and superintendents of the mints and assay offices to the Secretary of the Treasury, to register, file and preserve the same, so as to be accessible to all who may have the right to examine them, and conduct the mint correspondence, &c., under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and by a COMPTROLLER OF MINT ACCOUNTS, whose special duty it shall be to examine, audit, and adjust all the accounts of every kind, of the mint, branches, and assay offices, promptly and without the delay now attending those examinations. These appointments, and the assignment of duty under them by the Secretary of the Treasury, and under his control, would meet all the necessities of the case, and efficiently supply all, and more than all, the proposed directorship could accomplish.

It does not, therefore, appear to us that the public service is to be benefited by removing the office of Director to Washington. [See sections 1 and 2 of revised bill hereto appended.]

Section 2. The expression "Engraver of the Mint at Philadelphia," does not say that he is to be the sole engraver, as now, for all the mints, although that, we presume, is what is intended. This section virtually restores to the Mint at Philadelphia, and recognizes the primary posi-

tion it has always held, but which the first section would take away. The historical and traditional character of the parent Mint should not be impaired by hasty legislation. [See section 3 of revised bill hereto appended.]

Section 7. The increase of the amount in the surety bonds would embarrass some worthy holders of office, and do nothing to promote security. Integrity of character in the officer is the true security of the government; but when bonds are required, they should have some relation to the character of the office and the nature of the duties to be performed.

The superintendent handles no money, and has no right to receive, hold, or disburse any of the funds of the mints, but is required to give bond in \$50,000. If a bond is required at all, it should be in a less amount than those officers who receive and control large amounts of coin, bullion, &c. The assayer handles no coin or bullion, only a few small bits of metal at a time, and yet, under this bill, must give bond in \$50,000, while the treasurers, who have the greatest responsibility, give no security.

This, perhaps, was an oversight, but it furnishes some evidence of the defective character of the provisions of the bill now under examination. All the defalcations that have taken place in this Mint, two or three in number, have been by the *clerks* of the *treasurer* having custody of funds or bullion. As regards the officers, and the nature and amount of security, the oldlaw is the better. [See section 11 of revised bill.]

Section 9. The limits of deviation from standard fineness are left out. If an absolute fineness of 900 gold or silver is required, the operations of the mints must cease, as such perfection is unattainable without almost infinite care and labor; it is, in fact, impracticable. The present legal allowance is right, and should be retained. [See section 36 of revised bill.]

Section 11. The reduction of the weight of the whole dollar is approved, and was recommended in my annual report of 1861, (page 10.) [See section 15 of revised bill.]

Section 18. The proposed modifications of existing regulations in regard to wastage cannot be justified by practical knowledge and experience, especially in regard to the settlement of the melter and refiner.

The department of melter and refiner necessarily becomes the sink of all losses that might perchance occur, and experience for a long series of years has shown that while the average wastage has been small, yet in some years the wastage has surpassed one-thousandth, (which section 18 now proposes as the greatest limit allowable,) and that, too, in spite of extreme care and precaution. Such a case occurred in 1863 in this Mint, and, after a thorough investigation, it was found that an unusual amount of volatilization had taken place, in consequence of the unlooked-for presence of arsenic in Colorado placer gold. Another year showed a surplus of gold, for which, of course, the officer (melter and refiner) would get no credit. If the proposed reduction of allowance were made, the melter and refiner, however careful and skillful, and whatever his integrity, would have been obliged to refund the loss above one-thousandth, and yet would be allowed no credit for his surplus in another year.

The truth is that gold and silver cannot be worked with acids and fluxing and fire and handling, without some loss. The marvel is that so extremely minute a proportion of loss takes place as mint accounts on an average witness.

We feel confident that if the provisions of this section become a law,

no person of strict integrity and of the utmost skill and experience, and thoroughly knowing his dangers and risks, could accept the office of melter and refiner. The chief coiner is by no means as liable to the wastage as the melter and refiner is. The present law on this subject should not be changed. [See section 44 of revised bill hereto appended.]

Section 25. The recoinage of gold and silver by the government. Observe the operation of this singular provision. A depositor of gold, more cunning than honest, is paid in new coins; he takes them away, sweats or files off a few grains, brings them back and demands pieces of full weight; goes and repeats the same work, and the law takes care of him. Or, he may take old and worn pieces, punch holes in them, and then get new coins for them, at a serious loss to government, and gain to himself. This would be a better business than counterfeiting, and would be legal. We may add, no nation keeps up its *gold* coin at the public expense. The case is different with *silver*, on which there is a profit. [See correspondence relative to abrasion of coin, p 80, hereto appended.]

Between sections 33 and 34 a reduction of the coinage charge to one-fourth per cent. would be proper; its total abolition would not be very objectionable.

Sections 35, 36, and 37. These sections embody the provisions of the copper-nickel bill, providing for a new one, three, and five-cent coin, presented to and not passed by the last Congress. There exists no necessity, no consideration of public interest or convenience for a change in the present bronze, copper, and nickel coinage, and the substitution of that proposed in these sections. In appearance, in size, weight, and artistic device, the present is fully equal to the proposed base coinage; and as regards the bronze cent in comparison with the nickel cent suggested, it is superior in every pretension, economy, convenience, easy recognition, &c. The copper-nickel cent would be a small, inconvenient coin, so small as to be almost useless; and the cost of the production, after a careful calculation by some of the most experienced officers of the Mint, would be equal to its nominal value in *gold*.

It costs as much (material excepted) to make a copper-nickel cent as a gold double-eagle.

If every consideration of economy and a desire to prevent useless waste of the public money condemns the authorizing of the coinage of a nickel-copper one-cent piece, why introduce a *three* and *five*-cent piece of the same metals and proportions, when the existing coins of the same denominations are equal, if not superior, to the proposed.

Then, again, the proposition to abolish the *silver* five-cent piece in aid of the nickel coin, is one that would be by common consent condemned, particularly in a country like ours, abounding in silver ores, and near the day of the resumption of specie payments. We cannot advise this change. [See sections 30, 31, and 32 of revised bill.]

Section 39. This provides for the redemption of the copper, bronze, and copper-nickel, except the three and five-cent pieces, whose redemption is already provided for, and in progress of execution.

This provision we deem unnecessary, and not demanded by the public, for whose convenience alone "as change" these coins were made.

The provisions of this section, if enacted into a law, in connection with sections 35, 36, and 37, would withdraw from the treasury a large amount of money. This section virtually and practically authorizes the redemption of all the base coinage now in circulation, and this redemption to be in the "national currency." How is this effected?

Simply this way, and we have examples of a similar kind of redemption almost every day:

The section first proposes to redeem at par, at the Mint in Philadelphia, every coin of copper, bronze, or nickel now in circulation, by exchanging them for the new coin authorized by the bill. The exchange is made, the new three and five-cent pieces are received by the depositor, who immediately, under the other provisions of the section requiring the United States Treasurer and assistant treasurer to redeem such new coin in "national currency," &c., when presented in sums of not less than \$50, carries his new coin to the Treasurer, and demands its redemption in the national currency.

Now, when it is known that up to June 30, 1869, the copper, bronze, and nickel coinage of the Mint amounted to \$10,407,603 55; that less than one million has been redeemed, and that, making due allowance for loss or destruction of coins since issue, there is still in existence not less than eight millions, the question of redemption at this time, and in view of the size of our national debt, becomes important. As "these coins were issued for the convenience of the people," with no promise proposed or expectation of redemption; that the public are satisfied with these coins; that their redemption would largely increase our interest-paying debt, the necessity or advantage, public or private, of such redemption, at this time, does not clearly appear. It may be well hereafter, not now. [See section 33 of revised bill; also correspondence relative to redemption of minor coinage, p. 84, hereto appended.]

Sections 44 and 45. These sections relate to the union of the office of superintendent and treasurer in the assay office, New York. The propriety of such a merger of office is more than doubtful; it is wrong in principle, and, when possible, should be avoided. The drawer and the payer of the warrants should never be the same person. The merger now suggested destroys a most salutary check, and necessary, as recent events have shown. The proposed creation of the office of assistant superintendent cannot and will not remove the force of the objection to the merger of the offices named. Such additional officer would only increase the number of officers and the expenses of the assay office, without any corresponding benefit, real or imaginary. [See sections 26 and 55 of revised bill.]

Section 54. The separation of the offices of treasurer of the Mint and assistant treasurer at Philadelphia and San Francisco, is a wise and proper measure, particularly in Philadelphia, where the places of business are so widely separated. [See section 3 of revised bill.]

On the margin of the bill we have noticed sundry amendments, some verbal, others important, as also some suggestions which are more fully set forth in this communication.

As already stated, most of the difficulties that have arisen can be traced directly to the failure of the branch mints and assay office to recognize the authority of the Director of the Mint and his official relations to them.

Under any circumstances the security of the government must depend mainly upon the high character of the appointees for intelligence, integrity, and executive efficiency; the proper subordination, under the law, of the branches and assay offices to the parent Mint, and the promptness with which the accounts are audited, thus insuring the instant detection of any irregularities that may occur, whether inadvertently or otherwise.

We have thus given our views plainly and from a conviction of official duty, with no other desire or intention than to maintain the high char-

acter of the minting system of our country, and promote the true interests of government and people.

This communication has been read to and approved by all the operative officers of this Mint as a whole; in a single minor point there is some variance of opinion on the part of one officer.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAS. POLLOCK, *Director.*

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Robert Patterson to Mr. Knox.

No. 1825 DE LANCEY PLACE,
Philadelphia, February 10, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I should be glad to learn from you whether you consider your task limited to a revision and consolidation of the present mint laws; or do you feel justified in going further and introducing amendments and improvements? In general, you seem to have proceeded with conservative caution; yet, in some cases, you overstep the line, and generally with advantage. Perhaps I might be disposed to go still further. Not to go into details, I make one suggestion. By the draught you abolish the combination of treasurer and assistant treasurer, but you retain a treasurer of the mint. Why should not the superintendent be also treasurer? The offices were always combined in the little branch mints, and I see no special reason why they should be separated in any of the mints. You combine them in the assay office at New York, and properly so. An objection to the bill that you must expect to have made, will be that it multiplies officers and salaries—a Director with official helps, and two treasurers or assistant treasurers, now holding offices in combination. If these treasurers are abolished and their duties devolved upon superintendents, the expenses will be diminished materially. It might be judicious to proceed still further in this consolidation. I have always thought that the offices of coiner and melter and refiner might be conveniently combined. If this were done a great deal of detail and inconvenient *friction* might be avoided. Instead of bullion being delivered to the melter for his operations, then back again to the treasurer, then to the coiner, and again back to the treasurer, part in coin, and part in clippings, to be again returned to the melter and refiner, it would be, I think, an improvement if we had but a single officer to receive bullion from the treasurer,* and carry it through all the operations, melting, refining, casting into ingots, and being finally discharged only by the delivery of coins or stamped bars into the treasury. Such an officer might be called melter and coiner, or coiner simply. If it were not desirable to go this length, a clause might be introduced authorizing the offices of melter and refiner and coiner to be filled by one person, at the recommendation of the Director, the compensation not to be increased. To sum up, it is my opinion that the mint organization should be threefold: 1. An officer to receive and pay for bullion; 2. An officer to assay it; 3. An officer to manufacture it.

Address me at 329 Chestnut street.

Yours, sincerely,

R. PATTERSON.

JOHN J. KNOX, Esq.,
Deputy Comptroller.

Mr. Patterson to Mr. Knox.

FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
329 and 331 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., March 5, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I have gone carefully over your printed draught of a bill revising the laws relative to the mints, assay offices, and coinage, and now return it, with such modifications as seem to me desirable. You will perceive that I have proceeded on the theory of official organization indicated in my letter of the 10th ultimo. I am satisfied that in principle this is correct, but will be quite content, on personal grounds, that the offices of melter and refiner and coiner be kept distinct, as under present laws. My "notes" on the revised bill are intended for yourself, as an expert familiar with the general subject. They will be unintelligible, I fear, to those who have not given some special attention to our mint organization and practice.

The department and the country will owe you thanks for the intelligent and laborious attention you have given to this business, and if the bill should pass, I trust you will find your reward in the gratitude of all who have an interest in the effective working of our mint establishments.

Very sincerely your friend,

ROBERT PATTERSON.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Esq.,
Deputy Comptroller of Currency, Washington, D. C.

NOTES ON THE MINT BILL.

By way of introduction to the bill, in the form in which it is now presented, it may be stated that the theory on which it is proposed to establish the official organization of the working mints is the following:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER COMBINED.

1. There is an officer to represent all transactions between the mint and the public, with whom all deposits are made, and by whom they are paid for; the organ with whom all correspondence and business are conducted, and to whom is given all such supervision of the operations of the mint as is necessary to its effective working in meeting the public demands. This officer is the *superintendent*, acting also as treasurer. [See section 3 of revised bill appended hereto.]

THE ASSAYER.

2. An officer on whom is devolved the duty of determining, by proper scientific methods, the value of bullion, for settlement with depositors and the officers. This officer is the assayer.

OFFICE OF MELTER AND REFINER AND COINER COMBINED.

3. An officer to carry out the metallurgic and mechanical operations necessary to furnish bars and coins for the settlements to be made by the superintendents with the depositors. This officer assumes the functions heretofore devolved upon the melter and refiner and the coiner. His title may be *melter and coiner*.

This form of organization appears to be a natural one, and likely to facilitate an effective and economical working of the establishments. It dispenses with two officers by a consolidation of duties. The superintendent, in addition to the ordinary duties of supervision implied by his title, and heretofore devolved upon him, (or upon the director acting as such,) becomes also the fiscal agent or treasurer. No sufficient reason can be given in theory, nor could any be found in practice, why these duties should not be consolidated.

THE TREASURER NOT NECESSARY AS A CHECK ON THE SUPERINTENDENT.

If it should be contended that a superintendent and treasurer must be separate officers because the former might impose a check upon the latter, there ought, for the same reason, to be a superintendent imposed over the United States Treasurer at New York, or at Washington, or at Boston, or over collectors of internal revenues. Such a duplication of officers for such a purpose is useless and expensive. At the mints, in particular, where there are assayers to determine all questions of value, and depositors watchful for their own interests, the officer acting as treasurer is under a constant supervision which he cannot escape. Nor is there anything in such duty inconsistent with the general control of the mint establishment given to the superintendent. The officer who is more particularly brought in contact with the public is the one who can best know the public wants and best direct the energies of the establishment to meeting those wants. This line of argument need not be enlarged on, except to add that already, in the organization of the smaller branch mints, the duties of superintendent and treasurer have been united in one officer, with great advantage and without objection, and there seems to be no reason why the plan should not be extended to the larger establishments. (See sections 4 and 26 of revised bill hereto appended.)

ADVANTAGES OF CONSOLIDATING THE OFFICES OF MELTER AND REFINER AND COINER.

Again, the two offices of melter and refiner and coiner are consolidated in one. When bullion, after having its value determined, leaves the hands of the superintendent (or treasurer) to be manufactured, it seems proper that the operations necessary for that end should be under one control. At present the course of proceeding is complex. In the hands of the melter and refiner bullion is melted, refined, and put into fine bars or into ingots, and returned to the treasurer. If in ingots, these are then delivered to the coiner, who manufactures coins therefrom and returns these, with the clippings unmanufactured, to the treasurer. The clippings again go to the melter and refiner, are again melted, again returned to the treasurer, again delivered to the coiner, and so on. It would be simpler and more convenient if a single manufacturing officer treated the bullion by all the metallurgic and mechanical applications necessary to prepare it for final delivery in a form necessary for payments. There would be incidental practical advantages in this arrangement. At present there are two corps of workmen under control of two officers, and those of one officer cannot be detailed to assist the other without special favor, although this might often be convenient. There would be an economy in having the whole force under one control. Again, a melter and refiner, negligent or unskilled, by the imperfect manner in which the ingots are prepared, gives great annoyance to the coiner in the roll-

ing and working of the metal, which may be, and sometimes is, a subject of complaint. If the officer who coined had also the control of the melting, he could have no cause to complain, except of himself.

It may be added that a consolidation of officers such as is proposed has, in this case, also been practiced at the small branch mints with advantage, where the positions of coiner, and melter and refiner were held by one person. Of course, in a larger establishment a manufacturing officer filling such duties should be provided with skilled assistants to take charge, in subordination to him, of the departments into which the business would naturally divide itself, namely, the melting and refining and mechanical.

THE OFFICE OF DIRECTOR SHOULD BE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Such being the organization of the single mint or assay office, as a manufacturing establishment, it is proper that where many such institutions are established, a general oversight of the whole should be vested in some one officer as director. Heretofore this supervision has been devolved upon the officer at the head of the Mint in Philadelphia. The advantages of this arrangement are its economy, and the experience which must be given by daily practical observations of minting operations. The disadvantages, however, seem to preponderate. First. An officer whose duty fixes him at one establishment cannot be spared for the visitation to other establishments, which, for any effective supervision, ought periodically to be made. Second. The Mint at Philadelphia is itself one of the institutions requiring supervision, and the officer at the head of it, if in fault, could not be expected to report upon his own shortcomings. Third. An officer at the head of one establishment is apt to have his views narrowed to the wants and standing of that establishment alone. Instead of looking at the institutions for coinage as a whole, he will be apt to think too much of the business and success of the particular one over which he is placed in more special charge, even, perhaps, being wakened to jealousy at the growing importance of subordinate establishments. Fourth. The mints and assay offices being under the control of the Treasury Department, there are disadvantages in the officer having general direction being located at a distance. The Director of the mints should be fixed at the seat of government, for the same reasons of propriety and convenience as have located there already the directing officers of other establishments distributed through different parts of the country. The various assistant treasuries, post offices, pension agencies, &c., have their heads at Washington, without its being ever thought proper or possible to transfer them elsewhere. A Director of the mints and assay offices, located at the seat of government, if possessed of the proper qualifications, could give all the needful supervision now imposed upon the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, with special advantages for the work not likely to be secured by the present arrangement. The duty of visitation imposed upon him is an important aid to any effective oversight, and this *he* could perform, while it would not be practicable for one in charge of a working mint. Being himself without direct interest in the patronage of the mints, he could revise, in an economical and yet impartial spirit, the estimates for those establishments, and correct all tendency to extravagance. From the opportunities afforded him of intercourse with representatives from all parts of the country, he would be in the most favorable position for discussing and forming conclusions respecting all forms or modes of coinage, and

the production, manufacture, and distribution of the precious metals. [See section 1 of revised bill hereto appended.]

Dismissing any further presentation of these general views, a few notes will be added in explanation of certain details in the bill. The portions to be commented on are noted by the letters, &c., in the margin.

ASSAYER A CHECK ON SUPERINTENDENT.

A.—The old mint certificate here referred to has fallen into disuse. It is proper, under the proposed organization, that it should be practically revised, and as a check upon the superintendent the assayer ought to verify and countersign the same. These certificates, duly receipted for by the owners, become the superintendent's vouchers of payments. [See section 26 of revised bill.]

OPERATIVE OFFICERS SHOULD NOMINATE SUBORDINATES.

B.—The operative officers, if they are to be held responsible at all for the workmen in their charge, should not have imposed upon them any such without their request and consent. At present the superintendent (who gives no bonds and has no responsibility) chooses the men to whom the operative officers must confide the treasure for which *they* have given security and are held responsible. By the amendment proposed, the superintendent appoints only on the recommendation and nomination of the operative officer, and a general power of approval is also given to the Director. [See section 4 of revised bill.]

DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS MAY BE EMPLOYED TO PREPARE DEVICES, MODELS, ETC., FOR NEW COINS.

C.—The duties of the engraver are defined in a manner somewhat different from those of the old Mint law. In the progress of art the whole system of preparing *working* dies for coins has been changed, and has become mechanical instead of demanding the graver's tool. When *new devices* are required the necessity of a new or original die arises, and a high style of art is required. The engraver who may be at the Mint is not, necessarily, the person best qualified for such a work. In France, the government, when a new coin is to be issued, selects the most appropriate device and die from a *concours* or competitive trial, in which the best artists are requested to participate. Perhaps it is to this cause we may attribute the perfection reached in the coinage of that country. Without insisting that this is the best plan, it is surely judicious to change the present law, which gives to the one person, who may happen to be engraver at the Mint, a monopoly in preparing new devices and dies where new coins or changes of old become expedient. [See section 8 of revised bill.]

DIFFERENCE IN AMOUNT OF BONDS.

D.—The responsibilities of the officers being very different, the rates of security should be so. The assayer, for example, holds no treasure in his custody. [See section 11 of revised bill.]

SALARIES PAYABLE MONTHLY ONLY.

E.—This amendment, prohibiting payments of salaries and wages in advance, would impose some check on the hand-to-mouth style of living,

which is encouraged by permitting advances, so that by pay-day scarcely a cent remains unconsumed. [See section 12 of revised bill hereto appended.]

SILVER DOLLAR, HALF DIME, AND THREE-CENT PIECE DISCONTINUED—
COINS LESS THAN DIME OF COPPER-NICKEL LEGAL TENDER—ONE-CENT PIECE OF ONE GRAM IN WEIGHT.

The silver dollar, half dime, and three-cent piece are dispensed with by this amendment. Gold becomes the standard money, of which the gold dollar is the unit. Silver is subsidiary, embracing coins from the dime to half dollar; coins less than the dime are of copper-nickel. The legal tender is limited to the necessities of the case; not more than a dollar for such silver, or fifteen cents for the nickels.

G.—In the printed draught the cent piece is fixed at one and a half gram, while its weight, if proportioned to the higher nickel coins, should be one gram, at which we have fixed it. There may be practical difficulties in coining so light a piece, but if possible they ought to be overcome rather than admit so incongruous a disproportion. [See sections 15, 16, 17, and 18 of revised bill.]

DISKS OF OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS SHOULD BE AUTHORIZED.

H.—The old law admitted of the formation of disks as well as ingots, and it is desirable that the option should remain. Large disks, prepared of fine metal, of a definite weight, struck like medals, might prove useful. A five-ounce gold disk—over \$100—if practicable to manufacture, would be an aid to commercial exchanges. [See section 20 of revised bill.]

COINAGE CHARGE SHOULD BE RETAINED.

I.—The present one-half per cent. coinage charge is retained. The only mint where coinage is free is the British, and the political economists and statesmen are so unanimous in recommending a seigniorage that the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to introduce it into Great Britain. It would be strange if we, by retrograding, while she is advancing, should become the sole exemplars of an exploded system. It would, in view of an *international* coinage, be especially inopportune to abandon a seigniorage, for it is recognized on all hands that under such a code there must be a tax, and a uniform tax for coinage. [See section 25 of revised bill; also, English coinage act, 1870, section 8, Senate Mis. Doc 132, 41st Congress, 2d session, page 34.]

SILVER COIN SHOULD ONLY BE ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR GOLD AT PAR—REDUNDANCY OF ALL MINOR COINAGE SHOULD BE PREVENTED.

K.—The present mint laws are express that no silver bullion shall be deposited except that purchased by the Treasurer, and there is no way provided by which individuals can secure silver coin except by bringing gold coin for it, and exchanging at par. This plan was essential to keep silver coin on a par with gold. If the law had been carried out, in letter and spirit, we should never have seen the mints used to manufacture silver coin at all, during the time of depreciated paper currency. This coin was nevertheless issued in payment of deposits, becoming a nuisance to California and to our Canadian neighbors, and imposing a

useless and unlawful labor upon the mints. In the present revision it is hoped the law is made so plain that it cannot be misunderstood. It ought never to be forgotten that where a government issues coin—silver, nickel, or copper—at a reduced and artificial value, it must retain absolute control of the issues, or depreciation and great disorders will be the consequence. To leave to individual holders of bullion, in such cases, to glut the market for their own benefit is a fatal error. [See sections 27, 28, and 29 of revised bill; also, correspondence on necessity of redemption of minor coinage, page 84, hereto appended.]

THE CONSIDERATION OF A SECTION PROVIDING FOR ABRADED COINS POSTPONED.

L.—A clause in the original draught for the redemption of abraded coins is purposely omitted. It is an extremely difficult question, and may wait a more mature consideration. If an international coinage is adopted, some plan of recoinage and redemption might accompany the proposal. [See correspondence on abrasion of coin, page 80.]

TOLERANCE OF FINENESS AND WEIGHT.

M.—In practice, coins are delivered at the Mint in quantities, by draft of a value different from those defined for the deviations of the old law; by the revise the admitted deviations are adapted to the drafts as actually practiced. [See sections 36, 38, and 39 of revised bill.]

WASTAGE.

N.—An examination of the settlements of copper-nickel accounts for years past would furnish the basis for filling the blank here, for the allowed wastage in that material.

[The bill accompanying Mr. Patterson's notes contained the following provisions relative to wastage: *And provided also*, That the amount of wastage shall not exceed one-thousandth of the whole amount of gold, one and one-half-thousandth of the silver, and — hundredths of the copper and nickel bullion delivered to him since last annual settlement: *Provided*, That all copper used in the alloy of gold and silver bullion shall be separately charged to the melter and coiner, and accounted for by him.] [See section 44 of revised bill.]

ANNUAL ASSAY AT THE MINT.

O.—The old law required the presence of the *officers* of the Mint at the annual assay—a provision quite useless. For some reasons it might be more correct for them to be absent, in order that the examination might be an absolutely independent one. The presence of the Director is required as sufficient. Such other officers will attend—the assayers especially—as may be invited to assist. [See section 49 of revised bill.]

OBJECTION TO STRIKING MEDALS AT THE MINT.

P.—It is alleged by outside parties, perhaps with injustice, that the superior facilities of the Mint in striking medals, &c., are used so as to break up all private business and competition. [See section 53 of revised bill.]

REFORM IN THE MANUFACTURE OF BASE METAL COINAGE—SPECIFIC
APPROPRIATIONS SHOULD BE MADE.

Q.—It is the right and duty of Congress to retain the control over the expenditures of all government institutions. This it can only do through the appropriations. By the present law as to minor coinage, as it is construed, all the expenses of that coinage, in wages and materials, are deducted from the profits before they are paid into the treasury. A large corps of workmen are thus kept employed for whom Congress makes no appropriation. The revised clause corrects this error and leaves no room for misapprehension. [See section 30 of revised bill hereto appended.]

THE ISSUE OF BULLION CERTIFICATES NOW AUTHORIZED IN THE AS-
SAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK TO BE DISCONTINUED.

R.—A clause giving to the assay office certificate a privilege as money for sixty days is left out. It will be best not to introduce a new gold treasury note, especially one running for all sorts of fractional sums and not protected by suitable guards of engraving. At present, any depositor may take his gold and procure gold notes for the same from the Treasury, better adapted to the purpose than such assay office certificates could be. [Section referred to omitted in revised bill.]

PENAL OFFENSE FOR ANY ONE TO TAMPER WITH ANY BULLION OR
OTHER TREASURE DEPOSITED AT THE MINT.

S.—This is meant to prevent the escape of persons committing peculation and pleading that they were not legally placed in charge of the moneys. [See sections 64, 65, 66, and 67 of revised bill.]

BILL TO GO INTO EFFECT TWO MONTHS AFTER PASSAGE—SALARY
OF ASSISTANT TREASURER.

T.—Some time should be admitted for reorganization, filing bonds &c., and a delay of two months seems not too much for the passing from the old system to the new.

The salary of the assistant treasurer would have to be defined and increased. That had better not, perhaps, be in the Mint bill, but supplemental. It ought not, at all events, to be overlooked. [See section 68 of revised bill.]

R. P.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
329 and 331 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., March 8, 1870.

DEAR SIR: Since sending on the Mint bill it occurs to me that I made no explanation of an amendment which I introduced in regard to ascertaining the profits on silver coinage. By the present method (which was retained in the revised bill) the profits were computed as the difference between the coin, by tale, manufactured at the reduced weight, and that which would have been realized in silver *dollars* of the old weight. For instance, the weight which could be coined into 1,000 silver dollars would realize \$1,074 22 in silver coins less than the dollar.

COMPUTATION OF SILVER COINAGE PROFITS.

The difference is called profit, and so credited to the silver profit and loss account. But if the silver dollar is abolished, (as seems to be agreed on, and properly so,) a new normal or standard must be agreed on to estimate profit. This will naturally be the difference between the *cost* and the amount realized in the *coins by tale*. Say, for example, that the bullion coined, as above, into \$1,074 22, had cost \$1 21 per ounce, or \$1,039 84; the profit to be credited will be \$34 38. It may be added that this plan, while a necessity under the change proposed, corresponds to the facts and is more accurate, while the other is artificial and involves counter entries to secure accuracy. The rule as to ascertaining profits on the minor (copper-nickel) coinage will be the same.

NICKEL-COPPER ONE-CENT PIECES.

Since my notes were forwarded I learn that the unconformable weight which had been fixed for the cent, (one and a half gram, while the three-cent was three grams, and five-cent was five grams,) was recommended by a supposed practical necessity. I am aware that the nickel alloy is an intractable material, and that a coin so small as one gram, which theoretical considerations would recommend, is difficult to manufacture. If pronounced *impracticable* of course nothing more can be said, but if simply difficult I suggest that this fact tends to protect the coin from the hazards of false mintage. If found difficult to coin in a mint, with all its appliances to facilitate the work, it would become impossible of imitation by the rude methods of counterfeiters. I add, further, as bearing upon the point of weight, that the silver three-cent piece weighs but 11.52 grains troy, while the one-cent nickel piece, at its weight of one gram, weighs 15.43 grains troy, or over one-third more.

Yours, very truly,

R. PATTERSON.

JOHN J. KNOX, Esq., *Treasury Department, Washington.*

Franklin Peale, formerly melter and refiner and chief coiner of the Mint at Philadelphia, to Mr. Knox.

1131 GIRARD STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

January 25, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: Both of your letters have been received; the direction of the first to Burk street was corrected by the carriers of the post office, after the delay of a few hours.

I beg leave to thank you for the favor of sending me the bill. It is natural, after so many years of service and so much labor in the various departments of the Mint, that it should occupy so much of my attention, and to the proper organization and conduct of which I can never, as a patriot and lover of my country, be indifferent.

Your request of examination shall be complied with immediately, but I regret that so short a time should be allowed on a matter on which there is so much to be said, and for such careful consideration of details as are requisite.

With sentiments of the highest esteem, I am yours,

FRANKLIN PEALE.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Esq.,

Deputy Comptroller, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 31, 1870.*

MY DEAR SIR: It has been impossible to give the attention to a proper consideration of the bill which you did me the honor to submit for my examination, and to write the result within the limited period designated in your letter. I shall have the pleasure, in a day or two, of transmitting my remarks. When they are received, you will observe that I have been candid and unreserved.

The origin of the bill is unknown to me, and I have no other feeling or desire than to make, or rather aid in making, the department of the Mint as perfect in all respects as possible. Such was my ambition when in the responsibility of office; how far, the machinery and processes speak for themselves, and are recognized by all capable of judgment, both at home and abroad.

I trust my remarks may be found acceptable, and remain, with sentiments of esteem,

Your obedient servant and friend,

FRANKLIN PEALE.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Esq.,
Deputy Comptroller.

REMARKS ON A BILL REVISING THE LAWS RELATIVE TO THE MINTS,
ASSAY OFFICES, AND COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

On section 1:

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF THE MINT SHOULD BE AT WASHINGTON.

It is desirable that there should be a Director of the mints, whose office may be at Washington, or readily accessible to the heads of the departments, of which he should be a member.

The incumbent should be selected from among the most enlightened, scientific, and moral men of the country; such as have occupied the position of Director in the earlier history of the Mint, Rittenhouse, the elder Patterson, and Professor R. M. Patterson; and in England, Herschel, Graham, and others. In Great Britain the master of the mint, as he is called, is a high state officer; the deputy master, as he is called, is his representative, and is in immediate charge.

The office should be entirely free from all partisan influences; the degrading effects of what has been called, very wrongly, politics, better named party chicanery, is too baneful in its habits and tendencies to be tolerated in a matter so sacred and requiring such purity and confidence as the national money and its manufacture. This remark applies, more or less impressively, to every department of mint transactions and incumbencies.

With such a Director, and such freedom from one of the greatest evils of the present political habits of our country, the creation of the office of Director, as contemplated by this bill, would be very judicious; with anything less, it would be only an aggravation of the evil under which we now suffer.

Section 2:

ENGRAVER OR DIE-SINKER.

The term engraver has led to error and evil influences in the nomenclature of the Mint of the United States. The services required are

those of a die-sinker, not of an engraver; nevertheless, it has been so long in use that its abandonment may be difficult. Other remarks, of an explanatory character, will be made on the seventh article of this section, and in section 33.

Section 3, article second:

OPERATIVE OFFICERS SHOULD NOMINATE THEIR SUBORDINATES.

The fourth line contains the provision for the employment of workmen, which requires consideration if not modification. The melter and refiner, in the fifth article, and the coiner, in the sixth article, are responsible for all the bullion charged to them, and yet have no control of the workmen in their departments, either of appointment or discharge; while the treasurer, in article third, has the appointment power, subject to the approval of the superintendent, as it should be in all cases. The want of control in the departments of the melter and refiner, and chief coiner, has been one of the evils—not to use a stronger expression—of the mint laws of the past, and is embarrassing and unjust to those officers. [See section 4 of revised bill hereto appended.]

Section 3:

ONE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES SUFFICIENT.

The multiplication of mints is an unnecessary error; *one* is sufficient for any country; a single one for the civilized world would be best; but that being impossible or utopian, the fewer there are the better.

It is less costly to transport coin and bullion than to erect, furnish, and officer mints at either remote or near points; and the liability to error, fraud, and departure from uniformity, is multiplied in proportion to the number of such organizations.

The case of California may be exceptional, as the mint of Calcutta is with regard to Great Britain. Its distance, and being the center of bullion-yielding districts, may authorize such an establishment in such a situation; nevertheless, it is, even under the circumstances, a question of true policy.

Seventh article: The word "engrave" is not appropriate, as will be seen on reference to remarks in sections 2 and 33, and should be struck out.

Section —. There is a grave omission of a section providing for the assay of ingots, and the necessary allowances of deviation from the legal standard of nine hundred-thousandths, of two-thousandths above and below, for gold, and three-thousandths above and below, for silver. [See section 36 of revised bill.]

Section 7 requires securities from the melter and refiner, and coiner, but as they have not the control of the operatives, by appointment or discharge, and through whose hands the bullion and coins must pass and be manipulated, they should not be held responsible for any loss sustained by the incompetency or fraud of workmen.

Section 11:

WEIGHT OF SILVER COIN SHOULD BE CAREFULLY CONSIDERED—THE LAW SHOULD PREVENT EXCESSIVE ISSUE.

It is very desirable that a coinage of silver should be commenced at an early day, and the weight of such coin should be so adjusted by law as to secure them from transportation as bullion, (*the quality of nine hundred-thousandths sacredly preserved;*) at the same time the royalty or

difference between the intrinsic and legal value should be not so great as to offer too strong a temptation to counterfeiting.

The actual value given to this portion of the minor currency by the law of the United States, is a sufficient equivalent for the less value as mere bullion; and the restriction to their legal tender for more than five dollars or less, as well as a restriction by law to excessive issues or emissions, would remove all objections, public convenience being the object of the coinage. [See sections 27, 28, and 29 of revised bill hereto appended.]

To designate what the weight of silver coinage should be at this time is a difficult problem, and should be carefully considered by competent financiers, bullionists, and mint officers, before any law is enacted. [See page 11, Senate Mis. Doc. No. 132, 41st Congress, 2d session.]

Sections 10 and 12:

THE THREE-DOLLAR AND ONE-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES SHOULD BE DISCONTINUED.

The three-dollar gold coin is mentioned in these sections; it should be struck out and abolished for the following reasons: It is a departure from the binary divisions and multiple, so natural and convenient in all human transactions; it is too near in value to the quarter-eagle to be readily distinguished, unless it is made thinner, or by some other form distinguishable from that coin; and finally, it is of no use, but rather an inconvenience in monetary transactions.

Neither is the gold dollar desirable; its coinage should be discontinued. It is not wanted for change, which a proper silver coinage would supply. The objections are, it is too small to be distinguished by the *sensible tests*, and therefore offers unusual temptations to counterfeits, made of silver or copper electrotyped, and being of small value is not usually carefully inspected in current use.

THE WORD PENNYWEIGHT SHOULD NOT BE USED—VERY LITTLE TOLERANCE IN WEIGHT NECESSARY.

The word pennyweight should be struck out, and equivalent decimals of an ounce inserted, according to the present usage of the mint, in this and all other sections of the bill. It would be much better (see fifth line of section 12) to conform to the actual usage of the Mint in making deliveries of coin, from the coiner to the Treasurer, in drafts of five thousand dollars, except the gold dollar, (if retained,) which are usually in drafts of one thousand. The allowances are sufficient, but should be, as before stated, converted into decimals of an ounce. I must add, however, that in the operations of a well conducted mint, with properly constructed balances, there is no need of allowances in the weighings of new gold coins; each draft can, and should be, of the exact legal weight when delivered to the Treasurer.

Section 13. The adjustment of weights in the delivery of silver coins to the Treasurer, &c., should conform in like manner to the usage of the Mint, which is drafts of one thousand dollars. The allowances are sufficient, but should be stated in decimals. [See sections 38, 39, and 40 of revised bill.]

Section 16 provides for the return of clippings, &c., by the coiner to the Treasurer, but there is no provision in this section, or the fifth, for their transfer to the melter and refiner; it is usually, for convenience, a simultaneous operation. [See sections 41 and 43 of revised bill.]

Section 17:

THE ALLOWANCES FOR WASTAGE SHOULD BE REDUCED.

The allowances for wastage are larger than actually necessary; but both sections 17 and 18 require a readjustment carefully made. The word *all* in the tenth line of 17 expresses the meaning of the section, but it is a short word, and may not be always understood in the exact sense intended by the law. [See section 44 of revised bill hereto appended.]

Section 33:

THE DIE-SINKER OR ENGRAVER.

In the seventh article of section 3, the word "engrave" is used; it is not correct, and not applicable, because the dies for coinage are struck from a punch in relief, technically called a "hub." There is nothing for the die-sinker to do, further than to strike in the figures designating the year of coinage, all the processes being mechanical from the forging of the steel to the polishing of the tables of the die for use.*

As there is so little said of the duties of the so-called engraver of the Mint, a fuller description of the processes, with remarks, may be appropriate, particularly with regard to devices, &c. It is one of the important departments of the Mint organization, and should be well considered, in relation to the improved condition of mechanical science in this day. The highest grade of artistic ability should be made subservient to the production and issue of the coins of this republic, in which respect it has hitherto been lamentably, if not disgracefully, deficient. [See section 8 of revised bill.]

DEVICES FOR COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The representation of an eagle should be omitted on the reverse of all the coins, for reasons that will be stated in subsequent remarks.

"A device emblematic of Liberty" is appropriate, and consecrated by our history, and by usage.

A head in profile is the most appropriate, because it gives opportunity for the highest grade of artistic and classical ability to be employed for the composition of the device, and its execution.

Full-length figures are inappropriate. The parts are too small to permit of expression in the design, and do not permit of sufficient depth to "come up," as it is technically expressed, in striking the coin; and they are easier for counterfeit imitations, and more difficult to detect when counterfeited.

Armorial bearings or devices are to be deprecated, they have all the disadvantages of the last paragraph, and are the relics of feudal, and effete monarchical, and semi-barbarous times, inappropriate to free and enlightened republican government.

Besides the above objections to the conventional eagle (it has no prototype in nature) on the reverse of several coins of gold and silver, required by law, there are others of grave importance; a device on both sides, obverse and reverse, of a coin compels a sacrifice of relief or strength on the obverse or principal side, the metal of the blank or planchet being absorbed between them; whereas a simple reverse, con-

* I may be permitted to observe that a perfect knowledge of this process was acquired in the mint of Paris by myself, and introduced into the United States Mint, in place of the rude and laborious processes previously practiced.

sisting of the legend "United States of America, E Pluribus Unum," &c., around a wreath in low relief, with the denomination of the coin in plain, distinct letters is more expressive, in better taste, and accords with the usage of the most enlightened nations. You are respectfully referred, for a full description of the mode and processes of procuring original dies, published in the proceedings of American Philosophical Society, February and March 16, 1855, (probably in the library of the Smithsonian Institution.)

The Mint of the United States in Philadelphia is now in possession of improved apparatus for procuring from models, and reducing to all sizes and denominations, fac-similes for original dies, and there are artists quite capable, under instructions in regard to exigencies which control the operation of striking coins, to place the United States in the front rank of all nations in the artistic, classical, and mechanical execution of its coinage. [See section 19 of revised bill hereto appended.]

Section 35 :

BASE METAL COINAGE—A ONE-CENT PIECE OF BRONZE ONLY SHOULD BE AUTHORIZED.

I am clearly and decidedly of opinion that all the heterogeneous coinage of cents and their multiples, made of silver, alloys of silver, copper, and nickel, should cease, and nothing but cents should be made of bronze of the usual proportions of copper and tin as the best in all respects of the known alloys; it is, however, probable that the time will come—it may not be far distant—when the progress of metallurgical skill will authorize the use of aluminum alloyed with copper for the purpose of minor coinage.

The subsequent sections to the thirty-ninth, inclusive, would require modification or fall with the preceding. [See sections 16 and 17 of revised bill.]

Section 44 :

ASSAY OFFICES.

The abolition of all mints, except that of Philadelphia and possibly that of San Francisco (one for the Atlantic and the other, if maintained, for the Pacific portions of the republic) will necessarily require the establishment of assay offices in various bullion producing or dealing localities—New York, and the principal mining districts of the western country. The laws for their government appear to be sufficient, but there are gentlemen, whom you know, whose legal acquirements are superior to mine, and to whose opinions I would respectfully defer. There is, however, one view which I beg leave respectfully to submit, for which we have the authoritative precedent of the mint of France in Paris.

Assayers should be obliged to go through a course of instruction in the United States Mint, be examined, and receive a diploma, with an assay mark, before they are permitted to practice professionally, and that those only, who have been thus prepared, and are of unblemished moral character, should be legally competent to receive commissions as assayers of any of the assay offices of the United States.

F. P.

FEBRUARY 1, 1870.

NOTE.—The clause in brackets in the third article of section 1 is em-

inently proper; there is no connection whatever between the duties of the treasurer of the Mint and the assistant treasurer of the United States. Their places of business or offices in this city should never have been the same, and were ultimately separated by necessity. [Office of treasurer of the Mint abolished; see sections 3 and 26 of revised bill hereto appended.]

Mr. Peale to Mr. Knox.

1131 GIRARD STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
February 16, 1870.

DEAR SIR: The brevity of the time, within which it seemed desirable that my remarks on the bill revising the mint laws should be transmitted to you, was such, that a longer one for reflection and examination would not have been followed by after-thoughts, such as those which accompany this note.

I pray you to receive them with all due allowance, and to believe me, with sentiments of highest esteem,

Your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN PEALE.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Esq.,
Deputy Comptroller, &c.

P. S.—The highly complimentary and acceptable letter of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury has been received.

Additional remarks on mint laws.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1870.

It would seem proper that some legal provision for the melting of deposits, or those crude quantities of gold dust, or other forms of the precious metals, whose weights or qualities cannot be ascertained without this preparation, should be enacted. It is true that there is a law which provides that bullion brought to the Mint should be in a condition fit for coinage. This is theoretically just and proper; nevertheless, there is propriety in affording facility for the accommodation of the public, by authentic and reliable authorities, for melting and assay of the crude results of mining operations, hitherto absent in this country.

The melting of deposits has of necessity been always practiced in the Mint of the United States, by workmen nominally in the melter and refiner's department, but it is no part of his duty as defined by law, neither can it be said that it should be, for reasons which will be obvious hereafter.

The treasurer has no workmen under his control by the present laws, and the deposit melting-room and fixtures are nominally without competent head or direction.

In the operations of this department there is a wide latitude for waste, to which must be added considerable difficulty from the presence of the semi-metals, arsenic, antimony, &c., in the crude metals from the new bullion-producing districts, Montana, Nevada, &c., causing loss and embarrassment, which losses cannot be defined within limits; averages on the large transactions of the Mint have been established, and are no doubt

necessary and correct; and it is also true that in all manipulations of gold and silver, either chemical or mechanical, there are inevitable wastages, and after the "closest getting up" of grains there remains the "sweep," &c., which, in present usages, goes to the reduction of wastage in the meter and refiner's department.

Finally, as there is no responsibility attached to this department, though doubtless performed in good faith, it is not likely that the degree of care will be exercised which might be under other circumstances. It may be that the best means of recovering the last particles of precious metals are not known or practiced, or, in other words, there is room for improvement in the economical processes, with a view of reducing the wastage or loss to a minimum.

F. P.

Hon. H. R. Linderman, late Director of the Mint, to Mr. Knox.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I duly received your letter of the 18th instant, inclosing copy of a bill revising the laws relating to the mints, &c., with request to examine the bill and return the same with such suggestions and amendments as I may deem desirable.

Having examined the bill, I now return it with the following remarks:

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

As far as existing laws in relation to the Mint and coinage of the United States are embraced in the bill, they fully meet my approval, nor do I notice any omissions of importance, except that you have not included the provisions allowing the necessary deviations from the legal standard of fineness in the gold and silver ingots, and in the standard weight of the silver coins. The omission of the provisions referred to was no doubt accidental. Having called your attention to the same, I proceed to note the alterations of, and amendments to, existing laws.

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

The first section establishes the directorship of the Mint in the Treasury Department at Washington. This measure was recommended by the present able Secretary of the Treasury, in his recent report on the finances, and the subject was no doubt fully considered by him before recommending so important a change. The principal objection to the proposition is, that the chief executive officer should be located at an institution where the various processes and manipulations pertaining to the coinage of the precious metals are carried on. If the uniform practice of the government from the organization of the Mint in 1792 to 1860, which was to continue the Director in office during good behavior, still existed, there would be great weight in the objection referred to, but with new and inexperienced men assuming the duties of the office at every change of administration, the objection is of not much importance. Another objection is that the chief officer, if located at Washington, would not have the advantage of frequent consultations and comparison of views with the operative or manipulatory officers of the Mint on the various subjects of interest arising from time to time in reference to the improvements in science and mechanism in this and

other countries. To some extent this objection would be removed by frequent visits of the Director to the Mint at Philadelphia, and his presence there from time to time when important experiments were being conducted. While referring to this subject, I may remark that if the practice of removals had been carried into effect with respect to the assayer and melter and refiner of the Mint at Philadelphia, and assay office at New York, there is no estimating the evils that would probably have resulted to the public service.

If the Director was located at Washington he would be in a position to consult orally or otherwise at all times with his official superior, the Secretary of the Treasury, and receive his advice and instructions on important matters relating to the officers and business of the different mints and assay offices, and be enabled to act promptly on such business as might come before him, which would be of great advantage. The weak point in our present mint system is, that under existing laws the Director of the Mint prescribes in detail, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, (which is generally a mere matter of form,) all the regulations and instructions for the transaction of business at the branch mints and assay offices. Under these regulations and instructions the business is conducted, but all the accounts and vouchers pass direct to the First Auditor of the Treasury, and neither the Director of the Mint nor Secretary of the Treasury have any means of knowing whether the same corresponds with such instructions and regulations or not. Of course this defect would be obviated if the Director were located at the Treasury Department, as he would then be able to examine all the accounts before their adjustment by the accounting officers. [See sections 1 and 2 of revised bill hereto appended.]

OFFICES OF THE TREASURER OF THE MINT AND ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES SHOULD BE SEPARATED.

The third section separates the offices of treasurer of the mint and assistant treasurer of the United States. This is an excellent provision. As long as both offices are filled by the same person no satisfactory examination of funds at either office can be made without first suspending the operations of the Mint, for the reason that the funds of the two offices respectively can be commingled in such manner that a count at either office affords no reliable information as to whether the amount on hand is correct or otherwise; any deficit could probably be made up temporarily by transfers from the one office to the other, and thus go undiscovered. [See sections 3 and 26 of revised bill.]

OPERATIVE OFFICERS SHOULD APPOINT SUBORDINATES.

Section 7 increases the amount of surety to be given by the operative officers. Under existing laws these officers have no legal control of the appointment or removal of their subordinates, to whom they must look for the care and safety of the bullion placed in their custody. If the law in respect to the mode of appointing the workmen in the different departments is not changed, I do not think it would be just to compel the officers to increase their bonds. [See section 4 of revised bill.]

DISCONTINUANCE OF SILVER DOLLAR.

Section 11 reduces the weight of the silver dollar from 412½ to 384 grains. I can see no good reason for the proposed reduction in the

weight of this coin. It would be better, in my opinion, to discontinue its issue altogether. The gold dollar is really the legal unit and measure of value. Having a higher value as bullion than its nominal value, the silver dollar long ago ceased to be a coin of circulation; and, being of no practical use whatever, its issue should be discontinued. [See section 15 of revised bill hereto appended.]

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS—WASTAGE.

Sections 17, 18, and 19 prescribe more stringent details in relation to the periodical settlement of the accounts of the operative officers. I regard them as necessary and proper. The reduction in the allowance for wastage I also approve, except as to the melter and refiner's silver. The present allowance of silver is three-thousandths. It should not be reduced below two-thousandths. Being a less valuable metal than gold, and frequently containing a small percentage of base metals, which increases the liability to loss in the refining and parting operations, a larger percentage for wastage should be allowed than on gold. While referring to the subject of wastage it should be stated that the allowance therefor is on all the bullion charged to the melter and refiner, which includes the standard bullion in the form of clippings returned from time to time by the coiner and delivered to the former. The result is that the amount of bullion operated on, and on which wastage is allowed, exceeds considerably the actual amount of deposits. There is, of course, much less chance for wastage in simply remelting standard bullion than on bullion requiring refining. I notice this fact in order to show that the allowance for wastage is quite liberal. [See sections 43 and 44 of revised bill.]

ASSAY COMMISSIONERS.

Section 22 discontinues the United States district attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania and the collector of the port of Philadelphia as *ex officio* members of the annual assay commission, but continues the United States judge for the district above named as an *ex officio* commissioner. This is a proper alteration. I respectfully recommend that the assayer of the United States assay office at New York be made an *ex officio* member of the assay commission. It is important that there should always be at least one disinterested practical assayer on the commission, to guard against the possibility of its being so constituted as practically to devolve the determining of the fineness of the coins on the assayer of the Philadelphia Mint, who would, in that case, be testing his own work. [See section 49 of revised bill.]

MEDALS—ALL RECEIPTS OF THE MINT SHOULD BE PAID INTO THE TREASURY.

The provision for striking national and other medals at the Mint, under proper restrictions, is proper, and should be retained.

The provision contained in section 24, requiring all moneys arising from charges, deductions, &c., to be paid into the treasury of the United States, is to be commended, as being more clear and explicit than the recent act of Congress on that subject. [See sections 53 and 54 of revised bill.]

ABRASION OF COIN.

Section 25 has evidently been inserted for the purpose of calling forth an expression of opinion on a subject which has not hitherto received

much attention in this country, viz, the protection of the public against the circulation of gold coin worn by natural abrasion to such an extent as to no longer be, in fact, a legal tender for their nominal value. In the place of the section referred to, it would be better to insert one providing that all gold coins reduced below a certain weight shall no longer be a legal tender, except at their actual weight. The effect of such a provision would be to drive all light and defaced coins to the melting-pot, and keep in circulation coins corresponding closely to their legal weight. [See correspondence on pp. 81, 82; also English coinage act, section 4, page 34, Senate Mis. Doc. 132, 41st Congress, 2d session.]

MINOR COINAGE—NICKEL-COPPER PREFERRED.

Section 35 provides for the coinage of a one-cent piece of the same alloy as the present three and five-cent copper-nickel coin, and discontinues the issue of the present one and two-cent bronze coins. A bill containing similar provisions was reported by the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and passed the House of Representatives toward the close of the last session of Congress, but was not acted on by the Senate. As to the propriety of discontinuing the issue of the two-cent bronze pieces, I suppose there will be but little difference of opinion. The substitution of a copper-nickel one-cent piece for the bronze coin of the same denomination will be objected to on the ground that the latter is more easily manufactured than the former; while admitting the fact that the alloy composed of copper, tin, and zinc, usually termed "bronze," is more malleable than the copper-nickel alloy, experiments made at the Mint prove that the manufacture of a copper-nickel cent, such as you propose, is entirely practicable; moreover, it may be stated that the more difficult the alloy is to manipulate, the less liability there is to have counterfeiting of the coins made therefrom successfully carried on. In this respect the argument is decidedly in favor of the copper-nickel piece. It is proper to add that experience shows copper-nickel coins to be no more liable to counterfeiting than the existing silver coins.

There are objections to manipulating in the Mint, at the same time, the two different alloys now used for the minor or base coinage, and one or the other should be discontinued, and the issue hereafter be of one alloy only. Under all the circumstances, in relation to the various issues, and the amount of the different denominations in circulation, with which you are familiar, I think that the coinage of the bronze pieces had better be discontinued and the issue of a copper-nickel cent authorized. [See sections 16 and 17 of revised bill.]

REDEMPTION OF MINOR COINAGE NECESSARY.

The system of exchange and redemption prescribed in section 39 is clearly proper, and required to protect the public against the evils of a redundant issue. The amount of base coins issued since the suspension of specie payments is without a precedent, and in some parts of the country these coins have necessarily become redundant.

Surely a just public policy will dictate some measure of relief for the people in this respect. The amount that will be presented for redemption will be small in comparison with the large gains paid into the treasury from their issue. [See section 33 of revised bill; also, correspondence on necessity of redemption of minor coinage, page 84.]

ASSAY OFFICES.

The section (50) in which you have clearly defined the legitimate functions of assay offices (other than that at New York, where refining and parting are carried on) is a valuable one, and should be retained. [See section 59 of revised bill hereto appended.]

THE COINAGE CHARGE AND THE EXPENSE OF REFINING SHOULD BE REDUCED.

My views in relation to the necessity of reducing the cost of the refining and coinage of the precious metals in this country will be found in my San Francisco report, to which I invite your attention, in the hope that a section containing the necessary provisions on the subject will be incorporated in the bill before it is sent to Congress. I will only add that, disguise it as you may, the coinage charge is, in effect, a direct tax to that amount on the actual producers of the bullion, whereas it should be borne by the people at large, for whose benefit it is converted into coins for a circulating medium. [See sections 25 and 47 of revised bill.]

VOUCHERS SHOULD PASS IN ALL TRANSFERS OF COIN AND BULLION.

In several sections of the bill I notice that you have made amendments to existing laws so as to require vouchers to pass in all the transactions of the Mint.

In section 20 you have also proposed a change in order to prevent delay in the payment of depositors in cases where the bullion previously deposited is refractory. These amendments were proposed by you after your examination of the branch mint in San Francisco in 1866, and were subsequently made a matter of regulation by the department, (see pages 259-'61, Finance Report, 1866.) I regard these amendments, especially the one in reference to vouchers, as very important, and recommend their adoption. [See sections 4, 6, 7, and 47 of revised bill.]

ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION—LAW BETTER THAN REGULATION IN AFFAIRS OF THE MINT.

I notice, also, that you propose to provide by positive enactment of law for several minor points that are now a matter of regulation only. I think this is well, because as little should be left to regulation as possible. Frequent changes in the mode of conducting business at the mints are not desirable. In this connection I will note the fact that, prior to 1867, the *actual* weight of coins delivered to the treasurer was not recorded; if within the limits of tolerance or deviation allowed by law, the legal weight only was recorded. As this weighing prior to delivery to the treasurer is the only check to provide against the uniform issue of what are termed "lights," that is to say, coins below the legal standard, but within the limits of deviation, it should always be recorded. Being at that time Director, I issued instructions to that effect, but, under existing laws, the instructions on this point may at any time be legally altered or amended by the same authority that prescribed them. The fact may also be mentioned that it was the practice for several years prior to 1867 to carefully weigh the pieces reserved from every delivery of coins to the treasurer for the annual trial of the coinage by the assay commission, to ascertain if the weight of the same were within the legal limits of deviation. The law said these coins should be "taken indis-

criminate." Regarding the practice as being *a selection*, instead of an indiscriminate taking of pieces for subsequent trial, I issued instructions for the discontinuance of the practice above referred to. I recommend that the law be made clear and distinct on these and kindred points.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding a somewhat hasty revision of the bill, I beg to remark that the codification and revision of the mint laws is a matter involving careful study and reflection, as well as much labor, but I have no doubt that after having received suggestions from the different experts whom you have addressed, the revision will be brought to a successful completion.

The subsequent enactment of one concise and comprehensive law, in place of the many different and conflicting statutes now existing, will be a convenience to every one who has occasion to refer to these subjects, and also a work of great interest and benefit to the public generally.

Very respectfully,

H. R. LINDERMAN.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Esq.,

Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

Hon. J. Ross Snowden, formerly Director of the Mint, to Mr. Knox.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: I have written out my views on the bill which you sent me, and have this day mailed the package, (for it is somewhat larger than a letter,) addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, to your care.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Esq.,

Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I have received your communication inclosing "A bill revising the laws relating to the mints, assay offices, and coinage of the United States," and requesting me to examine it and make such suggestions and amendments as may occur to me. In response to this request I will notice some of its prominent features, and present some suggestions for your consideration.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

1. The bill proposes that the Director of the Mint shall have his office in the Treasury Department at Washington.

When the Mint of the United States was established in 1792, and for a few years afterward, the seat of government was at Philadelphia. As a general rule in all the governments of Europe at that time, (and continued to the present,) the principal mint of the country was located at the seat of government. When the general government was removed to the city of Washington, no change was made in the location of the Mint, for obvious reasons connected with the economics of coinage and

the supply of bullion, which I need not in this paper discuss. It has from its organization to the present time continued to be The Mint, and when branch mints and assay offices have been from time to time established, the general regulation and supervision of those branches were placed under the Director. President Washington was fortunate in the selection of the first Director, David Rittenhouse, who was not only a man of great scientific acquirements and general knowledge, but was an accomplished and able mechanic. He was the maker of watches, of orreries, and of his own mathematical instruments. His genius found an appropriate employment in providing and arranging the various implements, apparatus, and machinery required for an institution whose function is the coinage of money. Under such a direction the Mint commenced its work; and a line of successors such as Chancellor De Saussure, Dr. Boudinot, Drs. Robert Patterson, father and son, Dr. Moore, and others, maintained its excellence and efficiency. From 1792 to 1861 no changes were made in the official tenure of the Director, except by voluntary resignation or by the death of the incumbent. It is to be regretted that in recent years a different policy has been introduced, and changes have been made from other causes. This recent practice has to some extent diminished the controlling influence, prominence, and authority which officially belong to the Director of the Mint. But I submit that this is not a legitimate result of the law, but of its administration and enforcement, and is not a valid reason for making the great change in the system which this bill proposes. There are many reasons, which I think are obvious, and will readily occur to any one acquainted with the operations of coinage, why the Director of the Mint should have his official place at the principal Mint. It may well be asked, can an officer at Washington direct, superintend, control, and manage the operations of the Mint in a distant city? Under the familiar legal principle that what a man does by another he does by himself—that is to say, through agents—he may, in one sense, be able to control its operations, but not to superintend and direct them. He could not in any just sense be said to manage the Mint, much less have “the superintendence of the officers and persons employed there.” Under the present system all this is accomplished, and more too, by the personal supervision which it is the duty of the Director to give to the institution under his direction and control. He is at hand, also, to make provision for emergencies which frequently arise in the operation of coinage, and which require immediate action.

As to the branch minting establishments, the Director can exercise a controlling influence, not only by instructions and reports, but by the more efficient means which is afforded by the re-deposits of the precious metal received at the principal Mint, and by the assays of bullion and coin made and struck at these branches. These and other means and appliances can give him exact information as to the manner in which distant branches perform their work and duty, and afford him efficient aid to secure uniformity and accuracy in the coinage operations of the several minting establishments of the United States. I hold, therefore, that the Director of the Mint, whose office is held at the principal Mint, can better perform the duties of his office than could such officer located at Washington, where there is no mint.

2. While I present these views, I am of opinion that it would be advantageous to the public service to establish, at the seat of government, a bureau for the transaction of business relating to the minting establishments of the United States, and for the settlement and adjustment of the accounts of these institutions. And here I may state that the

bill under consideration contains no provision for the settlement of these accounts. The law, as it now stands, requires the treasurer of the Mint and the treasurers of the branches to present quarter-yearly to the Treasury Department an account of the receipts and disbursements, and of the transactions in bullion and coins, both with the accounting officers and the depositors. It is well known that these accounts have not annually received an intelligent examination at Washington. They have been examined by clerks who have little knowledge of the accounts peculiar to these institutions. I may here state that although the profits on the coinage of the Mint were regularly reported every year, yet for several years the fact was not noticed at the department that large sums of money were reported which were subject to its draft in like manner as other sums of money placed to the credit of the government.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONER OF MINT AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

I think it would be advisable to authorize the appointment of a Commissioner of Mint Affairs, with such clerical force as the Secretary of the Treasury should approve, and to whom all communications on the subject in question should be made and accounts transmitted. This would provide a convenient office for the transaction of mint business, and relieve the Secretary of the Treasury from details of business which, in the present great extent and diversity of his duties, would be advantageous to that officer, and be beneficial to the public service.

In connection with these duties it would be well also to include that which is proposed in this bill, namely, that such officer should "have charge of all matters statistical and otherwise tending to the development of mining industry and of the precious metals."

It would also be desirable that the annual report of the Director of the Mint should be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury through the Commissioner of Mint Affairs, herein suggested, with direction to that officer to examine the same and add to the report such remarks and statements as he should deem expedient. He might also, with great propriety, be requested or authorized to make an annual report on the development of the mining operations of the United States, so far as it relates to the precious metals.

3. As the views herein presented are not in accord with what appears to be the main object of the bill, namely, separating the Director from the Mint and fixing his office at Washington, it may perhaps be unnecessary to notice the other provisions and details contained therein. But as they may not receive the sanction of the department nor of the committee of Congress to whom the papers may be referred, I will briefly notice some of the other provisions in the bill and some omissions which occur to me.

Moreover, this course seems proper, because if the suggestion which I make in reference to the appointment of a Commissioner of Mint Affairs should be favorably received, the bill in question can readily be so amended as to make the other sections harmonize with it.

THE MINT AND ITS BRANCHES.

4. It is proper that one mint, as is now prescribed by law, should be designated as "The Mint," and the others as branches of it. For the sake of unity and proper organization this, it seems to me, is necessary. Many reasons could be given for this opinion. I will content myself with presenting but one, which I think sufficient. The coinage of the Mint

and its branches should be designated and known. "For the purpose of discriminating the coins stamped at each branch and at the Mint itself," as is now required by law, a letter is placed on the reverse of the coins struck at each branch; the absence of any letter (as a mark) on the coins shows that such coins were struck at the mint. There are many advantages for the continuance of this practice; prominent among which is that, in case of defective coinage, either in fineness, weight, or otherwise, the *place* where the coins were struck may be known. If a branch mint which has an inconsiderable coinage should, by accident or design, issue pieces outside of the limits prescribed by law, if there was no mode of ascertaining where the coins were issued, the coinage of all the minting establishments might be required to be withdrawn from circulation. A case in point did happen about twenty years ago in the coinage of one denomination of coin struck at the branch mint at New Orleans. I may add that it is due, as a matter of justice to the officers of each mint, that the coins should thus be designated.

5. There is an omission to require assay pieces to be transmitted from different mints for the annual assay or trial of the fineness and weight of the coins. These assay pieces are taken indiscriminately, at each delivery of coins, from the chief coiner to the treasurer, the number being prescribed by the Director. [See section 42 of revised bill hereto appended.]

6. The transmission to the Treasury Department of quarter-yearly accounts from the Mint and its branches, and the assay offices, as is now prescribed by law, is omitted. [See section 4 of revised bill.]

AMOUNT OF SILVER USED IN ALLOY SHOULD BE DIMINISHED.

7. The alloy of the gold coins, in this bill, is the same as is now prescribed by law. But the quantity of silver may, with great propriety, be reduced from fifty-thousandths, as is now *permitted*, to say ten-thousandths. I, as Director of the Mint, made this matter a subject of *instructions* in September, 1853, which I reproduce here. "It is highly important to secure uniformity in our gold coinage; and to accomplish this all deposits of native gold, or gold not previously refined, should be assayed for silver without exception, and refined to from .990 to .993. The gold coins of the Mint and its branches will then be nearly thus: Gold, .900; silver, .008; copper, .092."

The object of this regulation was to attain a greater uniformity in the *color* of the coins than had theretofore been obtained, and also to save the loss of silver unnecessarily used in the alloy. Under these instructions the coinage has since that time been executed. But the passage of a new law would seem a fit occasion to make this the subject of legislation by making the limit not to exceed ten-thousandths in every one thousand parts. At present it is *permissible* to use fifty-thousandths of silver, which would make the coin of a lighter color than is desirable, and has no effect whatever upon their value, the excess of silver being uselessly employed. [See section 13 of revised bill.]

COINAGE CHARGE SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.

8. Gold coins being the only metallic money of the United States, and a standard of value, it is, in my judgment, inexpedient to authorize a charge upon such coinage. It reduces *pro tanto* the mint price of bullion below its market value. Where there is no charge for coinage the mint price is the same as the value of the metal when coined. It is to be noted that, under our present laws, there is a coinage charge, and it

will be observed, by reference to the tables of the value of foreign coins annexed to the annual reports of the Director of the Mint, that there are two values stated: 1. The value of the coins as compared with the legal content or amount of fine gold in the coins of the United States. 2. The mint value of such foreign coins after the deduction of the coinage charge, namely, the one-half of one per cent. There is a similar double valuation of all bullion brought to the Mint for coinage. The abrogation of a coinage charge would rid us from the incongruity of giving two different values to foreign coins and uncoined bullion; and under some circumstances, connected with our commerce and exchange with foreign nations, it would have a tendency to increase our gold coinage. On the other hand, if the market value is greater than the mint price, our coinage receipts must be diminished. And just here I make the general remark, applicable to all coinage, that it is a weak invention to attempt to make money with a less quantity of metal than that metal is worth in the markets of the civilized world. [See section 25 of revised bill hereto appended.]

CHARGES OF THE MINT—EUROPEAN CUSTOM—PRIVATE REFINERIES
SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED.

9. The provisions of the bill under consideration for charging the depositor with the expenses incurred in refining, separating, toughening, &c., are proper, and are such as are authorized by law.

In the European mints all metals deposited for coinage are required to be fit for coinage, and of standard fineness, or above the standard; the refining being done in private establishments.

While it is inexpedient, until private refineries are in operation in this country, to refuse the reception of unprepared and unrefined bullion, yet, to encourage such work, and looking forward to the time when they will be in operation, I think it would be proper to give a preference in the order of payment of deposits to bullion of that character. This is somewhat provided for in one section of the bill, but not to the extent above suggested. [See sections 46 and 47 of revised bill.]

THE PRESENT SILVER DOLLAR SHOULD NOT BE DISCONTINUED.

10. I see that it is proposed to demonetize the silver dollar. This I think unadvisable. Silver coins *below* the dollar are now not money in a proper sense, but only *tokens*. I do not like the idea of reducing the silver dollar to that level. It is quite true that the silver dollar, being more valuable than two half-dollars or four quarter-dollars, will not be used as a circulating medium, but only for cabinets, and perhaps to supply some occasional or local demand; yet I think there is no necessity for so considerable a piece as the dollar to be struck from metal which is only worth ninety-four cents. When we speak of dollars let it be known that we speak of dollars not demonetized and reduced below their intrinsic value, and thus avoid the introduction of contradictory and loose ideas of the standards of value.

REDUNDANCY OF SILVER COINS SHOULD BE PREVENTED.

When specie payments are resumed with us, or when the paper currency and gold are rated at the same, or even nearly the same, value, unless some stringent restrictions are made upon the issues of reduced silver coins, as now authorized, there will be a plethora of them on the market, and their circulation will be not only an inconvenience but a loss. [See sections 27, 28, and 29 of revised bill.]

MINOR COINAGE—A ONE-CENT PIECE ONLY SHOULD BE ISSUED, COMPOSED OF COPPER AND NICKEL—COPPER, EIGHTY-EIGHT PARTS; NICKEL, TWELVE PARTS.

And in this connection I beg to say that the base coinage provided for in section 35, of five and three cent pieces, will soon be found to be a positive nuisance and a subject of great embarrassment and loss, especially to small dealers. Moreover, the intrinsic value of the copper and nickel in these pieces, and in the one-cent pieces also, is so largely below the nominal value of the coins that we will have a flood of counterfeits and imitations of them, and will otherwise experience great inconvenience from their introduction into circulation. These remarks also apply to the pieces of the character lately issued; and this bill, it may be said, only continues their use. But I think it was a great mistake to abandon the cent of 1857, and substitute one of greatly inferior value, and, moreover, extend the issuing of such base coins to five-cent and three-cent pieces. I have not time at present to enlarge upon this subject, but I may state that, in my judgment, the five-cent piece should be composed of silver, and if a three-cent piece is required, let it also be of silver, as heretofore authorized. The cent is the only base coin which should be issued, and this ought to contain the characteristics and composition of the cent adopted in 1857. That cent maintained its color well; it was of convenient size and weight, and a difficult coin to imitate or counterfeit. It was abandoned a few years ago because it was considered that the material of which it was composed—eighty-eight per cent. copper and twelve per cent. nickel—was *too valuable*; when at that very time it was yielding a profit to the government on its issue of about *fifty-six per cent*. Surely the government can afford to put *one-half cent's* worth of metal into a coin which is issued as *one cent*.

CONSOLIDATION OF OFFICES OF SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER.

11. The proposition to unite the offices of superintendent and treasurer appears to me objectionable. The disbursements for labor, materials, and supplies of all kinds used in a minting establishment are paid by the treasurer on the warrants of the superintendent. Depositors of bullion are also paid on similar warrants. It would therefore seem improper to unite these offices in one person. If it is necessary to diminish the number of officers, I suggest that the assayer could with some propriety act as treasurer. But wherever the operations are large enough to justify the organization of a mint, I am of opinion that the several offices required should be held by separate persons; this tends to afford a proper check upon their accuracy and fidelity. At the assay offices, except the assay office at New York, the assayer might very properly perform the duties of treasurer. [See sections 26 and 41 of revised bill hereto appended.]

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

12. I see no reason for requiring the certificates of deposits of *gold bullion* to be presented within any specified number of days, as is provided for in this bill. On the contrary, I would give the depositor such a certificate as could be used for all purposes as money, and at any time or at any place. I would go further. I would permit several certificates to be issued for the same deposit, by dividing the amount into

such sums—say, not less than \$50 or \$100—as the depositor may wish, and make them payable to *bearer*. And, in conjunction with this, I would insert a further provision to allow similar certificates to be issued at the Mint in Philadelphia, the assay office in New York, and the branch mint at San Francisco, and at the treasury and principal assistant treasuries of the United States, on deposits of gold coins of the United States. The advantages of such a measure are manifold. But the subject is too broad to be discussed in this paper. I made a similar suggestion or recommendation in 1857, and wrote out my views upon it at some length. I have a copy at hand, but it is too long to insert here. The present condition of the country, now so near the resumption of specie payments, or, rather, when the values of paper money and gold are approximating each other, renders such a measure, namely, the issuing of coin certificates on the deposit of gold bullion and gold coins, a matter of peculiar interest and importance.

* * * * *

I intended to notice some other points, chiefly of detail and phraseology, in the bill, which seem to require revision; but as you will have responses from the present officers of the mints, they will, no doubt, by them be brought to your attention.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,
JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. George F. Dunning, late superintendent of the United States assay office in New York, to Mr. Knox.

NOTES ON THE MINT BILL.

Section 1. Would not less opposition be made to the bill, if the Mint at Philadelphia was, as far as possible, left untouched? That mint must necessarily be the parent mint for years to come. The branch mints must be supplied with dies and machinery from Philadelphia, where mechanics have been specially trained for making coining-presses, rolls, furnaces, molds, &c.; and officers and assistants newly appointed to the branch mints must go to Philadelphia for preliminary instruction. The annual assay must be held at Philadelphia, and all national medals must be struck there; and all experiments for new coins or alloys will necessarily be conducted at the Philadelphia Mint. Then why not let the mint establishment consist of—1. The Mint of the United States and branch mints, at which bullion should be refined by parting, and paid for in coins or fine bars. 2. Assay offices simply, where bullion should be refined by fluxing only, and the same metal returned in unparted bars, stamped with weight, fineness, and value. 3. A Mint Bureau at Washington, attached to the Treasury Department, having general supervision?

BRANCH MINT AT NEW YORK.

This would involve the changing of the New York assay office to the branch mint at New York, which ought to be done. It is a mint in all

except actual coining money, and the power to clothe it with this attribute could be left to the discretion of the President.

COMPTROLLER OF THE MINT AT WASHINGTON.

If the Mint at Philadelphia is left as it is, the chief officer at Washington would have to be called "Director General of the Mint," or "Comptroller of the Mint." Why not combine this office with that of Comptroller of the Currency, and change the title to "Comptroller of the Mint and Currency?"

HIS DUTIES.

Section 3, clause 1. In order to justify the creation of a Mint Bureau, &c., enlarge the power of the Director (Comptroller) thus: After the words "authorized by law" add: "He shall, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, prescribe all regulations for their government; direct the mode of keeping and rendering their accounts; and shall carefully scrutinize the same before they are rendered to the auditor; and all reports, estimates, and requisitions from the mints or assay offices shall be submitted for his examination and supervision." "He shall make an annual report," &c., as far as "now prescribed by law," then add: "He shall take measures to procure accurate statistical information of the discovery and development of mines of the precious metals, the character of their ores, and the methods of working the same; and shall, as fully as practicable, make his office useful in the development of the mining industry of the country." [See section 2 of revised bill hereto appended.]

Clause 2. After the word "Director," in the fourth line, add: "He shall draw warrants upon the treasurer and other officers for the transfer or delivery of coins or bullion; he shall check the treasurer's calculations of the value of deposits, and shall scrutinize all bills for ordinary expenses; and no payment of money, either for bullion deposits, or for ordinary expenses, shall be made by the treasurer except upon a warrant of the superintendent," &c.

DUTIES OF TREASURER.

Clause 3. After "the treasurer," add "of each mint." The parenthesis prohibiting the treasurer from being also assistant treasurer should be covered by section 54. After the word "mint," in third line, change thus: "He shall receive all bullion brought to the mint by depositors, and shall give receipts for the same; and all coins and bullion in the mint shall be in his custody, except when the same is legally transferred to other officers. He shall calculate, not estimate, the exact value of each deposit of bullion, and the charges to be levied thereon; and shall, upon warrants of the superintendent, make payment for the same in coins or bars of the same species of bullion as that deposited; and shall furnish to the owner thereof a certified memorandum of the weight, fineness, gross value, charges, and net value of his deposit." "He shall keep regular and faithful accounts," &c. [See sections 4 and 26 of revised bill.]

MELTER AND REFINER AND COINER.

Clause 4. After "assayer" add "of each mint."

Clause 5. Alter thus: "The melter and refiner" "of each mint" "shall execute all the operations which are necessary in order to form fine bars or ingots," &c.

Section 14. In line 6, for the phrase "within the legal limits of the standard weight," substitute "within the legal limits of deviation." In the last line of this section, instead of the words "to be again formed into ingots and recoin," say, "who shall cause the same to be immediately remelted." The melter and refiner ought not to have the option of keeping light coin *on hand*. A dishonest officer might use them to buy gold bullion outside and keep his accounts good in that way. [See section 41 of revised bill hereto appended.]

Section 15. In line 6, instead of "deposited in a chest," say, "deposited in the pyx," &c. This section should provide for the transmission to the Philadelphia Mint of *branch mint assay coins*. [See section 42 of revised bill.]

ACCOUNTS OF TREASURER WITH OTHER OFFICERS.

Section 17. Change as follows: "That in the treasurer's account with the operative officers of each mint and assay office, the melter and refiner, or coiner, as the case may be, shall be debited with the standard weight of all bullion delivered to him; and shall be credited with the standard weight of all bullion, coins, clippings, sweeps, &c., returned by him to the treasurer, once at least in every year," &c., as in printed bill.

Section 18. Line 1, on page 8, change "between the amount charged and credited" to "between the amount charged and the amount credited." No other change.

ASSAY COMMISSIONERS.

Section 22, line 2. Change "respective standards and weights" to "respective standards of fineness and weight."

Memorandum.—A *weight* fixed by law is as much a "standard" as a fineness so fixed.

Line 4, instead of "the Mint" say "the several mints."

Line 16, change "standard fineness and weight" to "standards of fineness and weight."

Line 19, change "standard or weight" to "standards" simply.

[See section 49 of revised bill.]

ABRASION OF COINAGE.

Section 25. This section is a temptation to holders of old coin to lighten them, so as to get them coined free of charge. I suggest the omission of the words "at the expense of the United States."

STANDARD WEIGHTS FOR EACH MINT.

Section 27 and section 28. Substitute: "That in the weighing of bullion at the several mints and assay offices, and in the accounts to be kept thereof, the unit of weight shall be the ounce troy; and it shall be the duty of the Director [Comptroller] of the Mint to provide each mint

and assay office with a set of carefully-adjusted standard weights, consisting of a one-ounce weight and the necessary multiples and decimal subdivisions thereof, from the thousandth of an ounce to three hundred ounces; and these weights shall be used only for the purpose of adjusting the weights ordinarily employed at the several mints and assay offices, such adjustment to be made at least once in every year, under the inspection of the superintendent and assayer of each institution: *Provided*, That the standard weights of the Mint at Philadelphia shall be adjusted annually in the presence of the assay commissioners on the day of annual assay." [See section 51 of revised bill hereto appended.]

Clause 6. "The coiner" of each mint shall "execute," &c. After the word "purpose," in the fourth line, insert: "He shall keep a careful record of all transactions with the treasurer, noting the weight and character of the bullion received and delivered, and he shall be responsible," &c. [See section 7 of revised bill.]

THE ENGRAVER: THE OFFICE NOT NECESSARY.

Clause 7. Alter thus: "The engraver of the Mint shall prepare and engrave, with the legal devices and inscriptions, all the dies required for coinage in the several mints, and shall perform such other service in the preparation of dies for coins, medals, &c., as shall be required by the Director [Comptroller.]"

I would abolish the *office* of engraver, and empower the Director to employ competent artists to prepare dies, &c. The *office* is useless, and is a hindrance to improvement. [See section 8 of revised bill.]

ASSISTANTS TO OPERATIVE OFFICERS.

Section 4. After the word "superintendent" in the first line, substitute "may" for "shall," and in the third line change "one assistant" to "one assistant officer."

N. B.—The assayer needs several assistants, [not officers,] young helpers or assayers. These should be provided for. I would give these the title of "laboratory assistants," and insert after the word "Philadelphia," in the fourth line: "He may also appoint such clerks for the superintendent, and such laboratory assistants for the assayer as shall be approved by the Director [Comptroller.]"

AMOUNT OF BONDS OF OFFICERS.

Section 7. Very few men fit for mint offices can give bonds for \$50,000. Then the responsibility of a superintendent or assayer is far less than that of a melter and refiner, or coiner, or treasurer. I would have the amount of bond to be required, *in each case*, to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury and the President. [See section 11 of revised bill.]

ALLOY SHOULD BE OF COPPER ONLY.

Section 9. After the word "standard," in the first line, add: "of fineness." Then in fixing the alloy of gold coins in the fifth line, say: "And the alloy of the gold coins shall be of copper." Perhaps it is best to require the alloy to be wholly copper, and say nothing about silver, or insert, "with the least practicable intermixture of silver."

Memorandum.—If it were practicable to *part out* all the silver from gold, the alloy of gold coins should be wholly copper. Formerly it was

the practice to aim at a "gold color" by adding silver in the alloy of gold; but this is discontinued. [See section 13 of revised bill hereto appended.]

GOLD AND SILVER COINS.

"SECTION 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the gold coins of the United States shall be a dollar, a quarter-eagle or two-and-a-half-dollar piece, a three-dollar piece, a half-eagle or five-dollar piece, an eagle or ten-dollar piece, and a double-eagle or twenty-dollar piece. And the standard weight of the gold dollar shall be twenty-five and eight-tenths grains, and the other gold coins shall be in the proportion of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains to one dollar of value; and these coins shall be a legal tender in all payments."

The law ought first to declare what coins shall be made, and then fix their weights. [See sections 14 and 18 of revised bill.]

"SECTION 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the silver coins of the United States shall be a dollar, a half-dollar, a quarter-dollar, a dime or tenth of a dollar, and a half-dime or twentieth of a dollar. And the standard weight of the silver coins shall be in the proportion of three hundred and eighty-four grains to the dollar; and these coins shall be a legal tender in all payments not exceeding five dollars." [See section 15 of revised bill.]

SILVER COINS SHOULD BE RECEIVED FOR CUSTOMS.

Section 12. Why except "duties on imposts?" The United States can certainly afford to receive its own silver coins to the extent of five dollars.

TOLERANCE.

Section 13. After the word "enacted," in the first line, insert: "That in adjusting the weights of the silver coins, the following deviations shall not be exceeded in any single piece: In the dollar and half-dollar, one grain and a half; in the quarter-dollar, dime, and half-dime, one grain." This seems to have been overlooked in the printed bill. The rest of this section without change, except changing pennyweights to grains. The changes in section 12 would be—

Three pennyweights to 72 grains.

Two pennyweights to 48 grains.

One and one-half pennyweight to 36 grains.

One pennyweight to 24 grains.

One-half pennyweight to 12 grains.

[See section 39 of revised bill.]

CONVERT PENNYWEIGHTS TO GRAINS.

So long as troy weights are in use at the mints, the employment of the term "grains" is unavoidable. The weights of the coins, expressed in *decimal* parts of the ounce, would be as follows:

Gold dollar	25.8 grains equal 0.05375 ounces.
Gold quarter-eagle	64.5 grains equal 0.134375 ounces.
Gold three-dollar	77.4 grains equal 0.16125 ounces.
Gold half-eagle	129.0 grains equal 0.26875 ounces.
Gold eagle	258.0 grains equal 0.5375 ounces.
Gold double-eagle	516 grains equal 1.0750 ounces.

Silver dollar.....	384	grains equal 0.80 ounces.
Silver half-dollar.....	192	grains equal 0.40 ounces.
Silver quarter-dollar.....	96	grains equal 0.20 ounces.
Silver dime.....	38.4	grains equal 0.08 ounces.
Silver half-dime.....	19.2	grains equal 0.04 ounces.

Change in section 13:

Four pennyweights to 96 grains.

Three pennyweights to 72 grains.

Two pennyweights to 48 grains.

One pennyweight to 24 grains.

The weights of the silver coins might readily be expressed in decimals of the ounce, but this would be impracticable for the gold coins.

Of course the small allowances in the adjustments of coins cannot be expressed in decimals of the troy ounce without absurd and interminable fractions. For example:

One grain is equal to 0.00208333+ ounce.

One half-grain is equal to 0.00104166+ ounce.

One quarter-grain is equal to 0.00052083+ ounce.

[See sections 14, 15, and 39 of revised bill hereto appended.]

Hon. George Eyster, treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, to Mr. Knox.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
Philadelphia, January 27, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 22d instant in which you invite my views upon the accompanying bill revising the laws relative to the mints, assay offices, and coinage of the United States. My experience at the mint has been so brief as to cause me to feel that I am not the person to express an opinion upon your work, certainly not a reliable opinion upon many parts of it. There are gentlemen in this city, both connected with the Mint and retired from it, whose long experience in that institution and consequent familiarity with its several departments, peculiarly qualify them to give an opinion at once valuable and reliable. Then, too, as you are aware, since the establishment of the assistant treasurer's office at the custom-house, the incumbent has been compelled to spend the larger part of his time at the latter place, so that he is obliged to intrust the duties of his position as treasurer of the Mint almost entirely to subordinates, and rely upon their fidelity and judgment in many important particulars.

A cursory examination of the proposed law has revealed a few defects, as it appears to me, principally unimportant, which it is scarcely necessary to recite here. They relate largely to the phraseology, and the changes suggested may, in some instances, render the meaning clearer. My suggestions may be found marked upon the margin of the bill which I herewith return. It is but right to say that these, with the omission to provide for the treasurer's bond, would very probably have come to your notice upon further review of your work.

REDEMPTION OF THE MINOR COINAGE.

Referring to the thirty-ninth section, which provides for the redemption of copper-nickel coins, I have to remark that it would be better to

make these pieces redeemable only at the Mint, or, at most, only by such assistant treasurers' in addition as have offices located at the same points as assay offices. If each assistant treasurer and each designated depositary shall be required to redeem these pieces, the danger of redeeming counterfeits will be increased, and spurious coins will find their way to that office most likely to receive them. It will be impossible for each office to provide itself with such a force of skilled counters as to obviate all danger on this account. The present five-cent piece, though not yet largely counterfeited, has been so well imitated as to require the assistance of the assaying department at the mint to determine its character. It is suggested, therefore, that the points at which the proposed pieces are to be redeemed in national currency should be as few as possible, and, at most, only those that have been already indicated. It is believed, too, that an opportunity for redemption at only those points will relieve any actual redundancy. [See section 33 of revised bill hereto appended.]

WASTAGE AND TOLERANCE—REDUCTION NECESSARY.

Upon the subject of wastages and tolerances I have little to say. The reduction in both meets with my approbation, as the experience of years demonstrates that the limit of the first can be largely curtailed without danger or inconvenience to the officers interested, while the continued allowance of an unnecessary margin may some day prove the inducement to carelessness or dishonesty. The same remark applies to the tolerances or deviations in pieces and in quantities of coins from the standard weight. The adjustment should be as accurate as skill and industry can make it. To send coins out from the shops of unequal weight would be discreditable to the government, as well as furnish an opportunity for profit to sharp and unscrupulous dealers. It will not do to say that the limits of wastage and tolerance already fixed by law need not be changed because of the present and past good management of the mints on the part of the operative officers. The proposed legislation is for the future, which must sooner or later witness changes in the personnel of every institution. It is also intended to meet every possible phase of management and mismanagement. So far as regards these reductions the bill as draughted but prescribes that what good men can do and do, bad men ought to do and must do. [See sections 36, 38, 39, and 40 of revised bill.]

BUREAU IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The salient feature of your bill seems to be the proposition to establish an office at the Treasury Department at Washington, to take the general supervision of all mints and assay offices belonging to the government. If these places were now for the first time being established, the propriety of managing and directing them from a principal office at Washington would scarcely be questioned, and, indeed, a contrary course would probably not suggest itself. At the establishment of the Mint in Philadelphia, in 1792, that city was the seat of government of the United States as well as the chief commercial city of the country. After the removal of the seat of government the institution was continued at Philadelphia by legal enactment for successive periods of five years, until, in 1828, it was located there indefinitely. Now, if the proposition were to remove the Mint itself, I should very much regret it, as would every Pennsylvanian; and I think very weighty reasons could be adduced to show the impolicy

of any such course. But the proposition of your bill, to place the general supervision of the several mints and assay offices at Washington, strikes me more favorably. It seems to be justified by the increase in number of the institutions in contemplation, and their being situated at different and widely remote places; by their immense importance and the vast development in recent years of the mineral and mining resources of the country. The Director of the Mint has the general direction of the branch mints and assay offices, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury. Here, then, are two officials, the one subject to the other, having control of at least six important government establishments, neither of whom is on the ground in any case, and who do not even have their offices in the same State, let alone city. It appears to be more important that these officials should be near one another, for the purpose of consultation about the workings and interests of the whole, than that either should reside at any one of the establishments under their supervising care. The present arrangement for managing the mints and assay offices is an exception to the practice of the government. No other interest subject to the national authority of so great importance, and attaching to so many places, is managed through a central office remote from the Capital. The government might with equal propriety require its several assistant treasurers and designated depositaries to be controlled at Washington by way of New York, as continue its present anomalous practice in regard to its mints and other similar institutions. There is another weighty reason for locating the supervising officer of all these institutions at Washington. It has become the practice to charge the representatives of the people in Congress with the duty of attending to the interests of individuals or localities of their constituency, in any way under the care or control of the national government. The presence at Washington of the head of the mints and assay offices would afford the representatives of the people facilities to attend to the requests of their constituents connected with these interests that they have never yet enjoyed. With the opportunity to confer at Washington, a little leisure could be improved. As it now is, resort must be had to correspondence, not always satisfactory, or a journey, taking them away from public duties.

TREASURER SHOULD APPOINT SUBORDINATES.

That feature in your bill authorizing the treasurer to appoint his own employés I especially commend. Personally, it can make no manner of difference to me, for you propose also a severance of the office of assistant treasurer of the United States from that of treasurer of the Mint, leaving me in the former place. I have long felt that injustice has been done to the treasurer. As you know, the Director and I completed some weeks ago a correspondence on the subject, which is now in the department awaiting a decision upon our respective claims. Congress enacted, by a joint resolution, on the third day of March, 1851, "that the several treasurers of the United States mints, be, and they are hereby, authorized to appoint their own clerks, subject, however, to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury." The preamble to this joint resolution recites that the treasurers are required to give bond in heavy penalties for the faithful performance of their duties, *and of those under them*, and avers that it is but just that the selections of their clerks should be under their control.

Now, keeping out of view the fact that, with the possible exception of the deposit melters, the treasurers could have no employment for any

other class of employés than clerks, and that, with the exception before mentioned, at the date of the passage of the joint resolution aforesaid all his employés were denominated clerks, a fair construction of the joint resolution, in view of the preamble and the relief sought to be afforded, requires that the word clerks should be read in the sense of employés.

Since 1851 the treasurer has been accorded six appointments, to wit: a chief clerk, a weigher, a calculator, an accountant, a register, and a cashier. At various times since 1851 there have been persons appointed and assigned to duty by the Director in the bullion and cash departments, until the treasurer's force appointed by the Director almost equals his force appointed by himself. The persons appointed by the Director are termed assistants, superintendents, and aids, and in most instances perform clerical duties, and the identical duties that the treasurer's own appointees perform. They are appointed by the Director under his general authority to appoint servants and workmen. If the Director may appoint servants and workmen, and assign them to clerical duty in the treasurer's department, what becomes of the treasurer's undoubted right to appoint clerks? Has not the Director grasped the substance and left the treasurer but the shadow of his right?

But I will pursue the subject no further here. As has been stated, I have discussed it fully elsewhere. I am glad to discover that your bill will accomplish for some future treasurer what my argument may have failed to obtain for me. This feature, without doubt, ought to become a law. In the discussion with the Director, to which I have alluded, the Director takes the ground that the treasurer ought to entertain no anxiety about the bullion-room, for the reason that he is under nothing but a moral responsibility for the bullion until it is about to be turned over to the melter and refiner. I do not agree with the Director here. If the Director be right, however, there ought to be a section added to your bill to protect the rights of the thousands of depositors who annually intrust their millions to the treasurer. This treasure is always in the treasurer's custody for days, often for a month. The depositors are entitled to have something better for their security than the sense of moral accountability of any man or officer.

Referring to your twenty-fourth section, in which provision is made for paying and covering into the treasury of the United States, on the warrant of the superintendent, funds arising from the manufacture of medals, it may not be amiss to state that this has heretofore been unnecessary, for such moneys never came into the treasury of the Mint, but were received and accounted for directly by the Director. The practice has seemed to me to be without authority of law, and the section is probably explicit enough to correct it. [See sections 4 and 54 of revised bill hereto appended.]

COPPER-NICKEL COINS APPROVED.

I am satisfied of the wisdom of the provision your bill makes for a new set of base coins. As good an argument as any in favor of their issue is the fact that the public want and expect them. There seems to be a tendency all the while, hard to explain perhaps, yet nevertheless true, to tire of our inferior coinage. Those pieces at present in circulation are uniform neither in design nor composition, besides not being especially artistic. The frequent renewal of these pieces and the change in the design both baffles and discourages the counterfeiters, and proves a cheaply purchased benefit to both the people and the government. Then, too, the composition of the metals proposed furnishes an alloy altogether

desirable on the score of appearance, wear, cost, and susceptibility to prompt detection when imitated. (See section 17 of revised bill.)

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF THE MINT MAY BE ABOLISHED.

It would seem that the office of treasurer of the Mint might be abolished altogether, and the duties of that position devolved upon the superintendent. This might make necessary the creation of a system of checks to meet the new order of things; but that could be done without difficulty. Each operative officer, for instance, might be required to approve all vouchers for purchases for his own department, or one might be authorized to approve for all. It might be made the duty of the assayer to approve the calculation upon which payment for each deposit of bullion is made. These are probably all the checks that a proper caution would suggest. (See sections 3, 26, of revised bill.)

There might be some change in the arrangement of subjects in your bill, but this I will leave to others to suggest or your own reflections.

NECESSITY OF REVISION OF MINT LAWS.

The mint laws need codification and they need revision. You have made a good beginning, and I hope you may meet with abundant success in your undertaking.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE EYSTER,
Treasurer of the Mint.

Hon. JOHN JAY KNOX,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.

Dr. M. F. Bonzano, formerly melter and refiner of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, to Mr. Knox.

NEW ORLEANS, *February 21, 1870.*

DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure of examining the "Bill revising the laws relative to the mints, assay offices, and coinage of the United States," and so far as I am able to judge of the provisions therein contained, believe them to be sufficient for the purposes intended. I beg leave, however, to draw your attention to some sections which might be susceptible of amendment.

SILVER USED AS ALLOY SHOULD BE REDUCED.

Section 9. If the proportion of silver in the alloy of gold may vary so largely with respect to the copper, it will be difficult to obtain the uniformity of color which contributes much to the beauty of our coinage. By limiting the silver in the alloy to one-fifth or one-fourth of the copper a greater uniformity of color would be attained without increasing the difficulties of manufacture. (See section 13 revised bill.)

METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS RECOMMENDED.

Section 10. It seems to me very desirable that the weights and dimensions of coins should be expressed in the metrical system, instead of the troy ounce, pennyweight, grains, &c. An opportunity is here presented,

which may not occur often, of making the people familiar with this beautiful system, without requiring too great an effort. (See sections 14, 15, 17 of revised bill, also pages 11 and 26 of Senate Mis. Doc., forty-first Congress, No. 132.)

WASTAGE ON GOLD, AMPLE; ON SILVER, SHOULD BE INCREASED.

Section 18. One-thousandth for wastage on silver, though usually sufficient, may in certain cases fall short of the actual loss. In melting amalgam and very base metal, the toughening with niter is indispensable, and the silver becomes partially oxidized in this operation. On gold, the allowance of one-thousandth for wastage is ample. (See section 44 of revised bill.)

MANUFACTURE OF SMALL BARS.

Section 32. The manufacture of small bars, say of less than ten ounces, may at times interfere with the regular coinage operations. If such bars are authorized, their manufacture should be restricted to the assay offices alone.

Very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

M. F. BONZANO.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Esq.,

Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.

Assistant treasurer at New York to the Secretary of the Treasury.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

New York, January 28, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor of handing you herewith the draught of bill relative to the Mint and its branches. Such suggestions as have occurred to the officers of the assay office and to me are noted on the margin, and are respectfully submitted.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,

Assistant Treasurer United States.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Andrew Mason, melter and refiner, United States assay office, New York, to Mr. Folger.

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE,

New York, January 27, 1870.

DEAR SIR: Having united with my fellow officers in a careful consideration of the details of the bill inclosed in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 18th instant, to which you have called our attention, I trust it will not be considered improper, under the large latitude given by the instructions, to suggest the advisability of concentrating all the mint establishments into one, instead of adding another to the list

ONLY ONE MINT ESTABLISHMENT REQUIRED.

Such a measure would relieve the government from a heavy burden and, possibly, yield some revenue. It would at the same time be a benefit to every locality, including even those where the Mint, &c., are now placed, because the charges to depositors for refining, coinage, &c., might be reduced; and if it should be located where the bullion, whatever may be its form, is now taken, in the natural course of trade the cost of transportation would be practically eliminated from the calculation.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW MASON,
Melter and Refiner.

Hon. CHARLES J. FOLGER, *Treasurer, &c.*

Notes on mint bill by United States assay office, New York.

Add to section 3, in reference to duties of Director, the following: "It shall be his duty to receive all accounts accruing in the mints and assay offices, and, after examination, to certify the balances and transmit the accounts, with the vouchers and certificate, to the First Comptroller for his decision thereon." (See section 3 revised bill.)

In the same section: In place of "unparted, standard, and refined," insert the words "all kinds of."

In same section: In reference to duties of treasurer, after the word "Mint," insert the words "as a deposit," so that it will read: "He shall receive all bullions brought to the Mint as a deposit."

NOTE.—Brought to whom?—I see no provision in the bill directly authorizing any private person to bring bullion or gold dust to the Mint for assay, refining, and coinage. Nor is there any such authority to be inferred, unless from the use of the words "depositor," &c. Should there not be a section or phrases specific upon this point like section 46?

In same section: Insert, in reference to duties of treasurer, "He shall present monthly to the Director of the Mint, according to such forms as shall be prescribed by him, an account of the ordinary receipts and disbursements of the Mint; and of the bullion accounts, quarter-yearly, for the purpose of being adjusted and settled."

In same section: With reference to duties of assayer, insert the words "and bullion generally," so that it will read, "he shall also make assays of coin and bullion generally whenever instructed to do so by the superintendent."

In same section: Omit the following: "He shall also have authority to assay at his discretion such ores as may be presented for that purpose, and a charge covering the expenses of the process shall be collected of the owner." (See sections 4, 5 of revised bill.)

Section 11. The objections to changing the weight of the silver dollar are entitled to serious consideration. (See section 15.)

Section 18. In reference to wastage, are two-thousandths enough to cover the melter and refiner's responsibility and risk? (See section 44 of revised bill.)

Add to section 21. Relative to the bullion fund, "Payments in advance may be made to the depositor under regulations established by the Director with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury." ("I doubt." FOLGER.) (See section 48.)

Section 24. In reference to paying all moneys into the treasury on charges and deductions from gold and silver bullion, add the following: "*Provided*, That all losses arising from the sale of 'sweeps' or from wastage shall be offset by the gains arising from any surplus of the precious metals in the settlement of the melter and refiner's and the coiner's accounts, (the balance being provided for from the account of incidental and contingent expenses,) for the purpose of keeping the bullion fund in tact." (See section 54 of revised bill.)

Section 32. After the word "fineness" insert the following, "or that of the deposits after melting," so that it shall read: "that, at the option of the depositor, gold or silver may be cast into bars or ingots of either pure metal or of standard fineness, or that of the deposit after melting, as the owner may prefer," &c. (See section 20 of revised bill.)

Section 35. In reference to nickel coinage, are not the present bronze coins preferable?

Section 44. In reference to officers of assay office in New York. The separation of the United States assay office from the independent treasury will secure direct, responsible supervision of the treasurer's department. By keeping distinct the offices of superintendent and treasurer, (or deputy treasurer,) the two act as checks on each other. The superintendent and the present melter and refiner have never had assistants. The salaries should be fixed by law. The other provisions, generally, of the act of 1853, establishing this office, seem appropriate. (See sections 55, 26 of revised bill.)

Section 55. In reference to the repeal of all acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act. Why the need of this action? The statute last passed always prevails. In whatever it is repugnant to a former statute it is the law to the exclusion of the former act; while a former clause of repeal may strike out parts of acts which it is not wished to do away with. (See section 71 of revised bill.)

Officers of branch mint at San Francisco to Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT,
San Francisco, California, February 4, 1870.

SIR: Inclosed herewith please find copy of the "Bill revising the laws relating to the mints, and assay offices, and coinage of the United States," with such suggestions as have been agreed upon by the officers of this branch, written upon slips and pasted opposite the sections to which they respectively refer.

COINAGE CHARGE SHOULD BE REPEALED—FREE MINTAGE.

It will be observed that the officers of this branch are of the opinion that the seigniorage or coinage charge ought to be *entirely repealed* without reducing the weight of the coins; and further, that in the thirty-fourth section of the proposed law, (with the exception of the treasurer,) they venture with great deference to recommend (on the suggestion of the able and experienced assayer of this branch) that the entire charge for refining bullion deposited for coinage be abolished, or in other words that the government confer upon the mining interests of the country the benefit of a free mint. Some of the general reasons for this recommendation may be briefly stated as follows:

1. It is believed that the policy of our government should tend to the retention of American bullion at home rather than allow the difference

between the mint charges of our own and foreign countries to operate as a premium to encourage its shipment abroad.

2. That such a modification of the law would to some extent stimulate mining enterprise, encourage an important but poorly paid branch of industry, and increase our annual product of the precious metals.

3. That this charge, by raising the mint value of bullion above its market value for shipment, would increase our coinage, swell the volume of specie in circulation, stimulate the exporting of other commodities than gold and silver, to adjust balances of trade, and in some slight degree facilitate the resumption of specie payments.

4. The entire cost of refining the total bullion product of the country, say thirty-six millions, would not exceed \$200,000, and we hazard the opinion that the advantages to be derived would many times exceed that sum.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

O. H. LA GRANGE,
Superintendent.

O. D. MUNSON,
Assayer.

J. B. HARMSTEAD,
Coiner.

J. P. COCHRAN,
Melter and Refiner.

Amendments suggested by officers of San Francisco branch.

Section 3, article 2. The assayer, the melter and refiner, and the coiner of this branch mint desire to suggest that being responsible on their bonds for the integrity and efficiency of the employés in their several departments, they should be allowed to recommend such employés, subject to the approval of the superintendent.

The superintendent dissents on the ground that if thus practically deprived of the appointing of workmen he would have no power to enforce necessary regulations and maintain harmony between the several departments.

Section 3, article 3. Use the word "compute" instead of the word "estimate" in the ninth line of article 3, section 3; and strike out the word "superintendent" in the last line of same section. [Section 4 of revised bill.]

Section 5. Add: "In case of such absence of the superintendent he may designate his chief clerk to act in his place." [See section 9 of revised bill.]

Section 8. 1st. The operative officers at the San Francisco branch should receive at least \$4,000. 2d. Wages allowed to workmen should be determined by the superintendent, subject to the approval of the Director. 3d. Insert the word "treasurer" after the word "superintendent" on the fourth line, and erase before "assayers" on fifth line. [See section 12.]

Section 9. Insert in last line in reference to alloy of silver the word "tenth" in place of "half." [See section 13 of revised bill.]

Section 11. Would not the proposed change in the weight of the silver dollar disturb the relative value of all our coinage, affect our commercial conventions, and possibly impair the validity of contracts running through a long period? Might not the dollar be retained as a measure

of value, but the coinage of the piece for circulation be discontinued [See section 15 of revised bill.]

Section 14. Strike out all after the words "shall be," in the ninth line, and insert: "Shall be defaced and delivered to the melter and refiner as standard bullion, to be again formed into ingots and recoinced." [See section 41 of revised bill.]

Section 16. Provide for deliveries and accounting between treasurer and melter and refiner. [See section 43 of revised bill.]

Section 20. Erase the word "Director," and insert the word "superintendent" in fourth line. In the fifth line strike out "been brought to the mint," and insert "became fit for coinage." [See section 46 of revised bill.]

Section 21. In reference to bullion fund, strike out last line, and insert "may at any time increase or diminish such deposits." [See section 48 of revised bill.]

Section 22. Insert the word "fineness" after the word "standard," in the nineteenth line. [See section 49 of revised bill.]

Section 29. Should not purchases be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury as well as by the Director? Is not the reference to profits in this section inconsistent with the reduction in value of the silver dollar proposed in section 11? [See section 28 of revised bill.]

Section 34. Substitute the following, viz: "*And be it further enacted, That the only charge by the mints to the depositors shall be as follows: For copper introduced for alloy, and for silver used for the alloy of gold for coinage; for casting bullion into unparted bars; and for making fine gold and silver bars. The rate of these charges shall be fixed for the several mints from time to time by the Director, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to equal, but not to exceed the actual expense to the mint for metals and labor in each case aforementioned; and bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint may legally be rejected by the treasurer.*" [See sections 25, 21 of revised bill.]

Superintendent of branch mint at San Francisco to Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT,
San Francisco, California, February 7, 1870.

SIR: Permit me in addition to the general suggestions made by the officers of this branch, to say that personally I am earnestly in favor of any measure that can be secured, having a tendency to bring the cost of refining and coining bullion in this country into such a relation with the cost of those operations in other countries as will abolish the premium now practically paid to exporters of our uncoined gold and silver.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. LA GRANGE,
Superintendent.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Assayer of branch mint at San Francisco to Secretary of the Treasury.

ASSAY OFFICE UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT,
San Francisco, California, February 11, 1870.

SIR: Allow me to ask your attention to the changes and additions herewith suggested to Section 18, in the "Bill revising the laws relative to the mints," &c., accompanying this.

The old law allows two-thousandths of the whole amount charged to these officers for wastage, and an officer has once assumed that he was entitled to all that he could save embraced within this allowance.

Is it not important, as the law is being changed, to provide against a repetition of such an assumption?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. D. MUNSON.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Assayer of branch mint at San Francisco to Mr. Knox.

ASSAY OFFICE UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT,
San Francisco, California, February 12, 1870.

SIR: I herewith submit the following suggestions to section 18, in reference to wastage, for your consideration:

In the eighth line substitute the word "accounts" in the place of "case."

In the ninth line strike out the words "and silver," and add after the word "gold," "and one-thousandth of the whole amount of silver."

In the tenth line, after the word "settlement," add: "calculated separately;" also, substitute the word "account" for the word "case," in tenth line.

And in the last line, after the word "treasurer," add the words "calculated separately."

Something like the following, I think, should be added: "And if any bullion has accumulated in the hands of these officers by reason of the legal allowance for wastage, it shall be their duty to deliver the same to the treasurer, on an order from the superintendent, to be credited to the profit and loss account of the Mint." (See section 44 of the revised bill.)

These alterations have presented themselves to my mind since our suggestions to the bill were forwarded.

Respectfully, and yours truly,

O. D. MUNSON.

JOHN J. KNOX, Esq.,
Deputy Comptroller, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Assayer of the branch mint at Denver to Mr. Knox.

UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT,
Denver, February 7, 1870.

SIR: Your favor of the 22d ultimo, asking me to examine the new mint bill which was inclosed, and to make any suggestions that might occur to me, was received on the 4th instant.

In reply I would state that while I heartily concur in the general features of the bill, I will suggest that some parts of it be changed.

CHARGES OF THE ASSAY OFFICE.

Section 34 provides that the charges by mints and assay offices "shall be fixed so as to equal, but not to exceed in their judgment, the *actual expense* to the Mint of the materials and labor employed in each of the cases aforementioned." If you mean by this, that the charges in each institution are to equal the *total expenses*, including salaries, wages, &c., of that institution, then I think the charges are much too high; so high, in fact, that United States mints and assay offices will have but little to do. The amount received as charges at the mints and assay offices will not pay one-fourth of the expenses; and it is my opinion that the charges should be reduced still lower, instead of being increased. The fact that gold can be shipped out of the country to be coined at a profit, is evidence that mint charges in this country are too high. (See section 62 of revised bill.)

SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND CLERKS.

In section 50, relating to the Denver branch mint, it says: "And the assayer may employ two clerks and as many workmen and laborers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding six in number, as may be required." This would be reducing the number of workmen and laborers in this institution nearly one-half, as we have ten on the pay-roll for workmen now, (including one day and two night watchmen.) The number specified in the bill is entirely too small, as six cannot do the work so as to allow deposits to be returned in time to satisfy the wants of this community. It has been the custom to return deposits the day after they are deposited here, and, as I said before, this could not be done if we were allowed but six workmen and laborers. We have also to consider that for the past three years the business of this branch has been steadily increasing, as the following statement will show. There were received in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, 180 deposits; in 1868, 493, and in 1869, 1,259 deposits, and the prospects are there will be a greater number of deposits this season than ever before.

It does not seem to me to be any more necessary to prescribe *by law* the number of workmen and laborers at this branch and at Boisé City, than at the New York assay office, Philadelphia Mint, or of the other mints. Why not allow this institution to be as useful as it may be by allowing the necessities of the case to govern the action of the Director and the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of making it necessary to get a special act of Congress to allow an increase of *even one* workman? The same may be said in regard to the number of clerks.

In the same section, the salary of the two clerks is not to exceed \$1,800 each. I would suggest that the question of the salary for the clerks be left subject to the control of the Director and Secretary, the same as it is with the other mints. (See section 60 of the revised bill.)

Hoping that you will make the changes indicated, and thanking you for thus favoring me,

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JACOB F. L. SCHIRMER,

Assayer United States Branch Mint, Denver, C. T.

Hon. JOHN JAY KNOX,

Deputy Comptroller.

Solicitor to the Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
March 31, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the draught of a "Bill revising the laws relating to the mints, assay offices, and coinage of the United States," referred to me, on the 27th of January last, by Hon. J. F. Hartley, Assistant Secretary, for examination, with special reference to * sections 40 to 43, inclusive, and to return the same, marked "A," with such alterations and amendments as I have thought necessary to be made.

I am, very respectfully,

E. C. BANFIELD,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

First Auditor to Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
February 10, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with your reference of a "Bill revising the laws relative to the mints, assay offices," &c., for examination, with suggestions and amendments, I respectfully submit the following remarks:

As far as I feel authorized to express an opinion, I consider the bill an important improvement upon the present system regulating the mints, as it simplifies, by reducing into one act, what is now embraced in several, with some complexity in their operations. Its provisions are so clearly expressed that they obviate the doubtful constructions in some of the existing acts, and leave the execution of the law exempt from divided opinions. The unity in the organization under this bill will facilitate the operations of the mints by bringing them under the authority of one Director, and thereby having a uniformity in all. It defines the duties of all the officers, and holds them to a proper accountability, in which is found the necessary protection of all the rights and interests, public and private, subject to their trust.

I think the bill might be improved by some alterations, which I have made in pencil, in some of the sections.

With these remarks and amendments I return the bill.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

T. L. SMITH,
Auditor.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

* The recommendations of the Solicitor were adopted in the construction of sections 63 to 67 inclusive of the present bill.—J. J. K.

B.—CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE BILL WHICH WAS TRANSMITTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE 25TH OF APRIL, 1870.*

Hon. George Harrington, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to Mr. Knox.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: Permit me to express the gratification with which I read your report with accompanying draught of a bill, intended to give effect thereto, upon the necessity of reorganizing our mint system.

NECESSITY OF REVISION AND REORGANIZATION.

There is no branch of the Treasury Department that has been so neglected as that of which your report treats, and none that so seriously requires revision; it was a want well known during the rebellion; but one that could not be attended to during that time. There is, in fact, no system as such, and no proper responsibility. Efforts have heretofore been made to effect reform; but they have been partial and unsatisfactory.

The obstacles to satisfactory legislation have been two-fold: First, that every attempt at investigation has been partial and superficial, manifest upon its face, and consequently has failed to convince Congress of any real necessity for remedial legislation; secondly, the animus of such investigations has not unfrequently been to engraft upon the system some idiosyncrasy of the author, which, not being responsive to the needs of the service, received no support from the intelligent expert; and hence failure.

Your report, I am glad to see, treats the subject in the broadest and most comprehensive manner, and your desire to improve the system is demonstrated by your calling to your aid those most familiar with its defects and most competent to suggest the proper remedy. Patterson, Peale, and Snowden I personally know are practically as well as theoretically familiar with the whole subject. A cursory examination of the bill is sufficient to commend it to any one at all conversant with mint affairs; its careful perusal demonstrates unmistakably the care and

* The bill was transmitted to the Senate accompanied by the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury:

“TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 25, 1870.

“SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith ‘A bill revising the laws relative to the mint, assay offices, and coinage of the United States,’ and accompanying report. The bill has been prepared under the supervision of John Jay Knox, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, and its passage is recommended in the form presented. It includes, in a condensed form, all the important legislation upon the coinage, not now obsolete, since the first mint was established, in 1792; and the report gives a concise statement of the various amendments proposed to existing laws, and the necessity for the change recommended. There has been no revision of the laws pertaining to the Mint and coinage since 1837, and it is believed that the passage of the inclosed bill will conduce greatly to the efficiency and economy of this important branch of the government service.

“I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

“GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
“Secretary of the Treasury.

“HON. JOHN SHERMAN,
“Chairman Finance Committee, Senate of the United States.”

research with which the bill has been framed, and which, if enacted into law, will give to our mint establishment that unity so necessary to its advantageous and economical administration, and place it upon a par with those of the most advanced nations. I speak, as you are aware, from official knowledge of the disjointed condition of this important branch of our service to which I have given no little thought, and I cannot refrain from expressing to you the pleasure with which I perused your intelligent report and the provisions of the bill intended to give your views effect.

With great respect, yours,

GEO. HARRINGTON.

Hon. J. JAY KNOX,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

Hon. W. E. Chandler, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to Mr Knox.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for sending me a copy of your report and proposed bill for a revision of the mint laws.

NECESSITY OF THE PROPOSED REVISION.

The necessity of such a revision has been apparent to every one connected of late years with the Treasury Department. The work has been admirably performed by you. You have happily secured and availed yourself of the suggestions of others, while impressing upon the codification that unity and completeness which can only result from the operations of one thoroughly informed mind. If the law is enacted it will result most beneficially.

The abolition of the coinage charge, and the adoption of the metrical system, with a view to an international system of coinage, are so clearly apparent that I cannot believe that Congress will delay action much longer.

I am much pleased with your report as a compendious statement of useful information connected with the coinage system. The table on page 26, showing the weight, fineness, and tolerance of all the United States coins, together with the amount in which such coins are legal tender, is especially valuable. I believe the very best results will follow from your work.

Very respectfully, yours,

WM. E. CHANDLER.

JOHN J. KNOX, Esq.,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. Patterson to Mr. Knox.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I have read your report in the North American of to-day, and cannot help dropping a line to express the satisfaction it gives me. All the points of reform appear to have been reached. Please send me a copy of the bill, also of your report, when officially printed.

I do not agree about abolishing the coinage charge. If we come to international coinage, I am satisfied that it will be insisted upon that the contracting parties shall have a uniform rate of charge, else all the coinage will be precipitated upon the country which works for nothing. We ought not to abolish what we will have soon to re-establish. However, I will not discuss that now.

Yours, truly,

R. PATTERSON.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Esq.,
Deputy Comptroller.

Commissioner of Mining Statistics to Mr. Knox.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL,
New York, May 28, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I have received the copy of your report on the proposed codification and reform of our mint laws, with the accompanying bill, and perused it with great interest. I regard it as a very thorough and well-considered paper, and I hope its recommendations will not fail of the attention at the hands of Congress which they deserve. The introduction of metrical weights and the door opened by your suggestions to the adoption of a perfectly metrical system of coinage, are features which especially commend themselves to me. I think these are true and practical steps toward a permanent international coinage, a consummation much to be desired, though not worth the sacrifice of our own almost perfect system, which some have over-hastily urged. Through all the debates on this subject which have taken place during the last three years it has been evident that the United States government, as such, had no positive opinion to present. It is time for us to have a mint bureau in the Treasury Department at Washington, with a chief, whose business it will be to study, understand, and definitely recommend the necessary measures in his department. I see reason to believe that the bill you propose will give us just this central, competent head; and therefore, if for no other reasons, I should be in favor of it.

Yours, truly,

R. W. RAYMOND.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Esq.,
Deputy Comptroller of Currency.

Chief coiner of the Mint to Mr. Knox.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT,
Philadelphia, May 21, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: I have delayed writing, as suggested by you, on the matter of allowances, &c., in the bill now before the Senate committee, for the reason that I expected to be in Washington and confer with you in person, which would be much more satisfactory. I find it impossible, however, to leave my post at the present time, and shall therefore have to content myself with this mode of communication.

As the Director of the Mint, who has its general supervision under charge, has discussed the bill in all its details before it was transmitted

to the Senate, I do not esteem it my duty, nor would it be courtesy to him or to my brother operative officers, to discuss, at this time, any of its provisions not having direct reference to the department under my charge. I shall therefore confine my observations to one or two points having reference thereto, and which, in my judgment, should be amended.

The principal of these is the allowance on single pieces and on deliveries in bulk, and my only object in taking exception to the allowances named in the bill is that I fear it will be very embarrassing, if not impracticable, to operate under its provisions.

The object in view by a small allowance on single pieces is to prevent, by carelessness or fraud, a coinage that would be below the standard weight. The main check upon this is in the allowance upon drafts, which should be made as close as can be consistent with the practical operations of the departments. Still, I think the allowances, as named in the bill, on deliveries in bulk are too close.

It is highly probable that the deliveries would be uniformly within even its restricted limits—they would certainly be, taking the workings of this department within the past year or two as a criterion—but under a large coinage it might occasion embarrassment, without any practical advantage.

We do not use in the receiving room, or in any department except in the assay department and adjusting room, so small a weight as the .005 or half-one-hundredth of an ounce, and I can assure you it requires a very delicately constructed balance, large enough to use in the deliveries of coin, that will respond promptly under so small a weight; and in the adjustment of heavys and lights, preparatory to delivery, it requires the most delicate and careful manipulation to so combine the two as to come uniformly within so small an allowance.

As a matter of artistic skill it could be done, but our coinage establishments are manufactories, and rules that would operate where mathematical results can be had should not be applied to them.

I unite with you in the desire to see adopted the most stringent regulations for the prevention of fraud or criminal carelessness in all our minting establishments; but these rules should not be made so embarrassing as to become oppressive, nor should they, as in the allowance on single pieces, be made so as to be snares, liable to entrap an honest and faithful officer consistently discharging his duty.

An operative officer has to depend in a large degree (in spite of all watchfulness and care on his part) on the faithfulness, attention, and skill of those under him, as well as upon the accuracy of the machinery and appliances employed.

The least thoughtlessness, neglect, or want of skill in an adjuster, or accuracy in a balance, may pass a coin outside the legal limit, that would find its way into the pyx, and stand in judgment against him at the annual assay.

The commissioners, with but few exceptions, are unfamiliar with the operations of coinage, and if unfortunately the piece was light they might draw unfavorable inferences of an officer's capacity, if not his integrity, although the delivery out of which the piece was taken may have been of standard weight, and it is the only piece out of the legal limits.

This was the case in a delivery made a year or two since, when it was customary to weigh the coins before placing them in the pyx. One double-eagle was found to be one-thirty-second of a grain too heavy, and on an examination it was ascertained to be the only piece in the \$400,000 composing the delivery that was not accurately within the le-

gal limits. This occurred when the allowance was one-half a grain upon a single piece. This risk is increased in almost exact proportion as you reduce the allowance.

TOLERANCE ON SINGLE PIECES.

What practical good will result from the very small allowance named in the bill on single pieces? All that is desirable to be obtained is that the pieces shall conform, as near as may be practically convenient in the workings, to the standard weight.

The check is in the limitations and restrictions in delivery in bulk, as I before remarked. The allowance named in the bill on the three-dollar, quarter-eagle, and one-dollar piece, is, in my judgment, entirely too small.

As a matter of skill, we can adjust ten, one hundred, or one thousand of these pieces within the limits; but I assert unhesitatingly that in the every-day operations of coinage, with all the care and skill obtainable, there will be coins outside the legal limit where it is made so small.

You know that after adjustment the planchet must be milled and cleaned preparatory to coining. Allowance must therefore be made in adjustment for the loss in these operations. With a one-sixth, and certainly the one-twelfth, of a grain to go upon, it cannot be done on a large scale with unvarying certainty. And what is the penalty an officer is to suffer, under the bill, for any departure from this nice adjustment? The fact is to be reported to the President for such punishment as he may see fit to impose within the limits of disqualifying him from holding his office. The public, not understanding how trifling the error and how impossible to avoid it, will take up the whisper, and the reputation of an honest lifetime may be blasted. The operation of so close an allowance on single pieces would, I fear, only serve as a trap into which some faithful and honest officer might fall, without subserving any valuable end.

The act of the English mint, to which reference is made, has never been tried, and I assert, without fear of contradiction, that the "remedy allowance" on the silver penny and on one or two other coins, is not only impracticable but absurd, unless their machines for adjusting are far more accurate and reliable than any we have been able to obtain—human and mechanical—and I don't believe they are.

I consider their graduated "remedy allowance" as beautiful in theory but impracticable in the every-day manufacturing of money, and looks very much as if it had been proposed by some one who never handled a pair of balances or saw a planchet adjusted. I speak from long experience and observation, and very much fear, if the allowances named in the bill now before the Senate are not increased, the coining departments in our mints will be greatly embarrassed without any good results following. On invitation, I had a long interview on this subject with Mr. Robert Patterson, who was connected in an important relation with the Mint for nearly a quarter of a century. He fully agrees with me in all the details presented in the accompanying schedule, as does also Mr. Dubois, assistant assayer. Ample protection is given to the government and people, while at the same time the officers charged with the execution of coinage have a sufficient tolerance in the discharge of their duties.

TOLERANCE IN BULK.

I have named .01 ounce on all drafts in deliveries; it would be better if it were .02 ounce on all drafts of \$5,000.

At present we can very well work within the .01 ounce, but in a great pressure it might be found embarrassing, without much advantage at any time arising therefrom.

I recommend that the allowances on dimes be made one grain, which will obviate the expense and delay of adjustments, while, as before stated, the limit on drafts in deliveries would prevent any evil arising from this increase of tolerance on the single pieces. (See sections 38 and 39 of proposed bill)

REDUCTION OF WASTAGE APPROVED.

I concur in the proposed reduction of the allowance for wastage named in the bill, as far as relates to this department. The allowance at present is unnecessarily liberal, and might be taken advantage of by an unfaithful officer. (See section 44 of revised bill.)

You deserve and should receive credit for the patient labor and ability manifest in the preparation of the bill, and I am exceedingly sorry that I cannot fully concur in all of its provisions, and especially in such of its details as I have indicated.

If, on examination, you agree in deeming it advisable to make the changes I have named, and which I believe to be important as relates to the coining departments of the several mints, please have the bill so amended while it is in the Senate committee.

At all events let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

I am, with sincere respect, very truly, your friend,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,
Chief Coiner.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Esq.,

Deputy Comptroller, Treasury Department.

Allowance on single pieces.

GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Grains.		Grains.
Double-eagle.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	Half-dollar.....	1
Eagle.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	Quarter-dollar.....	1
Half-eagle.....	$\frac{3}{8}$	Dime, to save adjusting.....	1
Three-dollar.....	$\frac{1}{4}$		
Quarter-eagle.....	$\frac{1}{4}$		
Dollar.....	$\frac{1}{4}$		

Allowance on drafts.

GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Ounces.		Ounces.
Double-eagle.....	.01	Half-dollar.....	.02
Eagle.....	.01	Quarter-dollar.....	.02
Half-eagle.....	.01	Dime.....	.01
Three-dollar.....	.01		
Quarter-eagle.....	.01		
Dollar.....	.01		

on \$5,000

on \$3,000

on \$5,000

on \$1 000

on \$1,000

on \$100

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 10, 1870.

DEAR SIR: In conformity with your request I have prepared, and give herewith, a statement of certain facts and views pertaining to the bill now before the Senate for the revision of the mint and coinage laws of the United States.

“TOLERANCE” OR “REMEDY” OF THE MINT IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES
COMPARED.

The first point to which I would call attention is a comparison of the rates of “tolerance” or deviation from the legal weight and fineness of coins allowed to the coiner in the mints of the United States and of certain other countries.

“TOLERANCE” OF FINENESS.—GOLD COINS.

The tolerance of fineness in excess or defect, as regards gold coins issued from the Mint of the United States under the existing laws, is 2 parts in 1,000; under the provisions of the new bill it would be 1 part in 1,000.

Under the existing laws, therefore, gold coins may not be issued from the Mint if the rate of fineness exceeds 902 thousandths, or fall short of 898 thousandths; under the provisions of the new bill the limits are 901 and 899 thousandths; the standard rate of fineness in either case being 900 thousandths.

In many of the countries of the world (as England, France, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Spain, &c.) the tolerance of fineness of gold coins, in excess and defect, is 2 per 1,000. In the Netherlands it is 1 per 1,000. In Denmark it is about $\frac{7}{8}$ (or 0.868) per 1,000. In Russia no rate of tolerance for fineness of gold coins is established. In Sweden the rate is 3 per 1,000, but the Director in Chief of the mint and assay office, in his communication to the Royal (British) Commission on International Coinage, states that “in fact the newly minted ducats are never defective to the extent of one-thousandth part in weight, and scarcely one-half thousandth part in fineness.” In Great Britain the coinage act of 4th April, 1870, reduced the tolerance on gold coins from $2\frac{29}{48}$ to 2; and by the same act it is made “lawful for her Majesty, with the advice of her privy council, from time to time, by proclamation,” “to *diminish* the amount of remedy” “in any coin.”

ACTUAL DEVIATION IN THE FINENESS OF GOLD COINS.

The official annual assays of the coinage of the United States made in the years 1869 and 1870, shows, in respect to the gold coins and bars assayed in the year 1869, a deviation of 0.13 thousandths in defect from the standard, alike for the mints of Philadelphia and San Francisco, the average fineness for each mint being 899.87 thousandths. In the year 1870 the average of the assays of gold coins and bars in each of these mints show no measurable deviation from the standard, the average fineness being found to be 900 thousandths.*

According to the *Journal des Débats* of 13th November, 1866, the actual fineness of the French gold coinage was 898 and a large fraction; but according to the *Moniteur*, November 20, 1866, it was 899.6—both

* Manuscript reports of annual assay of the mint, 1869 and 1870.

being below the American average; the former considerably below, although within the limits of tolerance.

“TOLERANCE” OF FINENESS.—SILVER COINS.

In the case of silver coins the existing tolerance of fineness is 3 per 1,000, both in excess and defect. In the prepared bill the tolerance of silver coins is reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000.

In France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland the tolerance in the case of the price of 5 francs (silver) is 2 per 1,000; and in respect to all other silver coins of these countries the tolerance is 3 per 1,000. In Prussia the tolerance of silver coins is 3 per 1,000; in England it is 4 per 1,000. The rate proposed does not differ greatly from that of France.

ACTUAL DEVIATION IN THE FINENESS OF SILVER COINS FROM THE LEGAL RATE.

The actual deviation of United States silver coins from the legal standard as to fineness, as indicated by the annual official assays in 1869, was for the Philadelphia Mint 0.55, and for the San Francisco mint 0.25 thousandths in excess of the standard. In 1870 the silver coins and bars of the Philadelphia Mint which were assayed were 0.2 thousandths in excess; and the coins of the San Francisco mint 0.4 thousandths in excess of the standard, as will be seen from the following table:

Table showing the fineness of bars and coins of gold and silver issued by the mints of the United States at Philadelphia and San Francisco, according to official assays made at Philadelphia in February of the years 1869 and 1870.

Assay of 1869.	Fineness.		Deviation from standard.	
	Range.	Average.	Average in excess.	Average in defect.
GOLD.				
Philadelphia Mint	<i>Thousandths.</i> 899.8 to 899.9	<i>Thousandths.</i> 899.87	<i>Thousandths.</i>	<i>Thousandths.</i> 0.13
San Francisco Mint.....	899.8 to 900	899.87	.....	0.13
SILVER.				
Philadelphia Mint	900 to 901	900.55	0.55	.....
San Francisco Mint.....	900 to 900.6	900.25	0.25	.....

Assay of 1870.	Fineness.		Deviation from standard.	
	Range.	Average.	Average in excess.	Average in defect.
GOLD.				
Philadelphia Mint	<i>Thousandths.</i> 900 to 900	<i>Thousandths.</i> 900	<i>Thousandths.</i>	<i>Thousandths.</i>
San Francisco Mint.....	899.9 to 900.2	900	.....	.....
SILVER.				
Philadelphia Mint	899.8 to 900	900.2	0.2	.....
San Francisco Mint.....	899.8 to 900.8	900.4	0.4	.....

The legal standard of fineness, both of gold and silver coin, is 900 thousandths.

PRACTICABILITY OF A DIMINUTION IN THE RATE OF TOLERANCE OF FINENESS.

It is desirable that the tolerance of fineness, or the deviation allowed by law from the standard fineness, should be as small as practicable; and also that the deviation in excess or defect in one delivery should be compensated by a corresponding defect or excess in the next.

Although the rate of tolerance as to the fineness of gold coinage adopted in a large number of countries is 2 parts in 1,000, there is reason to believe that there is a tendency to narrow the range, and that to narrow it is feasible. A diminution of the tolerance as to fineness may be accomplished in one of two ways: either by diminishing it with respect to each mass of metal coined, or by requiring that the deviations in excess or defect from the legal standard of fineness, in different masses of metal which may be coined, shall nearly compensate.

The comparatively narrow range of tolerance of fineness adopted for coinage in the Netherlands and in Denmark, together with the result of assays in the United States and elsewhere, indicates that a diminution of the tolerance to 1 part in 1,000, as proposed in the bill, is feasible; and it is evident that the average of the deviation from the legal standard of several coinages taken together need not exceed a rate much smaller than this.

TOLERANCE OF WEIGHT IN SINGLE PIECES.—UNITED STATES TOLERANCE IN SINGLE PIECES GREATER THAN THAT OF LEADING COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

As regards the tolerance of weight, or the deviation from the standard, which is allowed to the coiner, I observe, that with coins of smaller denomination than the double-eagle, the tolerance of weight, according to the laws of the United States, is considerably greater than the tolerance for coins of nearly corresponding value issued by the mints of France, England, and certain other countries.

For example, the tolerance of weight on the American gold eagle is one-half of a troy grain, equivalent to $32\frac{4}{10}$ milligrams, while the tolerance of the 50-franc piece of France (a coin of nearly equal value to the United States eagle) is only $16\frac{1}{10}$ milligrams; and that of English coin of two pounds sterling (also nearly equal to the eagle) $25\frac{9}{10}$ milligrams. Again, the tolerance on the United States half-eagle is $32\frac{4}{10}$ milligrams, while on the British sovereign it is only 13.0 milligrams; on the quarter-eagle 16.2 milligrams, but on the half-sovereign only $6\frac{1}{2}$ milligrams; on the United States dollar 16.2 milligrams, while on the gold 5-franc piece of France only 4.8 milligrams.

In the mint and coinage bill, now before Congress, the values proposed for tolerance of gold coins are nearly in harmony with those adopted by France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland; and there appears to be no sufficient reason for so wide a range of deviation from the standard weight of coins as that permitted by the United States statutes.

With regard to our silver coins, as in the case of our gold coins, the tolerance or legal deviation from the standard is greater, in general, than with the silver coins of Europe. For instance, the tolerance in the case of the silver dollar of the United States is 97 milligrams, while with the five-franc piece of France it is only 75 milligrams. The tolerance in the case of the half dollar of the United States is also 97 milligrams, while that of the two-shilling piece of Great Britain is but 47 milligrams. The tolerance of the quarter dollar of the United States is 65 milli-

grams, while that of the shilling of Great Britain is somewhat less than 24 milligrams. The tolerance of the dime is 32 milligrams, that of the half franc $17\frac{1}{2}$ milligrams.

The tolerance proposed in the bill for the silver coins of the United States is not materially changed from that of the existing law. It is somewhat less in the case of the half dollar, and is the same with respect to the quarter dollar and dime.

RELATION BETWEEN THE TOLERANCE OF WEIGHT AND THE WEIGHT OF COINS.

It is a principle sufficiently well established, that the amount of "tolerance" of weight should have some definite proportion to the weight of the coin, and also to the weight of a mass of coins when delivered in bulk. The absolute deviation allowed to the coiner should be less on small pieces than on large; less on small deliveries of coin in bulk than on large; less on a small number of equal pieces than on a large number. A simple approximate rule, and one favorable to the coiner, would be to proportion the tolerance, or deviation alluded to, to the square root of the weight of the coin issued, whether singly or in bulk.

The tolerance for silver coins adopted in the United States is proportionately larger than the tolerance for its gold coins; for the alleged and sufficient reason that, while the weight of the gold coins is adjusted by hand, the weight of the silver coins receives no adjustment other than that given by machinery, and is, in consequence, less exact. It is, however, questionable whether the disparity between the rates of tolerance on gold coins and those of silver coins may not be too great; the latter being relatively about *four* times as great as the former.

The tolerance in the case of the coins of France, both gold and silver, bears some approximate relation to that of the rule above given of proportioning the tolerance to the square root of the weight; the proportionate tolerance of the silver coins of France, however, being in general about *two and one-half* times as great as that of the gold coins.

The rate of tolerance in the smallest coins, both of gold and silver, which would correspond to the square root of the weight, is somewhat larger than the rates adopted for the mints of France and Great Britain.

In the case of the five-franc piece of gold the tolerance of the French mint is smaller relatively than that demanded by the square root of the weight, the former being 4.8 milligrams, (or 3 per 1,000,) and the latter about 7.5, (or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000.)

The deviation allowed on the one-dollar piece should not be so large as on the twenty-dollar piece, nor so small as one-twentieth of the latter, but should be about one-fifth of the deviation allowed on the piece of \$20. If the deviation allowed on the twenty-dollar piece is in the very reasonable proportion of 1 per 1,000, the deviation on the part of the dollar should neither be *one* part per thousand nor *twenty* parts per thousand, but some value intermediate, (approximating the square root of 20,) as $4\frac{1}{2}$ parts per 1,000, (or $7\frac{1}{2}$ milligrams.) This proportion for the dollar-piece is somewhat larger than that proposed in the bill, ($3\frac{23}{100}$ per thousand, or $5\frac{4}{10}$ milligrams,) and larger than that of the French gold piece of five francs, (3 per thousand, or 4.8 milligrams,) but it is much smaller than that of the United States dollar under the law now in force, (to wit, $9\frac{7}{10}$ per thousand, or 16.2 milligrams.)

The following statement, from the report of John Quincy Adams when Secretary of State, relative to the Mint of the United States when first established, is of interest:

In the coins of the United States there is no allowance for what is called the

remedy of weight, but assays of all coins issued from the mint are made, and if any of them are found inferior to the standard prescribed, to the amount of more than $\frac{1}{144}$ part, the officers of the mint by whose fault the deficiency has arisen are to be dismissed. This provision was adopted from what was stated in Mr. Hamilton's report to be the practice of the mint in England.

A carefully prepared table is appended, comparing the tolerance or remedy of weight, existing and proposed, of the gold and silver coins of the United States with those of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, and with the rates demanded by the theoretical law above stated. (See inclosure No. 2.)

COIN WEIGHINGS.

To apply, in practice, the tolerance proposed by the bill, even of the coins of the smallest weight, ought not, with proper scales and other appliances, to be a matter of difficulty. In the Mint of the United States we ought to be able to, and very probably do, weigh coins with a nicety that will favorably compare with weighings in European mints. In the annual reports of assay at the Mint, I observe the deviations in the weighing of single coins are given to the one-sixteenth of a grain. The smallest tolerance called for in the mint and coinage bill is one-twelfth of a grain, and the smallest deviation demanded on the assumption that tolerance shall be proportioned to the square root of the weight of the coins would be about one-eighth of a grain.

On the subject of the limits within which it is practicable to note deviations from the standard weight of the smaller coins, I inclose an important communication from Dr. B. F. Craig, chemist of the bureau of the Surgeon General, and who has paid special attention to weights and balances. (See inclosure No. 1.) According to this communication, deviations of a single milligram (or about one-sixtieth of a grain troy,) may, with proper balances, be readily ascertained.

TOLERANCE OF WEIGHT IN BULK.

As an additional guard to the public in securing uniformity in the weights of its coins, and conformity to the legal standard, the United States law very properly establishes a rate of tolerance of weight when a large number of pieces are delivered in bulk, much narrower than the rate imposed on coins taken singly. Certain countries of Europe (as Denmark, Spain, and, prior to the act of April 4, 1870, England) have legal provisions of a somewhat similar character. In Denmark, a deviation in defect of one delivery of coins is required to be compensated for by a deviation of equal amount in excess in the next delivery. Tolerance in bulk under the new bill is considerably smaller than under the existing law; the rates in the former being from about one-fourth to one-ninth the value of those in the latter. In the new bill the deviation in the case of deliveries or drafts of \$5,000 is fixed at $\frac{12}{1000}$ of an ounce. This is the case with double eagles, eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles. When the "drafts" or deliveries are of the amount of \$3,000, (as in the case of the three-dollar coins,) the tolerance is fixed at a somewhat lower limit, to wit, at three-fourths of the above amount; and when the "draft" is of the value of \$1,000 (as in the case of the one-dollar gold piece) the tolerance is fixed at one-half of the first-mentioned amount, to wit, $\frac{5}{1000}$ of an ounce—the principle being recognized that the smaller "draft" demands a somewhat smaller tolerance, but not smaller in full proportion to the reduction in the "draft." The propor-

tional tolerance of weight of gold coin in bulk proposed in the bill is from $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ of the tolerance proposed on single pieces.

LIMIT OF WEAR.

Neither the existing law nor the proposed establishes a limit of wear or a value below which coins will cease to be current. In France the limit of wear is five-thousandths below the lower limit of tolerance. In England the least current value of coins is six and a fraction (6.0412) thousandths below the standard weight of coins. In some countries of Europe the lower limit of tolerance is, at the same time, the limit of wear; as in the case of the German gold crown, two and one-half thousandths is at once the tolerance and the limit of wear.

A section on this subject fixing the limit of wear at a point not greatly exceeding the rate of tolerance is desirable; say, a limit of wear not exceeding the tolerance by more than one-fourth.

REDEMPTION OF MINOR COINS.

In Prussia provision is made for the regular redemption of minor coins at their full nominal value. Provision is also made for the conversion at par of small coins into larger when presented in sums not less in case of small silver coins than 20 thalers or 40 gulden, (say \$15 United States gold,) and in case of copper coins in sums not less than 5 thalers, or 10 gulden, (say \$3 75 United States gold.)*

The section of the bill relative to the redemption and exchange of the minor coinage is therefore supported by weighty precedent.

ABOLITION OF TROY WEIGHT IN THE MINT.

A commission of eminent men in Great Britain, appointed by authority of the Queen, has, as you are aware, within a few months unanimously recommended the abolition of troy weight for all purposes pertaining to the government, and especially as regards the operations of the Mint. This recommendation will doubtless soon receive the favorable action of Parliament, and then the United States will be almost the only one of the great powers of the world that will employ for the purposes of the Mint other weights than the metric.

I would urge that the present opportunity should not be lost for abolishing, by the provisions of the mint and coinage bill, the use of troy weights in our Mint. I think no objection will be raised to this

* GERMAN COINAGE CONVENTION (MÜNTZVEREIN) OF JANUARY, 1857.

ART. 14, (part of.) No one in the countries of the contracting powers shall be required to take in small coin a payment equal to the smallest of the larger coins.

ART. 15. Each contracting power engages—

a. Never to reduce the settled value of its own silver and copper small coinage, and only to permit its being withdrawn from currency after a space of time of at least four weeks has been fixed for its redemption, and publicly proclaimed at least three months before its expiration.

b. When, in consequence of length of circulation and wear, the impression on such coins has become indistinct, to call them in by degrees for remitting at the same value at which they were put in circulation.

c. And also to change the small coinage of every kind, if required, for the large currency of the country, at certain of their pay offices to be indicated.

The sum fixed for exchange, however, must, with regard to silver small coins, not amount to less than 20 thalers or 40 gulden, and, with regard to copper small coins, to less than 5 thalers or 10 gulden.

change from any quarter. It seems to me important that it should be pressed upon the attention of Congress. This change being effected, the establishment of a simple relationship between the weight of coins and the metric weight will naturally and readily follow. [See tables on pages 26, 28, 30, and 32, in Senate Mis. Doc. No. 132.]

STAMPING WEIGHT AND FINENESS ON COIN.

It is desirable that the weight and fineness of coins be stamped on all coins of gold and silver. I would respectfully suggest that the following section on this subject be substituted for section 19 of the bill:

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the coins of the United States there shall be the following devices and legends: Upon one side of each of said coins there shall be, in addition to the inscription United States of America, and the date of the coinage, an impression emblematic of liberty; and upon the reverse there shall be a designation of the value of the coin, a statement of its weight and fineness, and such other descriptive inscriptions as the Secretary of the Treasury shall hereafter direct.

THE SILVER DOLLAR—ITS DISCONTINUANCE AS A STANDARD.

The bill proposes the discontinuance of the silver dollar, and the report which accompanies the bill suggests the substitution, for the existing standard silver dollar, of a trade-coin of intrinsic value equivalent to the Mexican silver piaster or dollar.

If the existing standard silver dollar is to be discontinued, and a trade-coin of different weight substituted, I would suggest the desirableness of conforming to the Spanish-Mexican, silver, pillared piaster of 1704, in preference to that authorized by the Spanish law of 29th 1772, or by the Mexican law of 27th November, 1867.

The first-mentioned of these coins, that of 1704, contained, as nearly as may be, according to English assays, a weight of pure silver equivalent to 25 grams. The last-mentioned, that of 1867, and which is intended to be equivalent to that of 1772, contains of pure silver 24.441 grams. The existing silver dollar of the United States contains 24.056 grams (*i. e.*, 371 $\frac{1}{4}$ troy grains) of pure silver.

In the year 1704, by proclamation of Queen Anne, based on assays at the English mint, the Spanish and Mexican *pieces of eight* (or dollars) were declared to be each of the value of *four* shillings and *six* pence sterling. At this time, and until the year 1816, sixty-two shillings could be coined from a troy pound of standard silver, $\frac{111}{120}$ fine; consequently, the dollar of 4s. 6d. sterling was equivalent in value to 386.71 troy grains, or 25.059 grams, of pure silver. Of these dollars, there would of course, be, four and four-ninths, in a pound sterling, (silver standard.) The sterling *par of exchange* from that time to the present day has been one pound sterling, equal to four dollars and four-ninths of a dollar although silver has ceased to be a standard in Great Britain, and has practically ceased to be a standard in the United States, gold taking its place. This dollar, divided into six shillings, became thenceforth the standard of lawful money in the American colonies of Great Britain.

By act of the Congress of the Confederation, passed 8th August, 1786, and by the ordinance of 16th October, 1786, a silver dollar was established as a unit of account, although *not coined*, containing of pure silver 375.64 troy grains, (or 24.338 grams.) This unit differed—as has been been clearly pointed out by John Quincy Adams, in his able report as

Secretary of State, in 1821, "on weights and measures"—from the true dollar of 1704 as defined by the proclamation of Queen Anne, by a deduction of two per cent. for estimated wastage in coining, and by assuming the fineness of the metal to be $\frac{11}{12}$, whereas the fineness of standard British silver was then, as now, $\frac{11}{12}$.

The law of 2d April, 1792, of the new Congress, which established the Mint of the United States, also fixed the contents of pure silver in the standard silver dollar at $371\frac{1}{4}$ grains, (or 24.056 grams,) a reduction of 4 per cent. from the standard established by proclamation in 1704, and of $1\frac{1}{7}$ per cent. from the dollar prescribed in 1786 by the Congress of the Confederation.

This dollar (unlike the preceding) is not based on the Spanish-Mexican dollar of 1704, but on the Spanish-Mexican dollar of 1772, from which it was derived by weighing of a large number of such coins as found in actual circulation, and consequently considerably reduced by abrasion, nearly 1.6 per cent., below the standard at which they were issued from the Mexican mint.

The weight of pure silver in the dollar has continued unchanged from that time to the present, although the standard weight of the coin itself, reduced by a withdrawal of $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains of alloy, has been somewhat diminished.

It appears, therefore, that the existing silver dollar, although professedly based on the Spanish or Mexican silver dollar, does not fairly represent any coin ever issued from those mints; that it is merely a representative of the average of abraded Spanish-Mexican coins.

The coins most in demand for oriental commerce were for many years the pillared Spanish-Mexican piasters; and such was their popularity that they continued to be preferred long after their intrinsic value had been considerably reduced by wear in use. The restoration, as a trade-coin, of a silver dollar, approximating to the old standard, to wit: one containing 25 grams of *pure* silver, is a subject which would seem to demand favorable consideration.

It may be well here to call attention to the fact that the French silver coin of five francs contains, of *standard* gold, $\frac{9}{10}$ fine, just 25 grams, which also is the weight proposed for two half-dollars of the token or subsidiary coinage of the United States, in case that a metric coinage is adopted. (See Table III, pp. 30 and 31, Appendix to Report on the Mint and Coinage Bill.) The intrinsic value of the proposed *subsidiary* coinage would therefore be less by just one-tenth than that of the *commercial* silver coin here proposed.

Yours respectfully,

E. B. ELLIOTT.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Esq.,

Deputy Comptroller of Currency,

United States Treasury Department.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 24, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I have received a note from you asking for my views of the practicability of establishing certain limits of tolerance for the deviation of gold coins from their standard weight, the proposition being, as I understand, to reduce the limits heretofore allowed in the United States mints, and to require closer weighing in the future.

I cannot speak as to the ease or difficulty of *making* coins of an exact weight, or of testing them by *machine* weighing, but only on the particular subject of testing by *hand* weighing.

A good assay balance will weigh a single coin to within $\frac{1}{10}$ of a milligram, or $\frac{1}{850}$ of a grain, but this is an accuracy which involves trouble in the attainment, and to come within a milligram is near enough for most purposes, and is as near as is commonly attained in chemical weighings.

When two weights, not exceeding two or three ounces each, and not differing from each other by more than ten or twelve milligrams, are counterpoised against each other on a proper form of balance, their difference may be estimated to within one, or at most to within two milligrams, according to the amount of difference, by observing the deflection of the pointer, without the necessity of adding weights to either side.

To come to the practical point, I am of the opinion that with a balance specially adapted to the purpose, the weight of a coin could be determined to within a milligram about as quickly as to within any other limits, the work being done under suitable arrangements. In weighing rapidly, however, errors as great as two milligrams would occasionally occur, and coins which seem to approach the limits on either side by nearer than two milligrams would require a more deliberate weighing; and the limits allowed should be such that the greater part of the coins made should be two milligrams within the extreme on either side.

With regard to the weighing of amounts of gold coin of \$1,000 and upward, it may be remarked that it is possible to weigh them to within their one-millionth part, but that such accuracy cannot be relied on, as two good weighings of the same body will very often differ by more than one-millionth, and an approximation to the exact weight closer than the hundred-thousandth part ought not to be expected in anything but scientific work. Errors of one fifty-thousandth, or twenty parts in a million, ought, I think, to be tolerated, but beyond that limit, any desired amount of accuracy may reasonably be demanded.

The opinions which I have expressed are founded upon experience with Becker's balances, which are the ones most used in this country for the weighing of bullion, and are, perhaps, the most convenient and manageable balances made.

There is a balance made by the Coast Survey Office on an old-fashioned plan, which is often seen in government establishments. This is only suited to the particular purpose of adjusting weights, and when used for ordinary purposes it requires trouble to attain with it an approximation to accuracy.

Yours truly,

B. FANEUIL CRAIG.

E. B. ELLIOTT, Esq.,
Treasury Department.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Tolerance or remedy of the mint in Great Britain, both as to weight and fineness.

		Prior to the act of April 4, 1870.	Under the act of April 4, 1870.
		In a pound troy.	In each coin.
GOLD.			
Fineness	Grams.	15	2 29.48
Weight		12	2 1.12
			Thousandths.
			2
			1½ (or 1.6224)
SILVER.			
Fineness		24	4 1.6
Weight		24	4 1.6

Under the act of April 4, 1870, "it shall be lawful for her Majesty, with the advice of her privy council, from time to time, by proclamation, to diminish the amount of remedy allowed by the first schedule to this act in the case of any coin."

The limit of wear, or the least current weight of gold coins, is 6.0412 per 1,000.

Legal tender: Gold coin, when not below the least current weight, is a legal tender to any amount; silver coins, in sums not to exceed 40 shillings, (about \$10;) bronze (or copper) coins, new law, in sums not to exceed 1 shilling.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Table comparing the "Tolerance," (or "Remedy,") existing and proposed, of the Mint of the United States in the weight of its gold and silver coins with that of certain countries of Europe; and also with computed values approximately proportioned to the square root of the weights of the coins.

In the columns of computed or theoretical values the tolerance assigned to the silver coins is proportionately two and a half times as large as that assigned to the gold coins.

Metal.	Denominations of coins, (approximate equivalents.)		Tolerance or deviation from the standard allowed to the coiners in the weight of single pieces.										Tolerance in the weight of large numbers.	Proportion per 100,000.			
			Expressed in milligrams.					Expressed in thousandths.									
			United States.			*Theoretical.	Great Britain, (law of April 4, 1870.)	France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, &c.	United States.			*Theoretical.					
Existing law.	Proposed in the bill.	Metric proposition.	10√ $\frac{1}{3}$ W.	Existing law.	Proposed in the bill.	Metric proposition.			10√ $\frac{1}{3}$ W.	Existing law.	Proposed in the bill.	Metric proposition.					
Gold	Double eagle.	100 francs.	Five pounds	32.4	32.4	33½	64.8	32.3	37.3	0.97	0.97	1.00	0.89	14.0	3.72	4	
	Eagle.	50 francs.	Two pounds	32.4	24.3	25.0	25.9	16.1	33.6	1.94	1.45	1.50	1.41	18.6	3.72	4	
	Half eagle	20 francs.	Sovereign.	32.4	16.2	15.0	13.0	12.9	16.7	3.88	1.93	1.80	2.00	27.9	3.72	4	
	Three dollars.			16.2	10.8	12.0			14.9				2.24				
	Quarter eagle.			16.2	10.8	10.0	6.5		12.9	3.23	2.15	2.40	2.58	31.0	4.65	5	
									11.8	3.88	2.58	2.40	2.83	27.2	3.72	4	
	Dollar	5 francs.		16.2	5.4	5.0		6.5	10.5	9.69	3.23	3.00	3.16	46.5	9.30	10	
							4.8	7.5					4.46				
									25√ $\frac{1}{3}$ W.								
Silver.	Dollar	5 francs.	Crown	97.2			117.8	75.0	79	3.64				23 3-11			
			Half crown				58.9		72½								
	Half dollar.		Florin	97.2	64.8	62.5	47.1		56	7.81	5.21	5.00	3.7	37½	2½	2½	
		2 francs.						50.0	51				4.1				
	Quarter dollar.		Shilling	64.8	64.8	62.5	23.6		45½	10.42	10.42	10.00	4.6	50	2½	2½	

[illegible]

* The theoretical values in this table are computed on the approximately correct assumption that the United States double eagle, *four pounds sterling*, and *one hundred gold francs* are equivalent to each other; and to 30 grams of pure gold, or $33\frac{1}{3}$ grams of standard gold, nine-tenths fine.

The symbol W denotes the weight of the coin, in grams.

*Dr. M. F. Bonzano, late melter and refiner at branch mint, New Orleans,
to Mr. Knox.*

NEW ORLEANS, June 1, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure of receiving, under your frank, your report in relation to a revision of the laws pertaining to the Mint and coinage of the United States.

METRICAL SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS APPROVED.

I am much pleased to perceive that you propose to introduce the French system of weights into the new bill, a step in advance which cannot fail to meet the approbation of those charged with the responsible duties of conducting the operations of the Mint, and of the public at large. (See page 11 of report Senate Mis. Doc. No. 132, 41st Congress, second session.)

MINT BUREAU.

The establishment of a Mint Bureau has become an undeniable necessity since the operations of the Mint cover so large a field. The old system, has, in truth, worked well enough with only one or two branch mints of insignificant business, but with the constant increase of production of precious metals, a corresponding increase of the importance and business of the Mint and its branches, and the inevitable distribution of these branches to the very extreme limits of the country, the necessity of having the general business of the Mint and coinage under an officer near the other bureaus of the treasury, and in constant communication with the Secretary, should, I think, be readily appreciated by those familiar with the transactions of the Mint.

PROVISIONS AS TO WASTAGE AND TOLERANCE APPROVED.

The provisions of the bill in relation to wastage, tolerance, &c., are based upon the practice of the best minting establishments of the civilized world and our own experience. They are fair and just, and competent mint officers will find no difficulty in complying with them.

THE BILL GENERALLY APPROVED.

Viewing the bill as a whole, I am of opinion that it will be found a great improvement on the old laws, and will stand for a long series of years before the necessity for any change will arise.

The thanks of every one capable of appreciating the importance of the subject of your report will certainly be your reward for the minute, thorough, and exhaustive examination you have given to this important matter, and the direct and fair manner in which you have dealt with the deficiencies of the old laws, which experience had shown were no longer adequate to maintain the mint establishment of the United States at the same high standard of excellence as in some other countries, and of sufficiently protecting the interests of the government.

Very truly, yours,

M. F. BONZANO.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Esq.,

Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.

Superintendent of United States assay office at New York to Mr. Knox.

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE,
New York, June 3, 1870.

SIR: Your letter, asking me to examine and comment upon the bill for the reorganization of the Mint, &c., which you kindly forwarded to me, and to procure also the opinions of the officers of this institution upon it, has been received.

In accordance with your request I have referred the bill to Dr. Torrey, assayer, and Mr. Mason, melter and refiner, who are now making the desired examination, and hope to be able to report their views by the first of next week. They deem it necessary to take this amount of time in order to give to the bill the careful consideration its importance seems to demand.

My own connection with the assay office has been so short that, with every disposition to aid with advice or suggestions, I do not feel at liberty to venture an opinion either for or against any of the proposed changes. That I must leave to those more familiar with the working of the present system.

Very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS H. ACTON,
Superintendent.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Esq.,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.

Assayer of United States assay office at New York to Mr. Knox.

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE,
New York, June 10, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I have made a careful examination of the "Bill revising the law relating to the Mint, assay offices, and coinage of the United States," and, except in one or two particulars, have no objection to its provisions.

It is proposed to discontinue the office of treasurer, which I have always thought was necessary as a check on the superintendent. There has been such an office in the Mint and at San Francisco from the time that these institutions were organized, and a treasurer is equally necessary in the assay office.

Perhaps it would be well to provide more specifically for the assistants of the operative officers than is now done.

I think, also, that a provision in section 20 of your bill should be altered, to read, (last line,) "and the value shall be stamped on the same." As a whole, the bill seems to include every important provision contained in the existing laws upon these subjects, and, although I might prefer to have a few other sections modified, I give my full consent.

Yours, truly,

JOHN TORREY,
Assayer.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Esq.,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department.

Superintendent of United States assay office at New York to Mr. Knox.

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE,
New York, June 21, 1870.

SIR: I send inclosed a communication from Mr. Andrew Mason, our melter and refiner, in regard to the proposed Mint law. Without expressing an opinion either way, for the reasons given in my former note, I hope you may find its suggestions valuable in perfecting the details of the new bill.

Very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS C. ACTON,
Superintendent.

JOHN J. KNOX, Esq.,
Deputy Comptroller, Washington, D. C.

Melter and refiner of United States assay office at New York to Mr. Acton.

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE,
New York, June 18, 1870.

DEAR SIR: Having expressed my views on the subject to the department, in a communication dated January 27, through Hon. Charles J. Folger, treasurer, &c., allow me simply to comment on such points as impress me in the proposed bill "revising the laws relating to the mints," &c., in response to the request of John Jay Knox, esq., Deputy Comptroller.

Section 1. If the policy hitherto suggested, of concentrating the existing minting establishments into a lesser number, should be adopted, it would seriously modify the argument for a special Mint Bureau in Washington. The supervision by the auditing officers should undoubtedly be careful and rigid in any event.

Section 3. Whether the proposed union of the office of superintendent and treasurer in one would work better than the existing one between the treasurer and United States assistant treasurer, is doubtful. While want of proper scrutiny and watchfulness by officers under the present system may lead to evil results, the same causes will produce the same effects under the proposed alteration. The difficulty in examining the melter and refiner's account would be the same in either case.

The provision contained in section 4, that all employed in the different departments shall be recommended and nominated in writing by the respective officers is but a proper extension of the principle already enacted by law for one of them (treasurer's.) The approval of bills belonging to each department by the officer thereof should be required before payment.

Section 6. The word "standard" should be omitted before "bars or disks."

Section 13. In present practice the proportion of silver in the alloy of gold coin rarely reaches one-tenth, but as it is not profitable to refine gold of a very high fineness, (over .975,) and such might be largely deposited, the wisdom of limiting the proportion absolutely to one-tenth is questionable.

Section 15. The retention of the silver dollar, as at present issued, affords a standard of valuation for silver, and the demand for it at the regular coinage charge indicates its usefulness otherwise.

Section 17. The present bronze cent is thought by many to be preferable to a copper-nickel one, and it seems useless to change it at a heavy expense.

Section 20. Depositors prefer to have the *value* stamped on their bars—both gold and silver.

Sections 21, 27, 28, and 29. The first is inconsistent with the second, in stating that any owner of “gold and silver bullion may deposit,” &c., “to be formed into *coin* or bars for his benefit;” and generally, there would be practical difficulties in the *two* modes of paying for silver. The present method is uniform, and the limit at which small silver coin is a legal tender is a natural and sufficient check to redundancy.

Section 24. The words “bars or coin” should be substituted for “standard metal fit for coinage.”

Section 25. The charge for copper alloy is covered by the present coinage charge. While depositors are subject to a charge for making fine bars, &c., there can be no valid reason for furnishing coin (a much more expensive work) without one. A reasonable charge will regulate the supply to the people generally, while the owners of bullion will be accommodated by the government honoring its own stamp on bars, by receiving them on deposit at their coin valuation, on an equal footing with coin.

Section 44. While, under ordinary circumstances, the reduced margin for wastage in the melter and refiner’s account would be amply sufficient, it is questionable whether a faithful officer should be personally subject to the increased risk.

Section 47. The propriety of *coining* by contract may just as well be considered as of *refining* by contract, which is proposed substantially. If it is unadvisable for the government to refine bullion, the simple arrangement would be to decline receiving unrefined bullion on deposit.

There should be some provision for assaying samples of gold and silver not intended for deposit, at a proper charge.

The experience of the officers of the Mint will enable them to give a general review of the bill; but I shall be glad if the foregoing suggestions can be of any service in the full consideration of this important subject.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW MASON,
Melter and Refiner.

THOMAS C. ACTON, Esq.,
Superintendent, &c.

Superintendent of branch mint at San Francisco to Mr. Knox.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT,
San Francisco, California, June 5, 1870.

SIR: In reply to yours of 20th ultimo, I have to say that your letter, together with the accompanying proposed bill revising laws relative to mints, assay offices, and coinage, was submitted to the operative officers of this branch, and it was agreed that each should address you a note under his own hand giving his views in relation to the proposed reforms.

METHOD OF EMPLOYING WORKMEN.

For myself I can only say with great deference that I still entertain serious apprehensions in regard to the proposed change in the method

of employing workmen, and fear that under some circumstances it might result in collisions between departments, and under others in collusions between operative officers and employes to the injury of government. I should hesitate to recommend that the superintendent be called upon to perform the duties of treasurer without some check in the way of counts and examinations, which I do not observe that the bill provides.

BILL GENERALLY APPROVED.

In all other respects I am greatly pleased with the bill, and believe that its passage would greatly conduce to *correctness, efficiency, and economy* in the mint service. Owing to the peculiar nature of the subject it is my opinion that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to present a less objectionable bill to Congress, and I think that the confusion of the present mint laws, as well as the patent necessity of the proposed reforms, should secure the early passage of the bill.

O. H. LA GRANGE,
Superintendent.

Hon. J. J. KNOX,
Deputy Comptroller, Washington, D. C.

Assayer of branch mint at San Francisco to Mr. Knox.

ASSAY OFFICE, UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT,
San Francisco, June 3, 1870.

SIR: I have received a copy of your report and "Bill revising the laws relating to the mints, assay offices, and coinage of the United States," and Superintendent La Grange has informed me that you have requested the opinions of the officers of this mint upon it.

I have read it over carefully, and the only suggestion I have to propose now is, to section 47. I think it should be changed so as to read as follows: "That unparted bars may be exchanged at any of the respective coinage mints for *refined bars not less than .990 fine*, on such terms and conditions," &c.

Section 13 provides that silver shall not exceed one-tenth of the whole alloy; consequently, if crude bullion should be exchanged for "fine bars" the fineness of which was below .990 fine, it would have to be refined at the Mint to comply with section 13; then economy, the object to be obtained in section 47, would be defeated.

Don't change section 13; it is good.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

O. D. MUNSON,
Assayer.

Hon. JOHN J. KNOX,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.

Mr French to Mr. Knox.

ABRASION OF COIN.

FOOTE & FRENCH, BANKERS,
7 Congress st., and 2 Congress Square, Boston, June 3, 1870.

SIR: I have read with interest your report of April 25, upon revision, &c., of Mint and coinage.

I notice in the English act given in Appendix D, section 4, that a

tender of coin must be in pieces not * * * diminished in "weight by wear or otherwise, so as to be of less weight than the *least current weight*" given in schedule first annexed to the act.

I believe there is no similar provision in our existing statutes. Will you inform me what rule or usage, if any, obtains in the department by which light coins can be rejected?

Upon inquiry of the assistant treasurer at New York, I learn that in absence of suspicion, *all* coins are received and paid out. As a usage at the custom-house in this city, I believe, the weight of five thousand dollars in double-eagles is examined and required to come up to a certain standard before being accepted, although some may be right by tale.

Respectfully,

F. O. FRENCH.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Esq.,
Comptroller of Currency, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Knox to Mr. French.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
June 5, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I have received your note of the 3d instant, in which, referring to my * report and to section 4 of the English coinage act, 1870, given in the appendix, you request me to inform you what rule or usage obtains in this department by which light coins may be rejected.

Section 4 of the English coinage act, 1870, to which you refer, provides that "a tender of payment of money, if made in coins which have been issued by the mint in accordance with the provisions of this act, and have not been called in by any proclamation made in pursuance of this act, and have not become diminished in weight by wear or otherwise, so as to be of less weight than the current weight, that is to say, than the weight (if any) specified as the least current weight in the first schedule to this act, or less than such weight as may be declared by any proclamation made in pursuance of this act, shall be a legal tender—in the case of gold coins for a payment of any amount; in the case of silver coins for a payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings, but for no greater amount; in the case of bronze coins for a payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling, but for no greater amount. Nothing in this act shall prevent any paper currency which, under any act or otherwise, is a legal tender, from being a legal tender."

The schedule to which reference is made in this section limits the abrasion in the sovereign to 0.774 grains, or about three (2.998) cents of our gold standard, which is equivalent in the sovereign and half-sovereign also to about five-eighths (0.625) of one per cent.

The French mint laws limit the abrasion within which their gold coins may be received as a legal tender to seven-tenths of one per cent. The twenty-franc piece is worth \$3.859 in our currency, and the limit of wear allowed on this piece is, therefore, two and seven-tenth (2.702) cents of our gold standard.

Russia, Spain, and the states constituting the German Coin Union, also have laws relative to allowance for abrasion.

This subject was not entirely overlooked. In the bill (a copy of which I send herewith) first printed and transmitted for examination to experts

* For report and "English coinage act 1870," see Senate Mis. Doc. No. 132, 41st Congress, 2d Session.

in various parts of the country, it was provided, in section 25, that our gold coins may be recoined at the expense of the United States whenever the loss by abrasion shall have reduced them one grain below the deviation allowed by law. The section was introduced into that bill for the purpose of obtaining an expression of opinion upon that subject, and was subsequently omitted from the bill transmitted to the Senate by the Secretary. The English section is much better in form, and it was my intention to have referred to it in the report. I am obliged to you for calling my attention to the subject at this time.

There is no law and no regulation of the department with reference to the limit of wear of coins. You refer to a *usage* of this kind in the Boston custom-house. Will you please ascertain and inform me what that usage is?

I shall be glad to receive any further suggestions that may occur to you in reference to the bill.

I am, very truly, yours,

JNO. JAY KNOX,
Deputy Comptroller.

F. O. FRENCH, Esq.,
Of Messrs. Foote & French, Bankers, Boston, Mass.

Mr. French to Mr. Knox.

FOOTE & FRENCH, BANKERS,
7 Congress st., and 2 Congress Square, Boston, June 11, 1870.

SIR: I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of 5th instant, at hand this morning.

The usage at the custom-house, I believe, is to receive coin by tale, but parcels of \$5,000 in eagles and double-eagles, or of \$1,000 in smaller coin, which fall below the customary deficiency from standard weight, are submitted to a careful examination of individual pieces, and such as do not pass the test of Allender's gold-coin scale, (patent of November 27, 1855,) and which is approximative, are rejected.

At the sub-treasury single pieces are not rejected unless imperfect (punched, soldered for jewelry, &c.) or subjected to vicious process. The deviation from below standard there expected in parcels of coin is *not beyond*

Five pennyweights, in \$5,000, double-eagles.

Fifteen pennyweights, in \$5,000, eagles.

Five pennyweights, in \$1,000, one-half eagles.

Five pennyweights, in \$1,000, one-quarter eagles.

Five pennyweights, in \$999, three dollar pieces.

Five pennyweights, in \$1,000, one dollar pieces.

But the authority for this expected deviation, other than tradition, was not stated. In practice, I am further informed that the parcels of \$5,000 in eagles are frequently deficient as much as 18 pennyweights, those of \$1,000 in quarter-eagles 6 to 7 pennyweights, while parcels of double-eagles, half-eagles, three and one dollar pieces come within the limit with great constancy.

The increased deficiency in the coins mentioned indicate the necessity of some redemption of light coins, to prevent even greater deviations.

Respectfully,

F. O. FRENCH.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Esq.,
Deputy Comptroller Currency, Washington.

The Secretary of the Treasury to the assistant treasurer at New York.

ABRASION OF COIN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., June 18, 1870.

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of a letter received from Messrs. Foote & French, bankers, Boston, in reference to a usage in the custom-house of that city of receiving gold coins at less than standard weight.

I will thank you to inform me if any similar usage obtains in your office; and, also, if you have any data which you can give me in reference to the deviation hitherto found from standard, in weighing in bulk gold coins of different denominations.

If it is practicable send me, at your earliest convenience, a statement similar to that furnished by French & Foote, in reference to the experience of your office in this particular.

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. CHARLES J. FOLGER,

Assistant Treasurer, New York.

Assistant treasurer New York to the Secretary of the Treasury.

ABRASION OF COIN.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

New York, June 20, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter, dated 18th June, 1870, covering copy of letter of Messrs. Foote & French, bankers; both relating to the diminution of value in coin from abrasion.

The usage of the custom-house at Boston, as set forth in the letter of Messrs. Foote & French, does not prevail at this office. It has, as I learn, ever been the custom of this office, it is now its custom, to receive all United States coin by count alone; in no case rejecting any, however light, if the diminution is the result of natural wear and use alone in circulating as a medium. Standard weights have never been used to confirm amounts.

This forenoon a test was applied to certain quantities of coin taken hap-hazard from that coming to the office in the ordinary flow of daily business, with the following result:

\$5,000, gold dollars, twenty-five pennyweights short.

\$5,000, quarter-eagles, twenty-five pennyweights short.

\$5,000, half-eagles, twenty-three to twenty-seven pennyweights short.

\$5,000, eagles, eighteen to twenty-one pennyweights short.

\$5,000, double eagles, ten to twelve pennyweights short.

It has always been perceptible to the persons in the coin-room of this office that the coin of the country was much decreased in weight by the attrition of circulation; but no piece has ever been rejected when the loss has resulted from honest handling.

I can give no further statement than this as to the experience of this office in this particular, for the reason that the attention of clerks has never been especially directed to this point, they taking by count en-

tirely. The desire of the business community for the larger coins, when coin is taken from us for foreign shipment, is based upon this well-known fact, that coin does suffer in the handling, and that the smaller in value the coin, the greater the proportionate diminution.

With respect, I am, your obedient servant,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

Third Assistant Postmaster General to Secretary of the Treasury.

REDEMPTION OF THE BRONZE AND NICKEL COINAGE NECESSARY.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., November 2, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the inclosed copy of a letter received at this department from the postmaster at Nashville, Tennessee, under date of 29th ultimo, in relation to the disposition of copper and nickel coins received for postage. You will observe that, while the postmaster is compelled to receive the coins in limited quantities, he states he is unable to pay them out, as they are not used or regarded as currency in that section of the country.

Similar statements and complaints have been made recently by other postmasters, and it is believed a large amount of the revenues of this department is locked up and withheld from use from the cause mentioned by the postmaster at Nashville.

It would seem that some measure of relief, in such cases, ought to be adopted, and I beg to ask that the subject receive your early and favorable attention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. H. TERRELL,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Postmaster at Nashville, Tennessee, to Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,
October 29, 1869.

SIR: I inclose the following item, taken from the Associated Press dispatches published this morning: "Secretary Boutwell will shortly issue a circular authorizing the assistant treasurers and designated depositories to redeem the nickel five-cent pieces in sums of \$100, or more."

Why cannot the one and two cent coppers be treated in the same way?

This office is greatly annoyed by the great pressure to exchange them for postage stamps. It seems very inconsistent for any department of the government to refuse to take any of their own recognized issue of currency.

We take these coppers, according to legal tender law, in limited quantities; but there is no possible way to get rid of them here.

In this community and section of country coppers are not used or regarded as currency, and they ought to be redeemed and retired.

Very respectfully,

ENOS HOPKINS,
Postmaster.

Hon. W. H. H. TERRELL,
Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

Postmaster at Cape Vincent, New York, to Secretary of the Treasury.

REDEMPTION OF THE BRONZE AND NICKEL COINAGE.

CAPE VINCENT, N. Y., *June 14, 1870.*

SIR: Will you have the kindness to inform me on what terms and conditions your department will redeem the bronze and nickel cents now in circulation?

In my business here as postmaster they have accumulated on my hands since two or three years. I cannot exchange them with individuals. Too many cents are in circulation already. I am obliged to take them from others in selling postage stamps, but they will not take them from me.

What am I to do, unless the department will redeem them? I am willing to pay the express charges.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. MOORE.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

P. S.—I have also too many bronze two-cent pieces and five-cent nickels. Will you redeem them also?

Messrs. Holley & Shelden to the Secretary of the Treasury.

REDEMPTION OF THE BRONZE AND NICKEL COINAGE.

HUDSON, N. Y., *June 11, 1870.*

DEAR SIR: Is there no way by which we can dispose of pennies? The country is flooded with all kinds, large and small, making it very unpleasant to do business. We are obliged to handle hundreds of dollars weekly in pennies, and we find great difficulty in getting rid of them again. In this section of the country, mechanics are compelled to take two or more dollars weekly in payment for their services, and have to go begging around to the stores to dispose of them as the merchants are all overrun with them.

NOT RECEIVED BY OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR TAXES AND
POSTAGE STAMPS.

We pay several hundred to the government yearly in licenses, special taxes, and income tax for doing business, still the government officers will not take a dollar of their own pennies in payment for said taxes. We cannot even buy postage stamps with them; the postmaster refuses to sell over one stamp and receive pennies in payment.

THEY SHOULD BE REDEEMED.

In common justice to the business community, who are the supporters of the government, should not pennies and three or five cent pieces be redeemed when presented at the Mint or Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer's office? This would cost about one and a half to two per cent. in express charges, but would relieve business men of a large amount of dead capital lying idle through the country. Think of each member of Congress and all government officers receiving one-fourth part of their salaries in pennies and then you can get an idea of the unpleasant manner in which we and hundreds of others are compelled to do business. We labored under the same difficulty for a long time with fractional currency previous to the redemption of the same.

Hoping you will give this matter your careful attention, we are, respectfully yours,

HOLLEY & SHELDEN,
Hudson, New York.

Hon. G. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

*Secretary of the Treasury to Messrs. Holley and Sheldon.**

REDEMPTION OF MINOR COINAGE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 17, 1870.*

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 11th instant, inquiring upon what terms and conditions the department will redeem the bronze and nickel coinage now in circulation.

The nickel cent coins, issued under act of February 21, 1857, and composed of eighty eight per cent. copper and twelve per cent. nickel, are not a legal tender for any amount, but are exchangeable at the Mint of the United States for three and five cent nickel pieces upon the terms stated in the inclosed circular.

The one and two cent pieces, authorized by act of April 22, 1864, composed of ninety-five per cent. copper and five per cent of tin and zinc, and which comprise the chief portion of the cent coinage in circulation, are a legal tender for any payment not exceeding four cents in amount.

The three-cent nickel pieces are a legal tender for sixty cents, and the five-cent pieces for one dollar.

There is no provision of law authorizing the redemption of the one and two cent pieces; but a circular has recently been issued by the Secretary directing the redemption of the five-cent pieces by the Treasurer and assistant treasurers, as authorized by act of May 16, 1866, when presented in sums of not less than one hundred dollars.

I inclose herewith copy of a bill which has been introduced into the Senate, during the present session, relative to the revision of our mint and coinage laws; and it is probable that some legislation will transpire not long hence which will correct the inconvenience of which you justly complain.

Very respectfully,

J. F. HARTLEY,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Messrs. HOLLEY & SHELDON,
Hudson, New York.

* Similar letters were written in reply to the Postmaster General and to the postmaster at Cape Vincent.

APPENDIX.

PROPOSED BILL.

A BILL revising the laws relative to the mints, assay offices, and coinage of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Mint of the United States is hereby established as a bureau of the Treasury Department, embracing in its organization and under its control all mints for the manufacture of coin, or assay offices for the stamping of bars, which are now or which may be hereafter authorized by law. The chief officer of the said bureau shall be denominated the Director of the Mint of the United States, and shall be under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. He shall be appointed by the President, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of five years, unless sooner removed by the President, upon reasons to be communicated by him to the Senate. Mint Bureau.
Director of the Mint.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Director shall have the general supervision of all mints and assay offices, and shall make an annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury of their operations, at the close of each fiscal year; and from time to time such additional reports, setting forth the operations and condition of such institutions, as the Secretary shall require. He shall lay before the Secretary the annual estimates for their support. He shall appoint the necessary clerks to discharge such duties as he shall direct, whose appointment and rate of compensation shall first be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. He shall also have charge of all other matters, statistical and otherwise, tending to the development of the mining industry of the precious metals. Duties of Director.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers of the mints established for the manufacture of coin shall be a superintendent, an assayer, a melter and refiner, and a coiner, and for the Mint at Philadelphia, an engraver, all to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Officers of the mints.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the superintendent of each mint shall have the control thereof, the superintendence of the officers and persons employed therein, and the supervision of the business thereof, subject to the direction of the Director. He shall make to the Director reports at such times and according to such forms as he may prescribe, which shall exhibit in detail, and under appropriate heads, the deposits of bullion, the amount of gold, silver, and minor coinage, and the amount of unparted, standard, and refined bars issued, and such other statistics and information as may be required by the Director. Duties of superintendents.

The superintendent shall also receive and safely keep, until legally withdrawn, all moneys or bullion which shall be for the use or support of the mint; he shall receive all bullion brought to the mint for assay or coinage; shall be the keeper of all bullion or coin in the mint, except while the same is legally placed in the hands of other officers; and shall deliver all coins struck at the mint to the persons to whom they shall be legally payable. From the report of the assayer and the weight of the bullion he shall compute the whole value of each deposit, and also the amount of the charges or deductions, if any; of all of which he shall give a detailed memorandum to the depositor; and he shall also give at the same time, under his hand, a certificate of the net amount of the deposit, to be paid in coins or bars of the same species of bullion as that deposited, the correctness of which certificate shall be verified by the assayer, who shall countersign the same; he shall keep and render quarter-yearly to the Director, for the purpose of adjustment, according to such forms as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, regular and faithful accounts of his transactions with the other officers of the mint and the depositors, and in all cases of transfer of coin or bullion he shall give and receive vouchers stating the amount and character of such coin or bullion. He shall also render to the Director a monthly statement of the ordinary expenses of the mint or assay office under his charge; he shall also appoint all assistants, clerks, (one of whom shall be designated chief clerk,) and workmen employed under his superin- Assist'ts, clerks, and workmen—how appointed.

tendence, provided that no person shall be appointed to employment in the offices of the assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, or engraver, except on the recommendation and nomination in writing of these officers respectively. The superintendent shall forthwith report to the Director the names of all persons appointed by him, the duties to be performed, the rate of compensation, the appropriation from which compensation is to be made, and the grounds of the appointment. If thereupon the Director shall disapprove of the same, the appointment shall be vacated.

Of the assayers. SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the assayer shall correctly assay all metals and bullion whenever such assays are required in the operations of the Mint; he shall also make assays of coins when instructed to do so by the superintendent.

Of the melters and refiners. SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the melter and refiner shall execute all the operations which are necessary in order to form ingots of standard silver or gold and alloys for minor coinage suitable for the coiner from the metals legally delivered to him for that purpose. He shall also execute all the operations which are necessary, in order to form standard bars or disks, conformable in all respects to the law, from the gold and silver bullion delivered to him for that purpose. He shall keep a careful record of all transactions with the superintendent, noting the weight and character of the bullion, and shall be responsible for all bullion delivered to him until the same is returned to the superintendent, and the proper vouchers obtained.

Of the coiners. SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the coiner shall execute all the operations which are necessary in order to form coins, conformable in all respects to the law, from the standard gold and silver ingots and alloys for minor coinage legally delivered to him for this purpose. He shall be responsible for all bullion delivered to him, until the same is returned to the superintendent and the proper vouchers obtained.

Of the engraver. SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the engraver shall prepare from the original dies already authorized all the working dies required for use in the coinage of the several mints; and when new coins or devices are authorized, shall, if required by the Director, prepare the devices, models, molds, and matrices, or original dies for the same; but the Director shall nevertheless have power, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to engage temporarily for this purpose the services of one or more artists distinguished in their respective departments, who shall be paid for such service from the contingent appropriation for the Mint at Philadelphia.

Officers *pro tempore*. SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That when any officer of a mint or assay office shall be temporarily absent on account of sickness, or any other sufficient cause, it shall be lawful for the superintendent, with the consent of the said officer, to appoint some person attached to the mint to act in the place of such officer during his absence, which officer shall be responsible for the acts of his representative. In case of the temporary absence of the superintendent, the chief clerk shall act in his place, but all such appointments shall be forthwith reported to the Director for his approval, and in all cases whatsoever the principal shall be responsible for the acts of his representative. In case of the temporary absence of the Director, the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate some one to act in his place.

Oath of office. SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That every officer, assistant, and clerk of the mint shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States, or judge of the superior court, or any court of record of any State, faithfully and diligently to perform the duties thereof, in addition to other official oaths prescribed by law, which oaths, duly certified, shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury; and the superintendent at each mint may require such oath or affirmation from any of the employés of the mint.

Bond and security required. SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendent, assayer, the melter and refiner, and coiner of each mint, before entering upon the execution of their respective offices, shall become bound to the United States, with one or more sureties approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sum of not less than ten nor more than fifty thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful and diligent performance of the duties of their offices: *Provided*, The Secretary of the Treasury may at discretion increase the bonds of the superintendent. Similar bonds may be required of the assistants and clerks, in such sums as the superintendent shall determine, with the approbation of the Director, provided

that the same shall not be construed so as to relieve the superintendent or other officers from liability to the United States, for acts, omissions, and negligence of their subordinates or employés.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed to officers of the mint the following salaries, per annum: To the Director five thousand five hundred dollars, and necessary traveling expenses in visiting the different mints and assay offices; to the superintendents of the mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco, five thousand dollars; to the assayers, melters and refiners, and coiners of those mints, each, three thousand five hundred dollars; to the engraver of the Mint at Philadelphia, three thousand dollars; to the superintendent of the mint at Carson City, and all other mints now established, or hereafter to be established, a salary of not exceeding three thousand five hundred dollars; and to the assayer, melter and refiner, and coiner of such institutions, each a salary of not exceeding three thousand dollars; to the assistants and clerks such annual salaries shall be allowed as the superintendent may determine, with the approbation of the Director. To the workmen shall be allowed such wages, to be determined by the superintendent, as may be customary and reasonable, according to their respective stations and occupations; and the salaries provided for in this section, and the wages of the workmen permanently engaged, shall be payable in monthly installments.

Salaries of officers.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the standard for both gold and silver coins of the United States shall hereafter be such, that of one thousand parts by weight, nine hundred shall be of pure metal, and one hundred of alloy; and the alloy of the silver coins shall be of copper, and the alloy of the gold coins shall be of copper and silver, provided that the silver does not exceed one-tenth of the whole alloy.

Standard for gold and silver coins—alloys.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That of the gold coins, the weight of the double-eagle or twenty-dollar piece shall be five hundred and sixteen grains; that of the eagle or ten-dollar piece, two hundred and fifty-eight grains; that of half-eagle or five-dollar piece, one hundred and twenty-nine grains; that of the quarter-eagle or piece of two and one-half dollars, sixty-four and one-half grains; that of the three-dollar piece, seventy-seven and four-tenths grains; that of the one-dollar piece, or unit of value, twenty-five and eight-tenths grains; and these coins shall be a legal tender in all payments.

Weight of gold coins—legal tender.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That of the silver coins, the weight of the half-dollar, or piece of fifty cents, shall be one hundred and ninety-two grains; and that of the quarter-dollar and dime shall be, respectively, one-half and one-fifth of the weight of said half-dollar. That the silver coin issued in conformity with the above section shall be a legal tender in any one payment of debts for all sums less than one dollar.

Weight of silver coins—legal tender.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the standard for minor coinage shall be an alloy of copper and nickel, to be composed of three-fourths copper and one-fourth nickel.

Standard of minor coinage.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That of the copper-nickel coinage the weight of the piece of five cents shall be five grams, or seventy-seven and sixteen-hundredths grains troy; that of the three-cent piece, three grams, or forty-six and thirty-hundredths grains; and of the one-cent piece, one and one-half grams, or twenty-three and fifteen-hundredths grains; which coins shall be a legal tender in any one payment to the amount of twenty cents.

Weight of copper-nickel coin—legal tender.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That no coins, either gold, silver, or minor coinage, shall hereafter be issued from the mint, other than those of the denominations, standards, and weights herein set forth.

No other coins authorized.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the coins of the United States there shall be the following devices and legends: Upon one side of each of the said coins there shall be an impression emblematic of Liberty, with an inscription of the word LIBERTY, and the year of the coinage; and upon the reverse of each coin there shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with the inscriptions UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and E PLURIBUS UNUM, and a designation of the value of the coin; but on the reverse of the gold dollar and three-dollar piece, the dime, five, three, and one cent pieces, the figure of the eagle shall be omitted; and the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may cause the motto, "In God we Trust," to be placed upon such coins as shall admit of such legends.

Devices and legends on coins.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That, at the option of the owner, gold or silver may be cast into bars or ingots, or formed into disks of either fine metal, or of standard fineness, or unrefined, as he may prefer, with a stamp upon the same, designating the weight and fineness, and

Parted and unparted bars.

with such devices impressed thereon as may be deemed expedient to protect against fraudulent imitations; provided that no such bars, ingots, or disks shall be issued of a less weight than five ounces, and that no valuation shall be stamped upon the same.

Conditions of deposit of bullion. SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That any owner of gold and silver bullion may deposit the same at the mint, to be formed into coin or bars for his benefit: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful to refuse any deposit of less value than one hundred dollars, and any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint: *And provided also*, That when gold and silver are combined, if either of these metals be in such small proportion that it cannot be separated advantageously, no allowance shall be made to the depositor for the value of such metal.

Receipt to be given. SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That when bullion is brought to the mint for coinage it shall be weighed by the superintendent in the presence of the depositor, when practicable, and a receipt given, which shall state the description and weight of the bullion: *Provided*, That when the bullion is in such a state as to require melting before its value can be ascertained, the weight after melting shall be considered as the true weight of the bullion deposited.

Assay of bullion. SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That from every parcel of bullion deposited for coinage, bars, or disks, the superintendent shall deliver to the assayer a sufficient portion for the purpose of being assayed; but all such bullion remaining from the operations of the assay shall be returned to the superintendent by the assayer.

Assayer to report to superintendent. SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That the assayer shall report to the superintendent the quality or standard of the bullion assayed by him; and he shall also communicate to the superintendent such information as will enable him to compute the amount of the charges hereinafter provided for, to be made to the depositor for the expenses of converting the bullion into standard metal fit for coinage.

Charges of the mint. SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the only charge on deposits of bullion for coin, bars, or disks, shall be as follows: For refining, when the bullion is below standard; for toughening, when metals are contained in it which render it unfit for coinage; for copper used for alloy, when the bullion is above standard; for separating the gold and silver, when these metals exist together in the bullion; for the preparation of bars, or disks; and the rate of these charges shall be fixed from time to time by the Director, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to equal but not to exceed, in their judgment, the actual average expense to each mint of the material and labor employed in each of the cases aforementioned.

Assayer to verify calculations of value. SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That the assayer shall verify all calculations made by the superintendent of the value of deposits, and if satisfied of the correctness thereof, shall countersign the certificate of the same heretofore required to be given by the superintendent to the depositor.

No deposits of silver for coinage received. SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That silver bullion, deposited by private holders, shall be paid for in silver bars, or disks, only, and that no deposit for coinage into silver coin shall be received: *Provided, however*, That silver bullion contained in gold deposits, and separated therefrom, may be paid for in silver coin at such valuation as may be from time to time established by the Director.

Purchase of silver bullion for coinage. SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to procure bullion for the silver coinage, authorized by this act, the superintendent of each mint shall, with the approval of the Director as to price, terms, and quantity, purchase such bullion with the gold coins in the bullion fund. The gain arising from the coinage of such bullion into coin of a nominal value, exceeding the cost value thereof, shall be credited to a special fund denominated the "silver profit fund." This fund shall be charged with the wastage incurred in the silver coinage, and with the expense of distributing said coins as hereinafter provided; the balance to the credit of this fund shall be from time to time, and at least twice a year, paid into the treasury of the United States.

Silver coin issued only in exchange for gold. SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That such coins shall be paid out at the mints only in exchange for gold coins at par, and in sums not less than one hundred dollars, and it shall be lawful, also, to transmit parcels of the same, from time to time, to the assistant treasurers, depositaries, and other officers of the United States, under general regulations

proposed by the Director of the Mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall hinder the payment of silver coins for silver parted from gold as above provided, or for change less than one dollar in settlements for gold deposits.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to procure the metal for the minor coinage of copper-nickel authorized by this act, a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars in lawful money of the United States shall be deposited by the Secretary of the Treasury with the superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia, at which establishment only, until otherwise provided by law, such minor coinage shall be carried on. With this fund the superintendent shall, with the approval of the Director as to price, terms, and quantity, purchase the metals required for such coinage. The gain arising from the coinage of such metals into coin of a nominal value, exceeding the cost thereof, shall be credited to the special fund denominated the "minor coinage profit fund." This fund shall be charged with the wastage incurred in such coinage, and with the expenses of distributing said coins as hereinafter provided. The balance to the credit of this fund, and any balance of profits accrued from minor coinage under former acts, shall be from time to time, and at least twice a year, paid into the treasury of the United States.

Manufacture of
copper-nickel
coins.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the superintendent to deliver the copper-nickel coins in exchange for their legal equivalent in other money to any person who shall apply for them: *Provided*, That the sum asked for shall not be less than a certain amount to be previously determined by him, and that it be not so great as in his judgment to interfere with the capacity of the mint to supply other applicants.

Issue of copper-
nickel coins.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That the copper-nickel coins may, at the discretion of the superintendent, be delivered in any of the principal cities and towns of the United States, at the cost of the mint for transportation.

Distribution of.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the copper-nickel coins authorized by this act shall be exchangeable at par at the Mint in Philadelphia for every other coin of copper, bronze, or copper-nickel (except the three and five cent copper-nickel pieces) heretofore authorized by law; and it shall be lawful for the Treasurer and the several assistant treasurers and depositaries of the United States to redeem, in national currency, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the copper-nickel coin herein authorized to be issued, when presented in sums of not less than fifty dollars, (\$50;) and whenever under this authority these coins are presented for redemption in such quantity as to show the amount outstanding to be redundant, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to direct that such minor coinage shall cease until otherwise ordered by him.

Exchangeable
for all other base
metal coinage.
Redemption.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That parcels of bullion shall be from time to time transferred by the superintendent to the melter and refiner; that a careful record of these transfers, noting the weight and character of the bullion, shall be kept, and that vouchers shall be taken for the delivery of the same, duly receipted by the melter and refiner, and that the bullion thus placed in the hands of the melter and refiner shall be subjected to the several processes which may be necessary to form it into ingots of the legal standard and of a quality suitable for coinage.

Melter and re-
finer to prepare
standard ingots,

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That the ingots thus prepared shall be assayed by the assayer, and if they prove to be within the limit allowed for deviation from the standard, the assayer shall certify the fact to the superintendent, who shall thereupon receive the same and transfer them to the coiner.

Ingots to be as-
sayed.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That no ingots shall be used for coinage which differ from the legal standard more than the following proportions, namely: In gold ingots, one-thousandth; in silver ingots, two-and-one-half-thousandths; in copper-nickel ingots, twenty-five-thousandths, in the proportion of nickel.

Tolerance in
fineness.

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That the melter and refiner shall prepare all bars, ingots, or disks required for the payment of deposits, but the fineness thereof shall be ascertained and stamped thereon by the assayer.

Bars—how pre-
pared & stamped.

Gold.—Tolerance in weight of single pieces; tolerance in bulk.

SEC. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That in adjusting the weights of the gold coins the following deviations shall not be exceeded in any single piece: In the double-eagle, one-half of a grain; in the eagle, three-eighths of a grain; in the half-eagle, one-fourth of a grain; in the three-dollar piece, and quarter-eagle, one-sixth of a grain; and in the one-dollar piece, one-twelfth of a grain. And that in weighing a large number of pieces together when delivered from the coiner to the superintendent, and from the superintendent to the depositor, the deviation from the standard weight shall not exceed one-hundredth of an ounce in five thousand dollars' worth of double-eagles, eagles, half-eagles, or quarter-eagles; seven-and-a-half-thousandths of an ounce in three thousand dollars' worth of three-dollar pieces; and five-thousandths of an ounce in one thousand one-dollar pieces.

Silver.—Tolerance in weight of single pieces; tolerance in bulk.

SEC. 39. *And be it further enacted*, That in adjusting the weight of silver coins the following deviations shall not be exceeded in any single piece: In the half and quarter dollar, one grain; and in the dime, half a grain; and that in weighing large numbers of pieces together when delivered from the coiner to the superintendent, and from the superintendent to the depositor, the deviations from the standard weight shall not exceed the following limits: Two-hundredths of an ounce in one thousand dollars' worth of half-dollars, or quarter-dollars; and one-hundredth of an ounce in one hundred dollars' worth of dimes.

Copper-nickel; tolerance.

SEC. 40. *And be it further enacted*, That in adjusting the weight of the copper-nickel coins provided by this act, there shall be no greater deviation allowed than three grains for the five-cent pieces, and two grains for the three and one cent pieces.

Delivery of coins to superintendent, who shall test their legal weight.

SEC. 41. *And be it further enacted*, That the coiner shall, from time to time, as the coins are prepared, deliver them over to the superintendent, who shall keep a careful record of their kind, number, and weight; and that in receiving the coins it shall be the duty of the superintendent to ascertain, by the trial of a number of single pieces separately, whether the coins of that delivery are within the legal limits of the standard weight; and if his trials for this purpose shall not prove satisfactory, he shall cause all the coins of this delivery to be weighed separately, and such as are not of legal weight shall be defaced and delivered to the melter and refiner as standard bullion, to be again formed into ingots and recoinced; or the whole delivery may, if more convenient, be remelted.

Coins to be reserved for the annual assay.

SEC. 42. *And be it further enacted*, That at every delivery of coins made by the coiner to the superintendent, it shall be the duty of the superintendent of each mint, in the presence of the assayer, to take indiscriminately a certain number of pieces of each variety for the annual trial of coins, (the number being prescribed by the Director,) which shall be carefully sealed up, labeled, and deposited in the pyx appropriated for the purpose, kept under the joint care of the superintendent and assayer, and so secured that neither can have access to its contents without the presence of the other; which pieces, except those coined at that institution, shall be transmitted quarterly to the Mint at Philadelphia. Other pieces may at the same time be taken for such tests as the Director shall prescribe.

Superintendent's account with coiner.

SEC. 43. *And be it further enacted*, That in the superintendent's account with the coiner, the latter shall be debited with the amount in weight of standard metal of all the bullion placed in his hands, and credited with the amount, also by weight, of all coins, clippings, and other bullion delivered by him to the superintendent. Once at least in every year, at such time as the superintendent shall appoint, there shall be an accurate and full settlement of the accounts of the respective operative officers, (the coiner, and melter and refiner,) at which time the said officers shall deliver up to the superintendent all the bullion and coin in their possession, respectively, accompanied by statements of all the bullion delivered to them since the last annual settlement, and all the bullion returned by them during the same period, including the amount returned for the purpose of settlement. Counter-statements shall be presented by the superintendent.

Annual settlement.

Allowance for wastage.

SEC. 44. *And be it further enacted*, That when the bullion and coin have all been surrendered up to the superintendent it shall be his duty to examine the accounts and statements rendered by the operative officers, (for the same,) and if the bullion falls short of that delivered, the difference between the amount charged and credited to each officer shall be allowed as necessary wastage, provided the superintendent shall be

satisfied that there has been a *bona fide* waste of the precious metals, and provided, also, that the amount shall not exceed, in the case of the melter and refiner, one-thousandth of the whole amount of gold and one-and-one-half-thousandth of the silver bullion delivered to him since last annual settlement; and in the case of the coiner, one-thousandth of the whole amount of silver, and one-half-thousandth of the whole amount of gold, that has been delivered to him by the superintendent; provided that all copper used in the alloy of gold and silver bullion shall be separately charged to the melter and refiner and accounted for by him.

SEC. 45. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall also be the duty of the superintendent to forward a correct statement of his balance-sheet at the close of such settlement to the Director, who shall compare the total amount of gold and silver bullion and coin on hand with the total liabilities of the mint. A corresponding statement of the ordinary account, and the moneys therein, shall also be made by the superintendent.

Settlement and transmission of accounts.

SEC. 46. *And be it further enacted*, That when the coins or bars which are the equivalent to any deposit of bullion are ready for delivery, they shall be paid over to the depositor, or his order, by the superintendent; and the payments shall be made, if demanded, in the order in which the bullion shall have been brought to the mint; but in cases where there is delay in manipulating a refractory deposit, or for any other unavoidable cause, the payment of subsequent deposits, the value of which is known, shall not be delayed thereby; and that in the denominations of coins delivered, the superintendent shall comply with the wishes of the depositor, unless when impracticable or inconvenient to do so.

Order in which depositors shall be paid.

SEC. 47. *And be it further enacted*, That unparted bars may be exchanged at any of the respective coinage mints for fine bars, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Director, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Exchange of bullion authorized.

SEC. 48. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of enabling the mints and assay office in New York to make returns to depositors with as little delay as possible, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to keep in the said mints and assay office, when the state of the treasury will admit thereof, such an amount of public money, or bullion procured for the purpose, as he shall judge convenient and necessary, out of which those who bring bullion to the said mints and assay office may be paid the value thereof in coin or bars as soon as practicable after the value has been ascertained; and on payment thereof being made the bullion so deposited shall become the property of the United States; and that the Secretary of the Treasury may at any time withdraw the bullion fund, or any portion thereof.

Bullion fund.

SEC. 49. *And be it further enacted*, That to secure a due conformity in the gold and silver coins to their respective standards of fineness and weight, an annual trial shall be made of the pieces reserved at the several mints for this purpose, before the judge of the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, the assayer of the assay office, New York, and such other persons as the President shall from time to time designate for that purpose, who shall meet as commissioners, at the Mint in Philadelphia, for the performance of this duty, on the second Monday in February, annually, and may continue their meetings by adjournment, if necessary; and if a majority of the commissioners shall fail to attend at any time appointed for their meeting, then the Director of the Mint shall call a meeting of the commissioners at such other time as he may deem convenient; and that before these commissioners, or a majority of them, and in the presence of the Director of the Mint, such examination shall be made of the reserved pieces as shall be judged sufficient; and if it shall appear that these pieces do not differ from the standard fineness and weight by a greater quantity than is allowed by law, the trial shall be considered and reported as satisfactory; but if any greater deviation from the legal standard or weight shall appear, this fact shall be certified to the President of the United States; and if, on a view of the circumstances of the case, he shall so decide, the officer or officers implicated in the error shall be thenceforward disqualified from holding their respective offices.

Annual trial of the pyx.

SEC. 50. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of securing a due conformity in weight of the coins of the United States to the provisions of this act, the brass troy pound weight procured by the minister of the United States at London, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, for the use of the Mint, and now in the custody of the Mint at Philadelphia, shall be the standard troy pound

Standard troy pound of the mint.

of the Mint of the United States, conformably to which the coinage thereof shall be regulated.

Corresponding weights for each mint and assay office.

SEC. 51. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Director of the Mint to procure for each mint and assay office, and safely to keep thereat, a series of standard weights corresponding to the afore-said troy pound, consisting of an one pound weight and the requisite subdivisions and multiples thereof, from the hundredth part of a grain to twenty-five pounds; and that the troy weights ordinarily employed in the transactions of each mint and assay office shall be regulated according to the above standards at least once in every year, under the inspection of the superintendent and assayer, and the accuracy of those used at the Mint at Philadelphia shall be tested annually, in the presence of the assay commissioners, on the day of the annual assay.

Annual destruction of dies.

SEC. 52. *And be it further enacted*, That the working dies at each mint shall, at the end of each calendar year, be defaced and destroyed by the coiner in the presence of the superintendent and assayer.

Medals.

SEC. 53. *And be it further enacted*, That national and other medals may be prepared at the Mint at Philadelphia, under such regulations as the superintendent, with the approval of the Director, may prescribe: *Provided*, That such work does not interfere with the regular coinage operations of said mint.

Mint charges to be paid into the treasury.

SEC. 54. *And be it further enacted*, That the moneys arising from all charges and deductions on and from gold and silver bullion, and the manufacture of medals, and from all other sources, except as hereinbefore provided, shall from time to time be paid and covered into the treasury of the United States; and no part of such deductions or medal charges, or profit on silver, or minor coinage shall be expended in salaries or wages; but all expenditures of the mints and assay offices not herein otherwise provided for shall be paid from appropriations made by law on estimates furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury.

New York assay office. Officers, and business of.

SEC. 55. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of the United States assay office at New York shall be a superintendent, an assayer, and a melter and refiner, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The business of the assay office shall be in all respects similar to that of the mints, except that bars only, refined or unrefined, and not coin, shall be manufactured therein; and no silver, copper, or nickel shall be purchased for small silver, or minor coinage. All bullion intended by the depositor to be converted into coins of the United States shall, as soon as assayed, parted, and refined, and its net value certified, be transferred to the Mint at Philadelphia, under such directions as shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, at the expense of the contingent fund of the Mint, and shall be there coined and the proceeds returned to the assay office; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the adjustment of the accounts upon such transfers between the respective offices.

Duties of officers.

SEC. 56. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties of superintendent, assayer, and melter and refiner of said office shall correspond to those of superintendents, assayers, and melter and refiners of the mints, and all parts of this act relating to the mints and their officers, the duties and responsibilities of such officers, and others employed therein, the oath to be taken, and the bonds and sureties to be given by them, (as far as the same may be applicable,) shall extend to the assay office hereby established, and to its officers, assistants, clerks, workmen, and others employed therein.

Salaries of officers, assistants, and employes.

SEC. 57. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed to the officers of the assay office at New York the following salaries per annum: To the superintendent, five thousand dollars; to the assayer, and melter and refiner, each three thousand five hundred dollars; and the salaries to assistants and clerks, and wages to workmen, and their manner of appointment, shall be determined and regulated as heretofore directed in regard to the mints.

Regulations.

SEC. 58. *And be it further enacted*, That the operations of melting, parting, refining, and assaying in the said office, shall be under the general directions of the Director of the Mint, in subordination to the Secretary of the Treasury; and it shall be the duty of the said Director to prescribe such regulations and to order such tests as shall be requisite to insure faithfulness, accuracy, and uniformity in the operations of the said office.

Assay offices at Denver and Boise City.

SEC. 59. *And be it further enacted*, That the business of the branch mint at Denver, which shall hereafter be conducted as an assay office, the assay office at Boise City, Idaho, and all other assay offices now established,

or hereafter to be established, shall be confined to the receipt of gold and silver bullion, melting and refining by fluxes, assay, and return to depositors of the same in bars, with the weight and fineness stamped thereon.

SEC. 60. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of such assay offices, when their services are necessary, shall consist of an assayer, who shall have charge thereof, and a melter, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the assayer may employ as many clerks, workmen, and laborers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as may be provided for by law. The salaries of said officers and clerks shall not exceed the following: To the assayer, the sum of three thousand dollars; to the melter, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars; to the clerks, eighteen hundred dollars each; and the subordinate workmen and laborers shall receive such wages as are customary, according to their respective stations and occupations.

Officers', clerks',
and workmen's
salaries.

SEC. 61. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers and clerks to be appointed at such assay offices, before entering upon the execution of their offices, shall take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States, or of the supreme court of said Territory, as prescribed by the act of July twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and each become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the Director of the Mint, or of one of the judges of the supreme court of the State or Territory in which the same may be located, and of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the condition of the faithful performance of the duties of their offices; and the said assayers shall discharge the duties of disbursing agents for the payment of the expenses of their respective assay offices.

Oath of office.
Bond and surety
required.

SEC. 62. *And be it further enacted*, That the general direction of the business of said assay offices of the United States shall be under the control and regulation of the Director of the Mint, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and for that purpose it shall be the duty of the said Director to prescribe such regulations and to require such returns periodically and occasionally, and to establish such charges for melting, assaying, and stamping bullion, as shall appear to him to be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the intention of this act in establishing such assay offices.

General direc-
tion.

SEC. 63. *And be it further enacted*, That all the provisions of this act for the regulation of the mints of the United States, and for the government of the officers and persons employed therein, and for the punishment of all offenses connected with the mint or coinage of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby, declared to be in full force in relation to the assay offices by this act established, as far as the same may be applicable thereto.

Laws of the
mint applied to
assay offices.

SEC. 64. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, any coins, bars, ingots, or disks, in resemblance or similitude of the gold or silver coins, bars, ingots, or disks, which have been, or hereafter may be, coined or stamped at the mints and assay offices of the United States; or in resemblance or similitude of any foreign gold or silver coin which by law is, or hereafter may be, made current in the United States, or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States; or shall pass, utter, publish, or sell, or attempt to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or bring into the United States from any foreign place, or have in his possession any such false, forged, or counterfeited coins, bars, ingots, or disks, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement at hard labor, not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offense.

Penalty for
making or issu-
ing counterfeit
gold or silver
coin.

SEC. 65. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, any coin in the resemblance or similitude of any of the minor coinage which has been, or hereafter may be, coined at the mints of the United States; or shall pass, utter, publish, or sell, or bring into the United States from any foreign place, or have in his possession any such false, forged, or counterfeited coin, with intent to defraud any body, politic or corporate, or any person or persons whatsoever, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony,

Penalty for
counterfeiting
minor coinage.

and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding three years.

Penalty for defacing or falsifying gold or silver coins of the mint, or foreign coins.

SEC. 66. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall fraudulently and for gain's sake, by any art, way, or means whatsoever, deface, mutilate, impair, diminish, falsify, scale, or lighten the gold or silver coins which have been, or which shall hereafter be, coined at the mints of the United States, or any foreign gold or silver coins, which are by law made current, or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, and fined not exceeding two thousand dollars.

Penalty for debasing gold or silver coins, or for altering the weights used at the mint.

SEC. 67. *And be it further enacted*, That if any of the gold or silver coins which shall be struck or coined at any of the mints of the United States shall be debased, or made worse as to the proportion of fine gold or fine silver therein contained; or shall be of less weight or value than the same ought to be, pursuant to the several acts relative thereto; or if any of the weights used at any of the mints or assay offices of the United States shall be defaced, increased, or diminished through the default or connivance of any of the officers or persons who shall be employed at the said mints, with a fraudulent intent; and if any of the said officers or persons shall embezzle any of the metals which shall at any time be committed to their charge for the purpose of being coined, or any of the coins which shall be struck or coined at the said mints, or any metals, coins, or other moneys of the said mints or assay offices at any time committed to their charge, or of which they may have assumed the charge, every such officer or person who shall commit any or either of the said offenses, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years, and shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

Act to take effect after two months. Retention of present officers, except treasurers of the mint.

SEC. 68. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect in two months from the date of its passage; at the expiration of which time the offices of the treasurer of the Mint in Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans shall be vacated, and the assistant treasurer at New York shall cease to perform the duties of treasurer of the assay office. The other officers and employes of the mints and assay offices now appointed shall continue to hold their respective offices, they having first given the necessary bonds, until further appointments may be required; the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia being styled and acting as superintendent thereof. The duties of the treasurers shall devolve, as herein provided, upon the superintendents, and said treasurers shall act only as assistant treasurers of the United States: *Provided*, That the salaries heretofore paid to the treasurers of the Mint at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans, acting as assistant treasurers, shall hereafter be paid to them as "assistant treasurers of the United States;" and that the salary of the assistant treasurer at New York shall not be diminished by the vacation of his office as treasurer of the assay office.

Name and location of mints and assay offices.

SEC. 69. *And be it further enacted*, That the mints and assay offices authorized by this act shall be known as the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, the mint of the United States at San Francisco, the mint of the United States at Carson; the United States assay office at New York, the United States assay office at Denver, and the United States assay office at Boise City, Idaho; and all unexpended appropriations heretofore authorized by law for the use of the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, the branch mint of the United States in California, the branch mint of the United States at Denver, the United States assay office in New York, and the United States assay office at Boise City, Idaho, are hereby authorized to be transferred for the account and use of the institutions established and located respectively at the places designated by this act.

Authority for sale of real estate, buildings, and machinery of branch mints at New Orleans, Charlotte, and Dahlonega.

SEC. 70. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized at his discretion to remove the whole or any part of the machinery, apparatus, and fixtures of the branch mints of the United States at New Orleans, Charlotte, and Dahlonega, to any other institution authorized by this act, or at his discretion to sell at public sale, all the real estate, buildings, machinery, apparatus, and fixtures belonging thereto.

Short title—repealing clause.

SEC. 71. *And be it further enacted*, That this act may be cited as the "coinage act, 1870;" and all other acts and parts of acts pertaining to the mints, assay offices, and coinage of the United States are hereby repealed.

House documents

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